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Monday, December 17, 1973
Agrahayana 26, 1895(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Ninth Session



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 17, 1973
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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Dr. Vladimir Bonev, Chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and his colleagues, hon. Members of the Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. We have known each other as friends and I am glad that he is amongst us.

The delegation arrived this morning and will be in India for 9 days. Of course, it is too short a time for such a big country. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the great people of Bulgaria.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Food Crisis in West Bengal

*503. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that as many as 10 Districts of West Bengal

are facing extreme food crisis because of the reduction in the Central wheat quota and increase in the prices of rice in the open market; and

(b) if so, what assistance, if any, has been or is being given to West Bengal to tide over the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Keeping in view the difficult food situation reported by the State Government, the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool and the needs of other deficit States, maximum possible allocations are being made to the West Bengal Government for meeting the reasonable requirements of the public distribution in the State. The State Government are responsible for the distribution within the State. However, the Government of India is in constant touch with the State Government.

Against an allotment of 1.30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during November, 1973, the allocation for the current month has been 1.45 lakh tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister tell us how much wheat did the State Government want from the Centre and how much was actually delivered, during the period July to October 1973? Will the Minister also tell us how much rice did the State Government want from the Centre during the period July to October 1973 and how much was actually delivered?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: From July to October, the State Government were demanding 65,000 tonnes of rice. For wheat, the demand was July 175,000, August 175,000, September 175,000 and October 145,000 tonnes. Rice allotments were July 20,000, August 17,000 September 20,000 and October 20,000 tonnes. Actual supplies of rice have been (in thousand tonnes) July 13.8, August 24.6, September 17.5 and October 21.3. Wheat allotments for the four months were 135,000, 135,000, 120,000 and 106,000 tonnes. Actual supplies of wheat were 131,000, 148,000, 150,000 and 122,000 tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister has given figures which are not correct. The State Government wanted from the Centre for the period mentioned 6,30,000 tonnes of wheat. But the actual delivery did not exceed 5,30,000 tonnes. For rice, the demand was 2.80 lakh tonnes, but the actual deliveries were only 77,200 tonnes. The Minister may contradict them, but these are figures published in the Calcutta press by Amrit Bazaar-Jugantar group, published by Congressmen. Will the Minister give the figures for rice and wheat from 1st November to 15th December? Will the Minister also tell us the procurement target fixed by and for the Government of West Bengal and what has been the actual achievement? What is the entitlement of a man in the modified rationed area in the rural area per head per week of cereals?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In November, we allotted 1.30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains—coarse grains, rice and wheat. The actual supply was slightly more, i.e., 1.33 lakh tonnes. The demand was 2.10 lakh tonnes—65,000 rice and 145,000 wheat. In December it was 45,000 tonnes of rice and 135,000 tonnes of wheat. The allotment in December is 145,000 ton-

nes total and the supply is being made according to the allotment. The procurement has just begun, because the procurement season in Bengal area is always a little later than in other parts of the country. The procurement target is 5 lakh tonnes. They have just begun and reached about 10,000 tonnes. I am sorry that there are certain political forces opposed to the Chief Minister of West Bengal which are trying to put in difficulties in the way of the management of the food economy.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Since the procurement drive is going on and the State Government is not in a position to manage the rice quota for the statutory rationed areas, may I know whether a request has been recently received from the Food Minister of West Bengal by the Ministry here to enhance the quota for the present month to more than 40 thousand tonnes? If so, may I know when the Government is going to take a decision in this regard and save the procurement drive and save the people in the statutory rationed areas?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The West Bengal Government have been in constant touch with us and we are aware of the difficulties of the West Bengal Government. Since they are facing some difficulties, despite our difficulties we have increased our allotment by 15,000 tonnes this month.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know whether in the view of the Central Government the demands for rice allotment made by the West Bengal Government are proper or not and, if the demands were proper according to the Central Government what steps would be taken for the purpose of giving this rice by the Centre and, if the Centre cannot give it, from what source can they get it?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I mentioned in the statement, naturally the Government of India have to take into account the requirements of all the deficit States like Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra which will have priority over others. We have also to take into consideration our stock position and the total availability of food. Unfortunately, I do not know what is happening in West Bengal because the crops there are very good. But despite that they are having difficulties. I am sure if all the parties there co-operate, it would be possible to get over the difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri P. Gangadeb. Absent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I hope he has not been taken out of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not in the House. I know it.

Rural Water Supply Scheme from Maharashtra

*506. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural water supply schemes forwarded by the State Government of Maharashtra under the accelerated water supply programme for the villages in the drought prone areas and areas inhabited by backward classes;

(b) the number of schemes approved by Government with their estimated cost;

(c) whether the funds released are too short of the actual requirement; and

(d) if so, whether the allotment would be suitably increased so that the progress of the scheme is not hampered?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) 136 schemes at a

total estimated cost of Rs. 520.03 lakhs were sent by the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) 87 schemes costing Rs. 323.53 lakhs were approved by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). In 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 106 lakhs was released to the State Government and they were advised to select and take up schemes out of the approved list of schemes, the cost of which can be met from within the available allocation. In the current year a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allocated to the State for these schemes. In view of the pressing need for economy and the contemplated economy cut in the budget provision for the current year, there is no scope for any increased allocation of funds at present.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Government now seem to be thinking in terms of economy. At the time when this particular scheme was taken up the idea was to complete them within a period of two years. Out of 136 schemes sent by the State Government 87 schemes were approved by the Centre. May I know whether the work in respect of these 87 approved schemes is in full swing? What is the position in respect of the other schemes? What is the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government during the year 1972-73 on these schemes?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: So far as the expenditure incurred by the State Government is concerned, that information is not available. Government will have to get it from the State Government. If the hon. Member wants to have that information, I will write to the State Government and get it.

So far as the Rural Water Supply Scheme is concerned, we have found 87 schemes in accordance with the principle which was followed in selecting the villages.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I fail to understand this. I put a very specific question and I get the answer that necessary information is not with the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: You better don't give the information yourself; you elicit the information.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I have asked what is the *actual* expenditure incurred by the State Government.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: This information is not available. How can I give the information?

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I want to put my second supplementary.

In view of the fact that the State Government has already incurred more expenditure than the amount allocated by the Centre and, in view of the fact that the work on approved schemes is in full swing, may I know whether the Government will reconsider their decision to slow down the work on these schemes and allocate additional amount for on-going schemes?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: This is a request for action.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a request for action. He is asking whether those schemes will get more allocation of money or not, because they have not been completed.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: That will depend upon the availability of funds.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: May I know how many schemes which were actually started by the State Government had to be held up because the funds were not given by the Central Government?

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: This does not arise out of it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: How it does not arise? It does arise out of it.

Some schemes were actually started by the State Government. As the hon. Minister said, they have been held up for want of funds. I want to know how many schemes are there which are held up because the funds were not released by the Central Government.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: 87 schemes were approved; others remain to be approved.

श्री ई० बी० बिले पाटिल : सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए सूखा प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की स्कीम है उस को सरकार प्रायरिटी देना चाहती है? या आर्थिक स्थिति के कारण इस स्कीम को भी रोकना चाहती है?

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : स्कीम कोई नहीं रोकना चाहते। उत्तर प्रदेश का भी उयाल है और प्रदेशों का भी उयाल है।

श्री ई० बी० बिले पाटिल : उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है, सूखा प्रदेश का सवाल है।

श्री भोला पस्वान शास्त्री : सूखा प्रदेश में वाटर सप्लाई और सर्विटेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सबजेक्ट है। जो भी अभिस्टेंस हम दे रहे हैं महत्वपूर्ण समस्या ममता कर जो कुछ ऐसा सैन्यल सेक्टर में है उस में से देते हैं। लेकिन प्राइमरी तौर पर इस मामले में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जबाबदेही है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that Kolhapur district of Maharashtra is a famine- and drought-affected area and if so, how many rural water supply schemes have been taken up to remove the water scarcity in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not district-wise information; this is State-wise information. I have no objection if he has got the information.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI: So far as Kolhapur is concerned, I have no information; I cannot say just now about any particular district.

श्री मूलबन्ध डामा : कई बार सदन में आश्वासन दिया गया है कि जिन जिन गांवों में खारा पीने का पानी है उन उन गांवों को प्राप्तिकर्ता दी जाएगी और केन्द्र उस पर पूरा ध्यान देगा। ये जो योजनायें बनती हैं इनका आधार क्या है? कितने प्रतिशत रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार और कितने प्रतिशत रुपया राज्य सरकार खर्च करती

श्री भोसला पत्तबन्ध जास्ती : जहां तक पीने के पानी का सवाल है सरकार पूरे तौर पर मूल्तीद है, उस में किसी बात की कमी नहीं है। यह राज्य सरकार का विषय होते हुए भी केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके महत्व को समझती है और ऐसा सोचती है कि यहां से भी मदद होनी चाहिये। जो कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकार मदद देती है वह शत प्रतिशत प्रांट होती है। जिस स्कीम के बारे में प्रश्न है वह उन इलाकों के बारे में है जहां हरिजन, आदिवासी और गरीब लोग रहते हैं, वहां जो पानी मिलता है उसको पीने से हैजा; प्लेग बर्गरह बीमारियां हो जाती हैं या जहां गरीब लोगों को एक एक भील से पानी लाना पड़ता है। इसके लिए खास कर सैटल ग्रजिस्टर्स में सिलिंग देने का विकास एवं उनके बारे में यह मदद करेंगे। उसी सिलिंग में यह मदद की जा रही है।

Steps for ensuring adequate quantity of food supply in view of world food situation

*509. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prospects of the world food situation in 1973 and 1974 are depressing; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do to ensure adequate supplies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Due to a large number of imponderables, it is difficult to make a firm forecast about the world food situation in 1974. However, the recent F.A.O. Conference in Rome concluded that the world cereal balance in 1973-74 seems likely to be less precarious than had been feared in early autumn.

(b) The position is continuously under review; such steps as considered necessary from time to time are taken to maintain supply of foodgrains in the country.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this raises two or three important questions. The hon. Minister has said that the situation is not as bad as it was expected to be; but I take it that it is still going to be a difficult situation. And that is compounded by the energy crisis in which we are likely to have shortage of fertiliser. Now the world food market is also depressed. Our own production is going to be low. Therefore, what specific steps are being contemplated? It is not enough to say that steps are being thought of. What are the steps that the Government is thinking of so that we do not have a very acute shortage next year?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It will not be correct to say that our production this year is likely to be low. So far as the prospects this year of kharif crop are concerned, the kharif crop is being harvested and we are having a very good kharif harvest. So far as rabi crop is concerned, the prospects appear to be very encouraging. Therefore, based on the present trends, as far as our domestic situation is concerned, I think, there is nothing which should make us take a discouraging view.

As far as the world situation is concerned, many complex situations are developing. First of all, the world surpluses are getting depleted. That is

true. A few months earlier it was thought that there would be a world-wide crisis. A few months earlier, it was thought that there would almost be a world crisis again but that picture is not there. As far as imports are concerned, including the Soviet wheat, almost 6.1 million tonnes are likely to come in. Out of that 36 lakhs tonnes have come during the current year and the rest of it will be coming during the next year. So, we expect that with this it should be possible for us to meet the food situation in the country adequately.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am glad the hon. Minister sounds optimistic about the food situation. Perhaps he would be good enough to quote some figures, instead of the general statement he has made, as to what his expectations are for the next year.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If the hon. Member means domestic production, I can only say that as far as the Kharif production is concerned, we have tentative estimates. It is likely to be 67 million tonnes. That was our target also and it is very close to our target.

As far as Rabi is concerned, it is too early to make a forecast because the crops are still on and yesterday's winter rains will do some good and very encouraging trends are emerging. It is not possible for us to make any estimates as far as Rabi is concerned, at the moment.

जी भाई राम अहिरबाई: मंदी जी ने बताया है कि इस साल खरीक की तथा रबी की फसल बहुत अच्छी है। सेकिन जितने फटिलाइजर की देश को आवश्यकता थी उस की अभी पूर्ति नहीं कर पाए हैं। फटिलाइजर के आवाह को देखते हुए किसानों ने मैक्सिकन बैंक के दबाव देखी बैंक की ज्योति की है।

जिसकी पैदावार उतनी नहीं होती है जितनी मैक्सिकन बैंक की होती है। ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे आप कह रहते हैं कि रबी की फसल बहुत अच्छी होती।

प्रधानमंत्री अवैष्य: आगे फटिलाइजर का सबाल अब रहा है। वही आप कर लेंगे।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The hon. Minister has painted a rosy picture. We have a bumper crop after so many years. Last year we found that the shortage was met due to the failure of the crops. It was mainly due to the human elements involved. I want to know how the Ministry is thinking about tackling human elements.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member has been saying that I have been painting a rosy picture. In fact, the crops are very good. The House and the hon. Members will have to understand that we are coming out of a very difficult situation when the pipeline has been completely dry. It is like a deep injury. So, it will take quite some time. Even with the very good crops it will take some time to have a very stable position. At the same time, I do not think the hon. Members should disbelieve the Government's assessment in this respect about the prospects of crops.

As far as the management of the food economy is concerned, when operations are on and the availability is marginally low or a little higher, naturally, management assumes a very important role. Therefore, we have been laying the maximum stress on procurement of foodgrains and whatever stocks are available, to use them judiciously and see that we have been using DIR and MISA and also other steps are being taken under the Essential Commodities Act against anti-social elements and the State Governments and the Central Government will have to continue to vigilantly watch the situation.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The Government is mainly concentrating on wheat and rice production but with regard to the coarse cereals which are consumed by the weaker sections of the society, may I know what steps the Government is proposing to take to make adequate supplies of coarse grains like Bajra, jowar and maize available to the weaker sections because in the Rabi season, the Government is concentrating only on wheat production?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would seek your guidance.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to find out how it fits in here.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The question is about ensuring adequate food supplies in the country. That means adequate supplies of wheat, rice and coarse grains which are mainly used by the weaker sections of the society.

MR. SPEAKER: When you said 'weaker sections', it was a little confusing.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The question is about food supplies. Are bajra, jowar and maize not foodgrains?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not controverting it. I am only helping you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The coarse grain naturally is a very important foodgrain in this country because out of a total production of 100 and odd million tonnes almost 30 million tonnes is coarse grain. So it would not be correct to say that we are neglecting it. As far as this year is concerned, in respect of Rajasthan, Gujarat (from which the hon. Member comes), Maharashtra and parts of Mysore, this year, the availability is likely to be more as compared to last year because last year the coarse grain production had suffered because of drought in this area. But this year the availability is better. And as the hon. Member himself will admit the

prices in those regions are also, compared to last year, lower. But as far as Government of India is concerned we are trying to press upon the State Governments to procure more and more of coarse grains.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know from the Minister whether more often the talk about scarcity creates more scare among the people than the actual position? In view of that fact may I know from the Government whether Government proposes to take any advance steps so as to sound the various States which are surplus to gear up their procurement machinery so as to procure as much as possible since the harvesting prospects in most of the Surplus States are very good and they will be able to respond to the procurement targets?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This was done during the last Chief Ministers' Conference. This was a specific issue which was discussed and the State Governments have agreed that they would see that maximum procurement is made. I would seek the cooperation and help of hon. Members also and I would appeal to them in this respect. It is an important issue. When the session is over, I request hon. Members to exert their influence. All of us have to see that procurement succeeds. I think this year the prospects are very good and if all cooperate, it will be possible to hit the targets.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: The hon. Minister said that there is very good prospect of food production this year. But, may I know whether the recent cyclonic weather in the eastern region of the country will affect in any way the food production of the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There has been some cyclone in parts of West Bengal and some marginal damage has been there. But we need not take a discouraging view because of that cyclone. Because, on the whole, the crop prospects are good.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In part (a) of the question of Shri Dinesh Singh there is a reference to the prospects of the situation in 1973-74. In the light of our experience in the past, we know that when Soviet Russia and China made massive purchases of wheat from USA the wheat price went up from 50 dollars per tonne to 200 dollars per tonne, at a time when we decided to import. In view of this past experience, will the Government take a right note from this particular situation, and even for 1973-74, if the situation becomes very depressing and imports are actually necessitated, shall we take the decision right in time so that we are not required to make heavy purchase at a very high price?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Government naturally reviews the position from time to time and we will naturally bear in mind our national interest. But, as I have said earlier in reply to the question of the hon. Member, Shri Dinesh Singh, this year almost despite good crop, 4 million tonnes would be pumped in by way of imports. As far as our long-term arrangements are concerned, we have made such long-term arrangements with the foreign countries so that if there is a drought or difficulties we will be in a position to meet the situation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state that in view of the fact that in our country the relationship between a good harvest and scarcity of the foodgrains in the market has never been proved, and, as long as the amount of the supply of black money in this country always outpaces the supply of foodgrains, in spite of a good prospect of kharif or rabi harvest, will he take some fiscal and monetary steps in order to see that artificial scarcity is not created by the play of black money which is playing havoc in the food economy of our country?

What steps is he going to take—both fiscal and financial?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Finance Ministry will appreciate this suggestion.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I want your concrete action in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: The action is only appreciation.

बी नेहा सिंह: इस साल अमरीका से जो घनाज खरीदा गया है, और भविष्य में जो खरीदा जायेगा, क्या वह सप्लाई मिशन की माफकंत खरीदा जाता है या सीधा मंत्रालय खरीदता है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Naturally, the Supply Mission is entrusted with the job of purchases in the Western hemisphere, that is, America, Argentina and Canada.

बी नेहा सिंह: अभी अमरीका के महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ ज़िलों में बहुत पानी बरसा। हमारे ज़िले में इतना पानी बरसा कि 20 करोड़ रुपये को फ़सल का नुकसान होता है। वह ज़िला बर्बाद हो गया है। लोगों के रहने का कहीं ठिकाना नहीं है। वहां पचास हज़ार मकान बर्बाद हो गये। मंत्री महोदय बताये कि क्या उन को इस बात की जानकारी है या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I appreciate the hon. Member's sincerity in putting the question. We are constantly in touch with the U.P. Government. We are aware of this situation. Because of the excessive rains, there were some damages to the crops and there is excessive moisture but it is good for rabi sowing. If there seems to be anything to be done, we shall consult those areas.

बी नेहा सिंह: मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि रबी की फ़सल अच्छी होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रबी बोने का क्या इन्तजाम है ?

Financial Assistance from abroad to Educational Institutions in Jammu and Kashmir, H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh

*511. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some Educational Institutions in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh, which are permitted to seek financial assistance from abroad; and if so, the location thereof;

(b) the total amount of foreign assistance received by these institutions in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) whether there is any Government body to ensure that the amount of assistance so received is actually spent for the purpose it is given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the current exchange control regulations, there is no restriction on inward remittances. However, the exchange control data maintained by authorised dealers in foreign exchange showing the particulars of beneficiaries, is only in respect of Rs. 10,000 and above. No individual record of remittances of less than Rs. 10,000 is maintained.

A list of educational institutions in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh which received aid from foreign countries up to Rs. 10,000 and above, together with the names of the countries giving the aid and the details of the aid during 1972-73, will be compiled and placed on the Table of the House in due course. This is, however, likely to take some time. The results to be achieved by compilation of similar information for the

earlier years 1970-71 and 1971-72 may not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in the effort.

(c) No, Sir.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the persistent rumours that the foreign assistance to educational institutions is persistently misused by the educational institutions in this country; may I request the hon. Minister to reconsider his stand. If he would reconsider it, would it not mean that the information for the previous two years is as much necessary for the purpose of analysis as it is necessary for the current financial year 1972-73?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: We shall try our level best.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The answer to part (c) of the main question is 'No'. I feel that it is very necessary that there should be some Government machinery to ensure that the grant of assistance received particularly for educational purpose is utilised only for educational purposes and for no other purpose. Will the hon. Minister ensure that such a machinery would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Ministry of Home Affairs is considering a proposal regarding the bringing forward of a Bill before this House for controlling foreign remittances to the country and laying down certain broad rules. When that Bill comes before the House, the House will be able to take a decision on the matter.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अःयक्ष महोदय, क्या यह मत्त है कि वे जिक्र सम्बन्धित विदेशों से सीधे संवध स्थापित कर के सहायता प्राप्त करती हैं और सरकार कहीं तस्वीर में नहीं आती? क्या सरकार यह नियम नहीं बना सकती है कि जो भी सहायता है वह सरकारी माध्यम से प्राप्ती?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने यह मशविरा दिया है कि आम विश्वविद्यालयों को अंग्रेजी भाषा शिक्षा संस्थाओं को कि वे भी तीर पर निर्दिश बाहरी संस्था से या किसी बाहरी गवर्नेंट से किसी नरह की सहायता न मांगें और अबर बिना इस नरह से मांगे हो। उन को दी भी जा रही है तो भी सरकार की इजाजत लिए बगेर उस को मंजूर न करें। यह मशविरा बार बार दिया गया है और हमारी भ्रष्ट भी यही गय है कि लोगों को हमारी गवर्नेंट के माध्यम से यह सहायता की बात करनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है।

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : यह मुझे मालूम है कि हर जगह इस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इसीलिए जो जवाब हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से दिया गया वह मुकम्मल नहीं था क्योंकि यदि हम को यकीन होता कि सब दरबारात्में हमारे जरिए से आ रही हैं तो हम नारी इतिला मदन को जरूर पेश करते। लेकिन इस में जो समस्या है वह यह कि जब तक कि कर्नली प्रविकार न हों तब तक राय के ऊपर अमल कराना आमान नहीं है और इसीलिए मैंने पहले ही इशारा किया कि गवर्नेंट इस बात पर गोर कर रही है कि एक बिल हाउस के मामने लाए।

श्री शक्ति भूषण : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की मालूमात है कि बहुत सी शिक्षा संस्थाएं बाहर से आए हाए इस नरह के अनुदानों का मिस्पूड कर रही हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम है कि कुछ हमारे विरोधी देश जैसे पुर्तगाल के दिए पैसे में कुछ संस्थाएं यहां चल रही हैं और अब भी इसमें भुल्कों के जरिए उन संस्थाओं को पैसा आता है? तो इस की जांच वह करेंगे ताकि विरोधी देशों में हमारे देश में शिक्षा संस्थाओं को पैसा न मिले?

प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन : अगर इस की इतिला माननीय मदस्य मुझे देंगे तो मैं इवश्य पाया लगाने की कोशिश करूँगा।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that American money is flowing in this country in many educational institutions with the motive of polluting the political life among the students and the teachers, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government to see that such money which actually belongs to the CIA and which comes to the various cultural organisations or educational organisations is stopped?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: All money, whether American or Russian.

PROF. NURUL HASAN: As far as Government are aware, CIA money is not coming to any educational institution. But if the hon. Member gives me any specific instance, I shall be very glad to look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: I find that some Members are getting up on every question. They are so versatile. I shall try to spread over back-benchers and others. I shall try to accommodate those who did not get any chance on the previous day. But if all Members get up in this manner every day on every question they will be depriving the others of their chance. Let there be fair distribution.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister just now stated that the entire policy of financial assistance from whatever foreign countries to educational institutions being reviewed actually by the Ministry of Home Affairs. May I know how soon Government will bring forward this legislation? Secondly, is this particularly policy of not having financial assistance restricted only to cash or to other forms of assistance like sending scholars, giving equipment and making available other things also from foreign countries?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The proposed Bill does not deal only with educational institutions; it deals with foreign remittances in all spheres of activity. The proposals are under the consideration of Government. I cannot say when the Home Minister will be in a position to finalise them.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I do not understand the purpose of bringing a Bill for achieving this particular purpose. A simple direction from Government to the UGC would do the job. Why cannot a direction to the UGC which dispenses money to educational institutions, be given forbidding educational institutions from receiving foreign aid direct?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Through the UGC or through a directive from the Ministry, we are writing to the universities as well as to the States that they should not receive such assistance direct from abroad but have it processed through the Ministry of Education.

Concession to S.C. and S.T. Students in Central and Public Schools in Karnataka

*514. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central and Public Schools running in the State of Karnataka along with their location;

(b) the amount of money given by the Central Government to these institutions as grant annually; and

(c) the concessions given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such Schools at the time of admissions or otherwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): It is a long statement. May I lay it on the Table?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I lay a statement on the Table.

Statement

(a) There are 7 Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) and Public Schools in the State of Karnataka located at the following places:

Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools)

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), A. S. C. Centre (South), Bangalore.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), M. E. G. and Centre, Bangalore.
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Hebbal, Bangalore.
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Air Force Station, Jalahalli (West) Bangalore.
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Malleswaram, Bangalore.
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Hubli.
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Panambur, Mangalore.

Public Schools

1. Belgaum Military School, Belgaum.
2. Bangalore Military School, Bangalore.
3. Sainik School, Bijapur.
4. Sandur Residential School, Sandur.

(b) In so far as Kendriya Vidyalays (Central Schools) are concerned, the entire expenditure in running all Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) including those in Karnataka is borne by the Government of India through an autonomous body called the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan.

As regards the Public Schools, the position is as follows—:

(1) Belgaum Military School, Belgaum; and ...

(2) Bangalore Military School, Bangalore.

These Schools are entirely financed out of the Defence Services Estimates.

(3) Sainik School, Bijapur.

Defence Ministry makes available the services of three Service Officers in the following ranks:

(i) Principal.—Lt.-Col. or equivalent.

(ii) Registrar } One Major
or equivalent
and the other
(iii) Headmaster. } Captain or
equivalent.

The pay and allowances of these three Service Officers are borne from

Defence Services Estimates throughout their service with the Sainik School. In addition, T.A. and D.A. under their respective Service Rules are paid from the Defence Services Estimates for the journeys performed on the following occasions:—

- (a) Joining to their respective duty with Sainik School;
- (b) Reverting to their respective service after completing the tenure of service with the Sainik School;
- (c) where permanent moves are authorised by the Service Headquarters; and
- (d) Appearing before the Medical Board for medical check up in connection with the annual confidential report.

Further the officers are also entitled to leave and leave travel concessions according to their respective Service Rules. The cost is met from the Defence Services Estimates.

(4) Sandur Residential School, Sandur.

Does not receive any maintenance grant from the Government of India.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Public School	(c) The concessions given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such schools at the time of admissions or otherwise
1	2	3
1.	Belgaum Military School, Belgaum	
2.	Bangalore Military School, Bangalore	<p>{ Sons of service personnel, other than Commissioned Officers, belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are admitted to these schools, if they qualify in the admissions test conducted by the Army Headquarters. This admission is irrespective of their position in the merit list. Boys so admitted enjoy the same facilities as other boys in these schools.</p>

3. Sainik School, Bijapur.

According to the Sainik School Society though admission to Sainik Schools is made strictly according to the order of merit, all Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes boys who qualify in the entrance examination for Class V are admitted irrespective of their position in the order of merit. In order to enable more Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys to get admitted to Sainik Schools, it has been decided that from the current year 1973-74 onwards, all those Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys who fail by no more than 7 marks in two subjects out of 4 subjects will be declared eligible for admission provided they pass in the aggregate.

4. Sandur Residential School, Sandur.

The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe boys who are admitted to the Sainik Schools are also entitled to scholarships subject to the normal conditions laid down regarding income limits of the parents of the boys etc., in the scholarships scheme of the Central and State Governments.

No concessions have been given to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It is stated there are no concessions given to the Sandur Residential School, Sandur. Is it a fact that the school is not claiming them or that the students are not claiming them? No concessions have been extended to Scheduled Castes students in Sainik Schools. Is the management not claiming or are the students not claiming the concessions?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: So far as the Sandur Residential School is concerned it does not get assistance from the Government of India. We shall write to the State authorities and try our level best to help the Scheduled Caste boys.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It is stated that there is an income limit for the parents of the boys in so far as these concessions are concerned. Is this limit the same at the Centre and in the States? If not, why?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Different States may have different orders on this issue. So far as the Centre is concerned, it is about Rs. 500.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Why is it so?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: It may differ from State to State.

श्री नाथ राम प्रह्लादार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में जिस प्रकार से समाज में ना-बराबरी का दर्जा चल रहा है छोटे बड़े का उसी प्रकार से शिक्षा में जो दो तरह की नीति चल रही है उसके एकीकरण का विचार सरकार कर रही है? पश्चिम स्कूलों को समाप्त करके सब के नियंत्रण में स्कूल बने इस के बारे में क्या विचार है?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप ने एक जनरल सवाल पूछा है। इस सवाल पर आप कोई स्पेक्टिफिक सवाल पूछिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाडपेटी : जो वक्तव्य ममा-रटल पर रखा गया है उत के अनुयार मेण्टरे का जो रेट्रिडेनिल स्कूल है इस में परिगणित जातियों और परिगणित जन-जातियों के लिये कोई सुविधा नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने मपने वक्तव्य में इस का कोई कारण भी नहीं बताया है कि ऐसी सुविधा क्यों नहीं है। क्या आप इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे?

श्री श्री० पी० बाबू : यह चीज़ पहली बार मंत्रालय की जानकारी में लाई गई है। मैंने मदन को आश्वासन दिया है कि हमारा मंत्रालय कोशिश करेगा कि वह स्कूल भी और सब स्कूलों की लाइन में आ जाय।

Central Directives for Speedy Implementation of Land Reforms in certain States

***519. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN**

KANDANNAPPALLI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken by Central Government to persuade the States which have not implemented the land reform measures for speedy implementation of the measures in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As many as 16 States have passed legislations revising the hitherto operative land ceiling laws bringing them in conformity with the national guidelines. 14 of them have been enacted; while the laws of Mysore and

Maharashtra, passed by the State Legislatures, are being examined with a view to President's assent being accorded to them, the Gujarat law is in the process of legislation. Manipur and Tripura are taking steps for the revision of their laws. The States of Nagaland and Meghalaya do not contemplate any land ceiling law as they have largely communal ownership of land there. The passage of law through a Legislature is a time-consuming process; more time-consuming is the process of implementation. These processes are being gone through by most of the States.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: In view of the fact that the present Government of Kerala began speedy implementation of land reforms between 1971 and 1973, and as a result, lakhs and lakhs of new small landowners have come into existence, will the Government of India consider the question of giving financial assistance to the Government of Kerala for further speedy implementation of land reforms?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This financial year will be ending within three months. In the fifth Plan, the Government of India has taken care to see that about Rs. 125 crores are provided in the plan of the various States including Kerala for helping the implementation of land reforms. Moreover, Rs. 25 crores are being provided in the Central sector for helping the State Governments. Naturally, we will take care of Kerala's interests in the matter of allotment of funds

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KADANNAPPALLI: In the allotment of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers and other implements will the Government of India consider to liberally grant the needs of the small peasants as well?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That has been our policy that the beneficiaries of land reforms, including the small farmers, should be provided

with adequate credit and resources. That has really been our accepted policy.

बी सरबू पांडे आम तौर से सरकार ने सारे देश से यह वायदा किया था कि क्रांति-कारी भूमि सुधार किये जायेंगे। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में सारी की सारी जमीन जो लैन्ड-सीरिलिंग से निकली है या जो गांव ममाज की सम्पत्ति है, ऐसे लंगों के कब्जे में हैं जो उस के हक्कदार नहीं हैं। इस प्रधन में भी यही पूछा गया है कि जहां पर भूमि-सुधार लागू नहीं किये जा रहे हैं वहां केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करते जा रहे हैं? —मैं इसी का उत्तर चानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The implementation of land reforms is the responsibility of the State Governments. The attention of the State Governments has been drawn to this, and we shall bring to the notice of the State Governments the point made by the hon. Member.

बी सरबू पांडे : हम इसे आप के नोटिस में ला रहे हैं, आप बनलाइये, स्टेट गवर्नर्सेटमेंट में ला करेंगी।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I find from the statement that "the States of Nagaland and Meghalaya do not contemplate any land ceiling law as they have largely communal ownership of land there." May I know what he means by using the phrase 'communal ownership' and whether there are in Nagaland and Meghalaya some persons who are holding a few hundreds of acres? The hon. Minister says in his statement: "the passage of law through a Legislature is a time-consuming process; more time-consuming is the process of implementation." How many States have enacted this law? May I know the area of land that has been declared surplus by the proper implementation of land reforms?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In the Northeastern region, particularly Meghalaya and Nagaland, the lands are owned by the community and with the permission of the community some persons may be cultivating large areas of land but it is owned by the community. Hon. Member knows this. As regards the second part, we have addressed a communication to the State Governments as to how much would be surplus, so far some States have replied. The figure given is 37 lakhs of acres and the tentative indication is that this much would be declared surplus according to the estimates of the State Government.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: There are some States which have properly implemented the land laws, while there are others which have not implemented this policy deliberately and intentionally. What steps have the Government of India taken in this matter? Is there any time-limit to such States for implementing the land reform policy?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: All State Governments have promised us their full co-operation in implementing land reforms. Most legislation has been finalised; only in the case of a few States and Union Territories Bills are pending. In regard to implementation, there is a time prescribed for the submission of the declaration, etc. prescribed under the rules. Some people cannot file them, and there are court procedures, etc. which are bound to take sometime. No State Government is unwilling to implement land reforms.

बी सरबू पांडे : भूमि सुधार कानून पास करने के उपरान्त बहुत सी कठिनाइयां आती हैं, जैसा मंत्री भीषोदय ने बतलाया है, लेकिन उस का कोई रीजनेशनल टाइम हो सकता है, वह क्या रखा है? उन के बासे के बाद कौन सी स्टेटेस ने आप की बात मान कर उस को लागू किया है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We had prescribed the period and we have generally recommended that legislation should be enacted by a particular date; last December was the time. Most of the States have enacted laws. As for further processing, a time limit is prescribed under the rules to send the application, for submission of returns of land ownership, etc., for the judicial and quasi-judicial procedures to come into force.

SHRI VEKARIA: The Minister has given a statement about the implementation of land ceiling laws in different States. But he has not said anything about centrally administered areas like Dadra Nagar Haveli etc. May I know whether the Central Government is going to take any urgent action to implement the land ceiling laws in Dadra and Nagar Haveli?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member was absent when this question was replied to. Necessary laws have been enacted for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as per the national guidelines and they would be implemented.

ओमपती सहोदरा बाई राय : क्या माननीय कृषि मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में गूमि सीमा लागू की है? यदि नहीं तो कब तक करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Yes; land reform Act has been made applicable there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Detection of Bags of Adulterated Fertiliser

*504. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that 272

more bags of adulterated fertilizers have been detected at Maur Kalan near Bhatinda in November, 1973;

(b) if so, the total number of bags detected upto November, 1973; and

(c) whether any analysis has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). A report has been received from the Government of Punjab that on 30th October, 1973, 250 bags of Diamonium Phosphate suspected to be adulterated were seized by the Police in Maur Kalan near Bhatinda. Samples were drawn from the bags of fertilisers seized at Maur Kalan for analysis. The analysis indicate that some of the bags contained adulterated fertilisers.

Nationalisation of Birla and Tata Institutes of Science and Technology

*505. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise all the Birla and Tata Institutes of Science and Technology in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are constitutional and other difficulties in such nationalisation.

सदर्जा बहौदी, दिल्ली के योद्धाओं में अस्थिरणक वहाँ ए जमा कर रखने के बारे में सुनाया देना

* 507. **श्री अखेश : क्या है?**

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मण्डी मंडी, दिल्ली के कुछ गोदामों में विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्न छिपा कर रखने के बारे में एक आठ वर्ष के बालक ने सुगम दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बालक की हिफाजत के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इन गोदामों में पकड़ी गई प्रत्येक वस्तु की मात्रा और मूल्य किनता है; और

(ग) इन गोदाम मालिकों के विशुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि अन्वयन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभुताहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें उस घटना की कोई खबर नहीं है कि सभी मण्डी में कुछ के गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों के भण्डार के बारे में एक आठ वर्षीय बालक ने सूचना दी थी। तथापि, पिछले चार महीनों में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 76 खाद्यान्न व्यापारियों के 170 गोदामों पर छापे मारे थे। इन गोदामों में दालों, मोटे ग्रनाजों, चना और चावल का स्टाक रखा पाया गया था।

जिन मामलों में किसी विशिष्ट जिन्स के सम्बन्ध में नियन्त्रण आदेशों का कोई उल्लंघन हुआ था, उन सभी मामलों में भारत सुरक्षा नियम के अधीन मामले दर्ज करने समेत कार्यवाही की गयी है।

Paper Famine

508. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to his Ministry paper famine may hit students

and series of measures need to be taken by various Ministries in the matter;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide adequate paper to the book production industry;

(c) the time upto which the paper famine is expected to continue in the country; and

(d) its effects on the studies of the students in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The current shortage of writing and printing paper, if it continues could affect the supply of textbooks and exercise books for educational institutions. Steps are being taken by the Ministry of Industrial Development to augment the production of writing and printing paper and to ensure adequate supplies of paper to the book production industry. With improvement in coal procurement, restoration of power cuts, etc., the production of paper is expected to pick up in the coming months.

आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा प्रबाली

510. श्री अनूपसाल अनन्दाकर: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व दिल्ली में हृदय रोगों पर आयोजित हुई गोष्टी में आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा प्रणाली और इस प्रणाली में अनुसंधान करने पर बल दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या ऐलोरेंथी की तुलना में आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली भी हृदय रोगों के निदान में अपना स्थान रखती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्राचीन चिकित्सा प्रगति को प्रोत्ताहन देने के लिये सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). खास-खास आपूर्वकित दवाइयों का हृदय रोगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है इसके बारे में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति एवं होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय, अनुसंधान परिषद के अधीन अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है ।

from the Members of Parliament from the State about the unsatisfactory state of affairs in this Farm. The Government examined these allegations and appointed a Team of Central and State Officials to examine the working of the Farm, with particular reference to the plans for development of the Farm financial management and administrative matters. The report of the Team is awaited.

Whenever criticism against the management of any of the Farms are received, these are examined in consultation with the management of the State Farms Corporation of India for taking suitable action wherever necessary.

Criticism on working of farms under State Farms Corporation

*512. SHRI PILLO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been criticisms of the functioning of various Farms under the management of the State Farms Corporation;

(b) whether attention of Government has been invited to such criticisms; and

(c) whether Government have made any investigation in regard to such criticisms; and if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). There had been some criticism in the newspapers, of the management of the Central State Farm Aralam in Kerala State. There were also reports from the Kerala State Government and representations

गम्भे का मूल्य निर्धारण

*513. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों ने गम्भे के मूल्य में वृद्धि की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार का मूल्य निर्धारण केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा ही किया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों को अपने अपने ढंग पर मूल्य बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी है ?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). गम्भे (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के उत्पत्तियों के अधीन भारत सरकार को केवल निवारित पत्र (वेक्ष्यम् वेन) जीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा खरीदे जाने वाले गम्भे के देय सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य का निर्धारण करने का अधिकार है । तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने 1973-74 मौसम के लिए सांविधिक न्यूनतम

मूल्य निर्धारित किया है। तथापि, आंशिक नियन्त्रण की नीति को जारी रखने और उद्योग को उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट देने के परिणामस्वरूप यह आशा की जाती है कि फैक्ट्रियां गमे का सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य अदा करेंगी। हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों ने तदनुसार उद्योग के साथ परामर्श कर गमे का अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य दिलवाने की व्यवस्था की है।

Second phase of Evaluation of Text Books

*515. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has drawn up a programme for evaluating text books from the points of National Integration in English medium schools;

(b) if so, whether this is the second phase of operation of evaluation;

(c) in what way second phase differs from the first phase; and

(d) the salient features of the plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). The National Council of Educational Research and Training has an ongoing programme of evaluating text books from the stand point of national integration. It has so far covered text books prescribed by State Education Departments and the Secondary Boards of Education in classes I—X for the subjects of Social Studies, History, Civics, Sociology, Moral Sciences, Regional Languages, Hindi, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. It has

now taken up evaluation of text books used in English medium schools irrespective of the organisation to which they may be affiliated in the subjects mentioned above as well as Geography and English. The lists of these textbooks are being compiled as also an All India Directory of Reviewers prepared. Each of about 3000 books is to be evaluated by two independent reviewees and any objectionable material detected by them to be further reviewed by a specially constituted Expert Committee for recommending deletion or amendment of the objectionable material with the authorities concerned.

Talks with Russia regarding Merchant Shipping

*516. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had any talks with Russia in the last week of November, 1973 regarding Merchant Shipping; and

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The talks could not be completed and were left to be pursued further at a later date.

Collaboration with American Poultry farm for Breeding programme

*517. SHRI C. K. JAFFER: SHARIEF:

SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come into collaboration with Ameri-

can Poultry Farm for a breeding programme in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and whether India is in a position to become self-sufficient in this regard and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a). No Sir.

(b) Does not arise. Various steps have been taken for achieving self-sufficiency in poultry breeding stock. It is however, not possible to indicate any definite time limit in this regard.

केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा उज्जैन में खुदाई कार्य

* 518. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या तिक्का, सचाव कल्याण और संस्कृति मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन् 1954 और 1956 में उज्जैन (उज्जेयिनी) की खुदाई केन्द्रीय पुरातत्व विभाग ने कराई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक उस खुदाई के क्या परिणाम निकले और उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित क्यों नहीं की गई; और

(ग) क्या पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से यह हानि नहीं है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

तिक्का, सचाव कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंदी (श्रो. एस० नुस्ल हसन) : (क) जी, हाँ। उज्जैन में खुदाई भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा 1955-56, 1956-57 और 1957-58 के तीन उत्तरोत्तर क्षेत्रीय-सत्रों और 1964-65 के एक सत्र में की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) : इन खुदाईयों से, इस स्थान के, लगभग छठी शतांशी ईसा पूर्व

से लेकर मालवा में 14 वीं शतांशी में मुस्लिम शासन के प्रारम्भिक काल तक लगातार अधिकार में होने की बात प्रकाश में आई थी तथा यह चार सांस्कृतिक अवधियों में बटा था।

खुदाई कार्यों की रिपोर्ट 1966 में प्रस्तुत की गई थी, परन्तु मुद्रण में कूछ बाधे होने के कारण, इसे अधीक्षण में भेजना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। तथापि, इसे सर्वेक्षण के खुदाई रिपोर्टों के प्रकाशन संबंधी कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया बना है और इस प्रेस में भेजने के लिए तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Fall in Prices of Food Articles

* 520. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of food articles have started going down since October, 1973;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether the prices have also gone down in November and December, 1973;

(d) if so, what was the rate of falling down of the price; and

(e) whether Government is hopeful of further shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (e). The prices of cereals during the first half of October 1973, generally showed a decline with the exception of rice and wheat, the prices of which turned steady. Consequently, the index for cereals as a group also showed a decline of 0.4 per cent. Between 29th September and 13th October 1973 the extent of fall was 4.2

per cent for jowar, 10.4 per cent for bajra and 5.2 per cent for maize. The gram index also declined by 1.7 per cent during the same period. Although during October 20 to November 17 prices of important foodgrains moved up, from the last week of November 1973 prices of cereals have generally showed an easy tendency. Compared to 24th November, the cereal prices index as on 8th December, 1973, showed a fall of 0.8 per cent, rice 1.2 per cent, jowar 1.1 per cent and bajra 1.0 per cent. The wheat index also showed a decline of 0.3 per cent. The index for maize, however, showed a rise of 3.3 per cent.

2. Compared to the levels prevailing at the end of September 1973, the index numbers of wholesale prices of edible oils as a group, groundnut oil, sesamum oil, fish and milk were ruling at lower levels on 24th November 1973. The wholesale prices of groundnut oil, potato, ghee and milk fell during the month of November as well as in the first week of December, 1973. At various centres the prices of fish declined in some of the centres during October, but in November they recorded a rise and ruled higher. The prices of eggs reflected a mixed trend during these two months.

3. As the market arrivals of kharif crops gather momentum, some easy tendency in prices might be expected.

But scarcity psychology created by last years drought and adverse factors in the economy are having considerable impact on foodgrain prices.

शासी में राजा गंगाधर राव को छतरी

* 521. डा० शोभिन्द दास रिक्षार्थी

श्री नाहुराम भाहिरवार :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याच और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राजा गंगाधर राव की आंसी स्थित छतरी को सुरक्षित इमारत

के रूप में पुरातत्व विभाग के अधीन लेने का नियंत्रण इस बीच कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस प्राच्य स्मारक को सुरक्षित इमारत कव तक घोषित करेगी ; और

(ग) इसकी मरम्मत का कार्य कव तक आरम्भ होगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याच तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुस्स हसन) : (क)

जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). संरक्षण ब्यौरे को पहले ही अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और उन पर राजत्व प्राधिकारियों के प्रतिहस्ताकर हो चुके हैं। अब संरक्षण सम्बन्धि औपचारिक विधिसूचना जारी करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। तत्पश्चात् आवश्यक मरम्मत कार्य शुरू किये जायेंगे ।

Central Directives on Maharashtra Land Ceiling Bill

*522. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre have advised the Maharashtra Government to make changes in the Bill passed in the Maharashtra Assembly, one and half years back, dealing with land ceiling;

(b) if so, the changes proposed; and

(c) since when the bill has remained pending in the absence of assent by the President?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Since August, 1972.

Statement

The main issues on which the Maharashtra Bill differs from the national guidelines issued by the Government of India in accordance with the recommendations made by the Chief Ministers' Conference on ceiling on agricultural land holdings are as follows:—

(1) Unit of application of ceiling:—

According to the national guidelines, the ceiling applies to the aggregate area held by all the members of the family. Although the Bill provides, in conformity with the national guidelines, for the pooling together of land held individually and jointly by the members constituting a family, it deviates from the national guidelines in so far as it provides that any person having obtained land through certain specified means and possessing it separately from before the 26th September, 1970, will be allowed to hold separately such land upto the maximum extent of the ceiling area.

(2) Exemptions:—

The Bill provides for exemption being granted to land held from before the 26th September, 1970 for pinjrapole, gowshala or for the purpose of dairy farming or breeding of cattle, sheep or pigs, while the national guidelines give the discretion to the State Government to exempt only gowshalas of a public nature from the application of the ceiling. No exemption has been provided in the national guidelines for land held by pinjrapole, dairy farming, cattle, sheep or pig breeding farm.

(3) Compensation:—

The rates of compensation laid down in the Bill as passed by the State Legislature are higher than those in the Maharashtra Agricultural Lands (Ceiling on Holdings) Act, 1961.

(4) Classification of land:—

Against the terms of the national guidelines laying down a ceiling

range of 10—18 acres for land with assured irrigation capable of yielding at least 2 crops a year and of 27 acres for land with assured irrigation capable of yielding one crop a year, the Maharashtra Bill provides a ceiling of 27 acres for certain categories of perennially irrigated land and certain categories of seasonally irrigated land (the latter being assured of water for two seasons) and of 36 acres for certain categories of seasonally irrigated land (being land which gets irrigation water for one season, that is 4 months in a year) and dry crop land under paddy cultivation in certain areas of the State.

Non-availability of essential Medicines for Indoor Patients of Government Hospitals, Manipur

*523. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government of Manipur during the last three years for the purchase of medicines for free distribution to the indoor patients, year-wise;

(b) whether Government of Manipur has received complaints from the general public about non-availability of essential minimum medicines for indoor patients of Government Hospitals;

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove public grievance in this regard;

(d) whether the storing of medicines is under the charge of full-time doctor; and

(e) if so, what is his part in the purchase and distribution of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (e). The information from the Government of Manipur has been called for.

Increased Allotment of Fertilizers to Flood-affected States

*524. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make additional allotment of Fertilisers to the cultivators in Gujarat and such other States in the country where several crops were damaged due to the recent floods and incessant rains; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Requests for additional allotment of fertiliser during the current season on account of damage due to floods and rains have been received from two State Governments, namely Gujarat and Kerala. In case of Gujarat, the request was received in the middle of September, 1973 in which it was stated that Gujarat had been struck badly by devastating floods and in view of this they may be allotted "some additional quota of Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate from the Sindri factory". It was also stated that this fertiliser was very useful for tobacco crop in Gujarat. The request was examined and it was pointed out to Gujarat Government that Gujarat could not be included in the rationalised distribution zone for priority movement of fertiliser by rail from Sindri factory, as it was not a rational movement. They were also advised that Urea and Ammonium Sulphate fertiliser was as good for tobacco as Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate. It may be mentioned here that as far as the overall position of supplies to Gujarat during the current season is concerned, counting both imported and domestic fertilisers, the percentage of supply actually made, to supplies due to be made has been better

than most other States in this area. As such, any enhanced supplies to Gujarat would not have been desirable as it would be at the cost of other States which were already in a more difficult position than Gujarat.

2. The second request of this nature was received from the Government of Kerala in the third week of November, 1973 and a plea was made for additional supplies on account of the damage that had been caused earlier by floods in the month of June-July, 1973. This request was also examined and it was found that the overall percentage of supplies made by Pool and manufacturers to supplies due so far, was higher in case of Kerala than in case of all States in the southern zone. It was, therefore, not considered desirable to further enhance the supplies to Kerala, as it would have depressed the supply position in respect of other States in that area who were already in a more difficult position, than Kerala.

3. As regards the general question of additional allotment or supply of fertiliser to States where there was damage to crop on account of floods and rains, it may be stated that due to a very difficult position in respect of availability, it is, normally, not feasible for the Pool to make additional allotments or enhanced supplies on this account. The State Governments, however, have full control over the internal distribution of Pool fertiliser within their State and substantial control over the distribution of domestic fertiliser also. Within their allocations, therefore, the State Governments can arrange distribution of fertiliser to the flood-affected areas in preference to other areas.

Master Plan in State of Madhya Pradesh

4908. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Master Plans approved for town and cities in the

State of Madhya Pradesh for the years 1970-71 and 1972;

(b) the progress made in such plans; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the Scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Scheme of preparation of Master Plans for towns and cities was transferred to the State Sector with effect from the 1st April, 1969. No direct Central assistance is now provided for the preparation of such Plans by the State Governments. The State Governments are, however, free to utilise the block loans and block grants given by the Central Government, on various schemes according to their priorities and requirements.

पांचवीं योजना में पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

4909. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अध्यवाल : क्या निर्माण, और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना में ममस्यामूलक तथा अन्य गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 161.98 करोड़ रुपये की योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य वातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम वेहता) : (क) से (ग). पहले राज्यों की पांचवीं योजना के मसौदे में नगरीय जल सप्लाई तथा स्वच्छता और आमीण जल सप्लाई योजनाओं के लिए 161.98 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था का सुझाव दिया गया था। जिन के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिये गये हैं [प्रन्नालय में रखा गया वेलिए संख्या (LT 6025/73)] इसे बाद में 130.99 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया था।

योजना आयोग के कार्यकारी दल ने राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है तथा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये ब्यौरों के अनुसार 52 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की सिफारिश की है [प्रन्नालय में रखा गया। वेलिए संख्या LT 6025/73]

मध्य प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति

4910. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अध्यवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चोथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के अभाव वाले तथा अन्य गावों में पीने का पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के बारे में सरकार आशावादी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण श्रीरामाचन्द्र मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ग्रोम मेहता) (क) से (ग). राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में 6,000 समस्याप्रस्त ग्रामों को पेय जल की सुविधायें देने का लक्ष्य था। इन में से 3,636 ग्रामों में जल सप्लाई की व्यवस्था वर्ष 1972-73 तक कर दी गई है तथा शेष 2,364 ग्रामों में मार्च, 1974 तक व्यवस्था कर देने की आशा है।

इन समस्याप्रस्त ग्रामों के अतिरिक्त 1972-73 तक 43 बड़े ग्रामों में जल सप्लाई की सुविधा कर दी गई है तथा ऐसे 18 अन्य ग्रामों में यह व्यवस्था वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कर देने की आशा है।

उपर्युक्त राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्ताबा 1972-73 में प्रारम्भ किये गये केन्द्रीय प्रामीण जलपूर्ति के त्वरित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जून, 1973 तक 257 ग्रामों में जल सप्लाई की सुविधायें दी गई हैं तथा 304 अन्य ग्रामों में कार्य चल रहा है।

Bhundhawgarh Game Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh

4911. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the Bhundhawgarh game sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh with a view to making it attractive for foreign tourists;

(b) whether any brochure has been published detailing the 1,000 to 1,500 years old archaeological monuments that form an added attraction to the tourist apart from the wild life; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) A brochure is being prepared.
- (c) Does not arise.

Tax Relief on Vehicles due to price-rise in Petrol

4912. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for more tax relief on vehicles in view of the sharp rise in petrol price, and if so, the nature of decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): Apart from the question of giving some relief to scooter and motor cycle owners by way of concession in excise duty on tyres and tubes used in such vehicles, which is under examination in the Ministry of Finance, there is no proposal before Government for any tax relief on motor vehicles. This matter essentially falls within the sphere of the State Governments.

Allotment of extra marks in Candidates for appointment of Teachers in certain cases

4913. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration allot 5 extra marks to the candidates at the time of interview for appointment as Teachers in case of those whose parents are on the verge of retirement as per the practice or the provision in the Rules;

(b) if so, whether it is strictly being followed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when Government propose to rectify the cases brought to their notice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Some weightage has been allowed in such cases.

(c) Does not arise.

D.T.C. bus service from R.K. Puram to Central Secretariat

4914. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.T.C. starts few buses from almost all the sectors of R.K. Puram for Central Secretariat for office-goers in the morning; and

(b) if so, the reasons why no bus starts from Sector IX R.K. Puram when there are a good number of commuters from this point?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A large number of special trips to the Central Secretariat are already being operated from Sector I, R.K. Puram, which is the main bus stand in the colony and is a focal point. No special trips have been provided from Sector IX in the mornings as the normal services on routes 8A, 14B and 45B which cover this sector are considered adequate to meet the requirements of the office going people. Having regard to the present fleet position, it is not possible for the DTC to operate services from each Sector of the colony.

बयोडूड व्यक्तियों को नवजीवन प्रदान करने वाली 'ट्रोकोडोन' नामक नई दवा

4915. श्री भागीरथ भंवर. क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इटली के डाक्टरों के द्वारा बनाई गई "ट्रोकोडोन" नामक उस आश्चर्यजनक दवा की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसे बयोडूड व्यक्तियों के लिए नवजीवन देने वालों बताया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन बंजाराय में उपसंचार (श्री ए० के० किस्स०): (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Opening of regional health offices in the country

4916. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start three Regional Health Offices in the country;

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

(c) whether one of these Offices will be opened in Kerala, where there is no such Centre at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

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

Central Assistance for raising eucalyptus to Kerala

4917. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has prepared any scheme for raising eucalyptus in 6500 hectares to provide industrial raw material; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the nature of Central assistance requested for and proposed to be given by the Central Government for the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Government of Kerala is preparing a project for raising plantations of pulp Wood species over 65000 hectares of forest land during a period of 10 years.

(b) According to the broad outlines received by Government of India the project envisages raising plantations of pulpwood species over 65,000 hectares to replace the existing mixed quality forests of low economic value. After receipt of the detailed Project Report, the question of Central Assistance will be examined and finalised.

Corporation for Industrial Plantation Schemes

4918. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a separate Corporation for giving financial assistance at reduced rates of interest for industrial plantation schemes aimed at producing industrial raw material in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). To avoid multiplicity of lending Insti-

tutions, it is proposed that Forest Corporations may obtain credit from existing Institutions like Agriculture Refinance Corporation. As low rate of interest is vital for undertaking forestry projects, dialogue are afoot with the lending Institutions to provide credit at a low rate of interest of Forest Corporations.

Selection of managing Director and chairman, F.C.L

4919. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the selection of the Managing Director and Chairman, Food Corporation of India is made and whether any tenure for these posts has been laid down in the Rules and if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the dates since which the present incumbents are holding charge of the respective offices;

(c) whether the tenure of any of these two officers has been extended from time to time; and

(d) if so, the reasons and details thereof and when their tenure is likely to expire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Chairman and the Managing Director are selected from among public men and serving Officers of requisite seniority and experience on a tenure of three and five years respectively. The present Chairman is holding charge w.e.f. 23-3-73 and the Managing Director w.e.f. 4-11-86.

(c) and (d). The present incumbent holding the post of Managing Director was continued on extended tenure in accordance with rules upto 3-11-71. Thereafter in the interest of continuity of work and additional responsibility devolving on the Corporation, he was re-appointed for a term of five years in accordance with the revised rules.

**Provision for a National Highway Link
Passing through Sindhi district
Madhya Pradesh**

4920. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to provide a national highway link passing through the Sindhi District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the principle places in Sindhi District that it shall pass through; and

(c) by when such a highway link will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed inclusion of Gwalior-Jhansi-Chattarpur-Khajuraho-Panna-Satna-Rewa-Sidhi-Baidhan-Pipri-Garwha-Ranchi in the National Highway system in the 5th Plan. However, as the entire Fifth Five Year Plan, including the proposals for new additions to the existing National Highway system in that Plan, is still in the preparatory stage, it is premature to give any indication at this stage about the plans to provide a National Highway link passing through the Sindhi District of Madhya Pradesh.

Pension Subsidy to Retired Sanskrit Scholars

4821. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many retired Sanskrit Scholars have been granted pension/subsidy by the Government during the year 1972-73;

(b) what is the State-wise break-up of such grants; and

(c) what is the total amount of money that is earmarked for such subsidy in the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) 621 eminent Sanskrit Scholars in indigent circumstances have been paid financial assistance by the Government during 1972-73.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) A sum of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose during 1973-74.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	State-wise Break-up of Grant during 1972-73	Rs.
1	Andhra Pradesh		46,787.00
2	Assam		17,605.00
3	Bihar		87,205.00
4	Gujarat		5,400.00
5	Haryana		5,000.00
6	Himachal Pradesh		2,500.00
7	Jammu and Kashmir		4,416.00
8	Kerala		76,049.00
9	Madhya Pradesh		10,993.50
10	Maharashtra		33,069.50
11	Mysore		50,634.20
12	Punjab		10,320.00
13	Orissa		17,018.00
14	Rajasthan		11,913.00
15	Tamil Nadu		1,80,164.00
16	Uttar Pradesh		78,660.00
17	West Bengal		1,26,395.50
18	Delhi		10,100.00
19	Goa		1,300.00
20	Manipur		4,006.00
21	Tripura		26,168.00
	TOTAL		8,05,703.00

मुरंना जिला (मध्य प्रदेश) में महाभारत से सम्बन्धित शिला लेखों के मिलने की सम्भावना

4922. श्री रमबहादुर तिहः : क्या शिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुरंना जिले में महाभारत कालीन किला मिलने की सम्भावनाएँ हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इससे सम्बन्धित कुछ शिला लेखों के विधान होने की सम्भावनाओं पा पता लगाने के प्रयास किये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या व्यौरा है ?

शिला, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुस्स हसन) :

(क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Flour Mills in the Country and their Nationalisation

4923. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of big flour mills in the country and the total production annually therein;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to take over these flour mills;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor when the whole-sale trade in wheat has been nationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There are 230 roller flour mills in the country with a total annual installed/production capacity of 59,44,644 tonnes, as per Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6026/73].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) The scheme of the take over of wholesale trade in wheat visualises the operations of the roller flour mills to be restricted to only custom milling on behalf of the State Governments and Administrations, and as such nationalisation of roller flour mills does not appear to be necessary.

Mortgage of Flats constructed by D.D.A. with L.I.C.

4924. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flats constructed by the D.D.A. in Delhi and New Delhi for the middle-income and low income group people are not mortgageable with the L.I.C.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when these flats can be mortgaged to the President of India; and

(c) whether Government propose to start a scheme so that the intending purchasers of these flats may get loans from the L.I.C. for payment of the purchase price of these flats in lump sum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) L.I.C. does not grant loan for built-up flats in Delhi and hence the question of mortgaging the flats with the L.I.C. does not arise.

(c) The question of extending to Delhi the Maharashtra Apartment Ownership Act would make such flats heritable and transferable is being looked into by the Metropolitan Council of Delhi.

Science Talent Search Examination

4925. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Science Talent Search Examination is conducted every year for the junior as well as senior students;

(b) if so, when such an examination was conducted in Delhi this year; and

(c) whether results of the examinations have since been declared; if so, whether a copy of the successful candidates will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A National Science Talent Search Examination is conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training on an All-India basis at the end of the Higher Secondary stage while a Junior Science Talent Search Examination is conducted by the Education Department of Delhi Administration at the beginning of the Higher Secondary stage for students studying in schools located in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The National Science Talent Search Examination was held on 2nd January, 1973 while the Junior Science Talent Search Examination was held on 29th July, 1973.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Names of the successful candidates in these examinations are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6027/73].

Advisory Committee for distribution of D.M.S. Milk

4926. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up Advisory Committees for distribution of D.M.S. Milk in the Capital;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such system will be helpful in solving the milk shortage and improve its supply and distribution in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided that Depot Advisory Committees may be formed at the milk booths run by the D.M.S. to coordinate and regulate the supply of milk. The Committee will be formed by the token holders and will be associated by D.M.S. for purposes of co-ordination.

(c) The D.M.S. is at present supplying enough milk at its milk booths to meet the requirements of the token holders. However, these Depot Advisory Committees will liaise between the D.M.S. on the side and the token holders on the other to regulate distribution of milk at these booths and thereby help in orderly distribution of milk.

The Delhi Milk Scheme is now in the process of expanding its installed capacity to handle 3.75 lakh litres of milk daily as against 3 lakh litres daily at present and the expansion is

expected to be completed in about three months time. It is expected that the supply and distribution of milk at the milk booths will improve further thereafter.

Grievances of Professors of Aurobindo College, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

4927. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member, Lok Sabha had written to him about the grievances of Professors of Aurobindo College, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi during September, 1973; and

(b) if so, whether some inquiry has been made and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A representation from a lecturer in Shri Aurobindo College regarding redressal of grievance was received in the Ministry. A note on the subject was also forwarded by a Member of Parliament. The University of Delhi has since informed the Ministry that the matter has been settled and the lecturer concerned has resumed duties in Hastinapur College where he was holding a substantive post.

Area Development by D.D.A. in Janakpuri

4928. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 37.5 per cent of the entire area developed by the D.D.A. in Janakpuri has been earmarked for sale of plots;

(b) whether the entire cost of land and its development has been borne

by those to whom 37.5 per cent of the developed area has been sold;

(c) whether the remaining 62.5 per cent of the area has been earmarked for public purposes such as roads, parks, Institutions and sites for religious places; and

(d) whether the 62.5 per cent area is meant for the exclusive use of those to whom 37.5 per cent of the development area has been sold and who have borne the entire cost of land and its development through premiums paid by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) No. Sir.

Release of a quarter to accommodate C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Sarojini Nagar Market, New Delhi

4929. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.G.H.S. Dispensary at Sarojini Nagar Market, New Delhi is facing paucity of accommodation and the laboratory and other departments are located in the kitchen and bathrooms of the quarters, where the Dispensary is housed;

(b) whether the Directorate General of Health Services have approached his Ministry for the release of a quarter at the first floor of the Dispensary several times to provide more accommodation for the Dispensary;

(c) if so, the reasons for not releasing the quarter mentioned above for the dispensary; and

(d) when the said quarter will be released and placed at the disposal of the Dispensary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). A request has been received from the Director General of Health Services for placing an additional quarter in Sarojini Nagar at their disposal to meet the needs of the C.G.H.S. Dispensary. As already five quarters in 'G' Block of Sarojini Nagar stand placed at the disposal of the Director General of Health Services, the request for allotment of another quarter could not be acceded to due to paucity of residential accommodation for eligible Government servants.

Quantity of Rawa, Maida and Wheat flour supplied to Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4930. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Rawa, Maida and Wheat flour supplied to Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the use of biscuit factories, annually;

(b) the quota fixed per biscuit factory;

(c) whether Government is aware that certain factories are misusing the quota by selling it in black market; and

(d) if so, whether Government will make enquiry against the factory owners and punish them accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Allotments of wheat from the Central Pool are made monthly to State Governments/Administrations to meet the requirements of the public distribution system and Roller Flour Mills. Internal distribution of the foodgrains allotted including wheat and wheat products is the responsibility of the State Governments/Administrations.

(c) and (d). Information has been called for from the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Subsidy given to Adivasi and non-Adivasi Agriculturists in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

4931. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy is being given to Adivasi Agriculturists in Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) the total amount given during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 and the total amount utilized;

(c) whether there is any provision to give subsidy to non-Adivasis who are holding less than 10 acres of land for the purchase of cows, oxen etc; and

(d) when it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

पशुओं से फसल की रक्खा के लिए खेत की मेड़ों पर जहरीली ज्ञाह लगाना

4932. श्री अनशाह प्रधान : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने पशुओं आदि से फसल की रक्खा के लिए खेत की मेड़ों पर “बेशरम ज्ञाहे” नामक ज्ञाह लगाने के निर्देश दिये थे और उक्त ज्ञाह की मंजूरी उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा दी गई थी ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या इस खाड़ की जड़ें गहरी और जहरीली होती हैं जिससे भूमिगत जल और निकट के कुओं का पानी जहरीला हो जाता है;

(ग) क्या इस खाड़ की कलम विदेशों से लाई गई थी और यदि हां, तो यह कलम किस देश से लाई गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त खाड़ की जड़ से सम्बन्धित उत्पन्न जहर के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के आदेश जारी किए जायेंगे ?

कुछ संवादमय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासाहित वी० शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) : “बेंगल खाड़” (बाईं पीमिया कानिया) दूर तक फैलने वाली खाड़ी है जिसका रस दूषिया होता है । इसे दक्षिणी अमरीका से लाकर भारत में सजावटी पर्याप्ति के रूप में प्रचलित किया गया है । इसे आमतौर से खाड़ के रूप में उदाया जाता है । शीतकालीन महीनों को छोड़कर इसमें पत्ते और फूल लगभग वर्ष भर आते रहते हैं । इसकी पत्तियों को कम्पोस्ट और हरी खाद बनाने के काम में लाया जाता है ।

यह पीछा पशुओं के लिए विवैला होता है । इसकी पत्तियों में पौलीसिकराइड प्राइपोमोज, एन्थ्रासीन ग्लॉबाइड, गोंद, जालापिन और सपोनिन्स होता है । इसकी जड़ों से भूमिगत जल और निकट के कुओं के पानी के विवैला हो जाने के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसकी जड़ों के विष (यदि

कोई दो) का विश्लेषण करने की वादवस्था की जा रही है ।

Plots of land for residential houses sold by auction by D. D. A.

4933. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of plots of land for residential houses sold by auction by D. D. A. during the year 1972 and upto the 30th November, during 1973;

(b) the maximum and minimum rates at which the said plots were sold by auction in various localities;

(c) the total number of plots of land for residential houses allotted to the middle-income and low-income group people separately during the period as mentioned in (a) above by direct sale or through draw of lots; and

(d) the future plans of Government to allot plots of land to middle income or low income group people in Delhi by draw of lots or by direct sale at the reserved price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 797 during 1972 and 426 during 1973 (upto 30th November, 1973).

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) 29 to Middle-income-Group and 13 to Low-Income-Group.

(d) The emphasis is on constructing flats on group housing basis on land earmarked for middle-income and Low-income group people for allotment to these categories, instead of allotting plots to them.

Statement

Sl. No.	Residential Scheme	Maxi- mum rate per sq. mtr.	Minimum rate per sq. mtr.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Pankha Road	216.34	63.51
2	Malvia Nagar	312.39	101.89
3	Masjid Moth	348.26	122.98
4	Friends Colony	346.36	191.80
5	Safdarjang	392.49	205.09
6	Greater Kailash II	227.71	116.15
7	Paschimpu	147.50	77.02
8	Wazirpur	323.71	122.78
9	Najafgarh Road	236.04	213.24
10	Jhilmil Ph. I	105.63	105.63
11	Naraina	322.67	193.89
12	Masjid Moth Extn. (near Niti Bagh)	397.48	216.05

Strike in D. D. A.

4934. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of D.D.A. were on strike during the third week of November, 1973;

(b) if so, their demands and the number of days for which the strike continued and the conditions on which the said strike was called off;

(c) whether during the period of strike no application forms were issued to public for the middle and low income groups flats recently released for allotment to these persons; and

(d) whether in view of this, the last date of receipt of completed applications from intending buyers of

these flats has been extended; if so, the particulars thereof; and if not the reasons for not extending the date for receipt of applications when the forms were issued late?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A section of the employees of DDA was on strike in November, 1973.

(b) The main and immediate demand of the strikers was that the Police should take action against those who had demonstrated before the office of the DDA and created a law and order problem on 15th November, 1973. Their other important demands related to payment of arrears of bonus, promotion, confirmation, revision of pay scales, reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and backward classes etc. The strike continued from 15th November, 1973 to 21st November 1973. It was called off after the strikers had met the I. G. of Police, Delhi, and, the Management of the DDA, and certain agreements arrived at on their demands.

(c) No, Sir. 235 application forms were sold during the period from 16th November, 1973 to 20th November, 1973.

(d) The last day was extended wherever the receipt of applications was affected by the strike.

Allotment of 100 flats to persons irrespective of Income of Registration by D. D. A.

4935. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have constructed 100 flats to be allotted to any person whether he got himself registered with the D. D. A. or not and irrespective of his income;

(b) if so the justification thereof; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that in future the D. D. A. constructs houses only for the middle-income and low-income group people and not for affluent or high-income group people as those people can very well avail of the benefit by the sale of plots by auction scheme of the D. D. A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of about 10,600 houses released recently all except 100 flats are intended for allotment to the Janta, Low and Middle Income Groups. The 100 flats in question are expected to cater to the needs of the Upper Middle Income Group.

Service Plan of the Dera Ismail Khan Housing Society, Delhi

4936. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5519 dated the 2nd April, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the Dera Ismail Khan Housing Society, Delhi Service Plan has been approved by the D. D. A./MCD as requested by the Delhi Administration; if so, when

(b) if not, the efforts made in this direction and by what time the Service Plan is likely to be approved;

(c) if so, whether any target date has been fixed, in the light of the present development of the land by the society, to allot the developed land to the share-holders of the Society; and

(d) the respective quarterly progress made by the Society for development of the land, during the periods

ending March, June, September and that likely to be made by the end of November, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Sewerage plan has been approved and released by the Delhi Development Authority to the society on 12-12-1973.

The plans for Storm Water Drains and Water Supply are yet to be approved. It is not possible to indicate by when these are likely to be approved.

(c) Government are not aware whether the Society has fixed any target date.

(d) No progress report has been received from the Society after the quarter ending December 1972.

New Model Bye-laws applicable to Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., Delhi

4937. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5520 dated the 2nd April 1973 and state:

(a) whether the Dera Ismail Khan Cooperative Housing Society, Delhi had adopted the new model bye-laws applicable to the Delhi Union Territory Housing Societies; if so, when;

(b) whether the society has called for affidavits from their share-holders under the new model bye-laws; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and whether Government propose to fix a date for calling these affidavits in the interest of the share-holders who do not own their houses in Delhi in their own name or in the names of their dependents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration is examining whether, legally the society could be directed to adopt new model bye-laws and also to furnish the affidavits.

भूमिहीन श्रमिकों और हरिजनों के आवास निर्माण के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

4938. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 में ग्रामीण भेत्रों में भूमिहीन श्रमिक और हरिजनों के लिए मकान बनाने की योजना के केन्द्रीय मरकार को भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस ममत्वधार में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि की मांग की ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस ममत्वधार में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री शोभ मेहता) : (क) श्री (ख) : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने ग्रामीण भेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य में 9,18,000 आवास-स्थल देने के लिए 14 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त किमी पी परियोजना के प्रस्ताव को निम्नलिखित

कारणों से स्वीकार करना अभी तक सम्भव नहीं हो सका है :—

(i) राज्य सरकार ने उन भूमिहीन मजदूरों को वास-भूमि अधिकार देने के बारे में अभी तक कानून नहीं बनाया है जिन्होंने निजी भूमि पर मकान/झुग्गिया बनाई हैं । यह शर्त उन आवश्यक शर्तों में से एक है जो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी की जानी है ।

(ii) योजना को देश भर में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1973-74 में 5.00 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गई थी जिसे मिनव्यविता के उपाय के रूप में घटाकर 3.5 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है । वर्ष 1972-73 में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के ममत्वधार में लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये की बची हुई वचनवद्धनाओं की तज्ज्ञा में 3.5 करोड़ रुपये की यह घटावी गदी राज्य आवास-समझी जाती है । इसे देखते हुए, इस योजना के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी राज्य सरकार को नई परियोजनायें स्वीकृत कर के नई वचनवद्धनायें करना अभी तक उपयुक्त नहीं समझा गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश को नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक का आवंटन

4939. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1973 में जुलाई 1973 तक मध्य प्रदेश को कुल कितना नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक का आवंटन किया गया ; और

(ख) इस अवधि में राज्य को वास्तव में नाइट्रोजन उर्वरक की कितनी मात्रा दी गई ?

हृषि मंत्रालय से राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (श्री गण्डा साहिब वी० शिंदे) :
(क) और (ख). फरवरी, 1973 से जुलाई, 1973 के दौरान केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल से मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित की गई, और वास्तव में दी गई नाइट्रोजन उर्वरकों की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

आवंटित नाइट्रोजन वास्तव में दी गई की मात्रा	(एन की मात्रा)
15,405	15,405 (क)

टिप्पणी : (क) फरवरी से जुलाई, 1973 की अवधि के दौरान वास्तव में इससे अधिक सप्लाई की गई जो कि कुल 19,359 मीटरी टन एन की थी लेकिन इसमें से 3,954 मीटरी टन जो कि खरीफ की गण्डा से अधिक थी, उसकी गणना रबी 1973-74 के अधिग्राम आवंटन में की गई थी। यह मात्रा राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिवेष रूप से जारी की गई थी।

विदेशों को भेजे गये शैक्षणिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल

4940 श्री गंगाचरण दोक्षित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :
(क) चाल वर्ष में कितने शैक्षणिक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल विदेशों को भेजे गये ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल में समिलित व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किस राज्य के हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा वृक्षहरिति विभा० में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ वी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). 1973 के कैलेण्डर वर्ष में नौ। उनके बारे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

1973 वर्ष के दौरान शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेशों में भेजे गए शैक्षणिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल का क्रमांक	प्रतिनिधियों के नाम	उस राज्य का नाम, जहां के प्रतिनिधि हैं।
1.	1. श्री रामस्वरूप चिटकारा, निदेशक (वी०) शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली । 2. श्री भार० वी० छावड़ा, सचिव, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, नई दिल्ली ।	दिल्ली

1.	2.	3.
1.	1. श्री रामस्वरूप चिटकारा, निदेशक (वी०) शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली । 2. श्री भार० वी० छावड़ा, सचिव, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, नई दिल्ली ।	दिल्ली
2.	प्रो० एम० वी० माधुर, निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय स्टाफ कालेज, नई दिल्ली ।	राजस्थान

1

2

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3.	श्री जे० वारां राघवन, निदेशक (श० वित०), शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।	तमिलनाडु
4.	श्री आई० य० रामचन्द्रानी प्रबर सचिव, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।	महाराष्ट्र
5.	1. श्रीमती वी० मूले, उप शिक्षा सलाहकार, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली । 2. प्र० एम० वी० माथुर, निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय स्टाफ कालेज, नई दिल्ली ।	विहार
6.	डा० एस० एस० एस० चारी, सयुक्त शिक्षा सलाहकार, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।	मैसूर
7.	श्री एम० कृष्णामूर्ति, प्रथम सचिव, भारतीय दूतावास, पैरिस ।	तमिलनाडु
8.	1. श्री आई० डी० एन० साही, सचिव, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली । 2. श्री जे० पी० नाइक, सदस्य सचिव, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली ।	उत्तर प्रदेश
9.	प्र० आर० एन० डोगरा, मंत्री (शिक्षा और विज्ञान,), भारतीय उच्च आयोग, लन्दन ।	महाराष्ट्र
		दिल्ली

Inventory of Existing Forest Research

4941. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the urgency of carrying out an inventory of existing forest researches to delineate suitable 'catchments' for locating new forest based industries; and

(b) if so, the encouragement Government has given in respect of man-made forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, Government is aware of the urgency of preparation of inventories of existing forest resources to indentify suitable - catchments for locating new forest based industries. A project 'Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources was taken up in 1965 as a joint UNDP/FAO/Govt. of India Project with a view to assesss the economic availability of forest resources for development of wood based industries. On the expiry of this project, Government of India has continued this activity.

The object of the surveys under these schemes is assessment of existing raw material resources for various wood based industries like paper and pulp, panel Board etc. The results of the surveys are available for setting up of wood based industries and in fact, it has already formed the basis for setting up of paper and Pulp Mills by Hindustan Paper Corporation.

(b) Government has been keen on the establishment of Man-Made Forests to increase raw material resources for wood based industries. So far about 2 million hectares of Man-Made Forests have been raised under various Development Schemes. During

4th Five Year Plan, schemes like 'Plantation of Quick Growing Species'. 'Economic Plantation for Industrial & Commercial Uses etc.' were taken up to augment the extent of Man-Made Forest in the country. As projections have revealed that the total industrial wood raw material requiremnt will be about 25 million cu.m. by 1980 and 40 million cu.m. by 1990, it is proposed to increase the tempo of activities for establishment of Man-Made Forests during 5th Five Year Plan. Various schemes have, therefore, been included to raise 8 lakh hectares of Man-Made Forests for Industrial uses. As it will not be possible to meet expenditure for these schemes from the Plan funds alone, it has been proposed to set up Forest Development Corporations to obtain funds form Institutional resources. To promote setting up these Corporations the Govt. of India have also made a provision of Rs. 10 crores for contributing to the equity share capital.

Supply of water and electricity in Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi

4942. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1012 on the 19th November, 1973 regarding supply of water and electricity in Greater Kailash-II, New Delhi and state the terms and conditions that are to be fulfilled by the house builders to enable them to get water and electric connections in Blocks, other than 'E'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): The information received from the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking and the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Terms and conditions for water and electricity connections

Water connection:

Water connections are sanctioned in all Blocks other than 'E' of Greater Kailash-II where individual consumers apply for the same. Water connections are of two types:

- (a) Water consumed for construction of houses.
- (b) Water consumed for domestic purposes after completion of the houses.

The connections for both the types are applied on prescribed forms by the consumers and they are required to furnish proof of ownership as well as an attested copy of the sanctioned building plan. The individual consumers are required to deposit development charges/deficiency charges payable on the basis of the area of the plot. These development charges represent the amount of deficiency charges towards the water and drainage services as laid down by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Committee at the time of taking over of the colony.

While sanctioning connection for construction of house the water charges are worked out on the basis of cubical contents of the building proposed to be constructed by the consumer. He is required to pay water charges for construction purposes in advance to the department with the condition that the consumer shall pay the charges either on cubical contents of the building or actual meter reading, whichever is higher. These charges are adjusted at the time of regularising the construction connection into domestic connection on the production of application for completion certificate.

For water connection individual consumer is required to pay a total amount of Rs. 90.00 comprising of meter security of Rs. 75.00 advance

charges of Rs. 10.00 towards the consumption of water alongwith connection fee of Rs. 5.00 for joining individual connection with the municipal main.

Electricity connections:

The facility of temporary connection for construction purposes is provided to the prospective consumers on formal application and payment of security deposit and subject to the load applied for being technically feasible. In such cases, necessary service line upto D.E.S.U. L.V. mains is required to be provided by the applicant concerned at his own cost. Such temporary connections are normally given for a period upto 3 months in the first instance. Cases for their further extension could, however, be considered on merits.

Permanent connections can be given only if the mains are within 100 ft. of the premises where connection is required. In such cases also the prospective consumers are required to apply on the prescribed forms, pay security deposit, service line charges and development charges, produce proof of occupancy and test report and execute other connected commercial formalities.

Diversion of wheat to confectionaries and hotels by Delhi Administration resulting scarcity and cut in ration

4943. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have conveyed their displeasure to the Delhi Administration for diverting wheat to confectionaries and hotels recently which resulted in wheat scarcity and cut in ration;

(b) whether the Administration has given any justification for their action; and

(c) if so, the gist thereof and when the present cut in the supply of wheat in Delhi will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration has been advised to keep the public informed about the changes relating to the issue of foodgrains from the fair-price shops and the arrangements made to issue any other type of foodgrains in lieu of reduction, if any, in the quantum of cereals like wheat and rice. Due to operational reasons a temporary cut, which was imposed by the Delhi Administration in the cereals quota to card holders for the second fortnight of November, 1973, has been restored with effect from 1-12-1973. During the period when the cut was imposed, maize was given in lieu of the reduction in the cereal unit.

Medical bills by F.C.I. employees

4944. SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee of the Food Corporation of India drawing Rs. 200 as basic also draws Rs. 500 per month as Medical reimbursement bill;

(b) what has been the total amount of bill paid by the Food Corporation

of India during the last three years in different zones;

(c) whether the amount is increasing every year, and if so, whether Government has asked the Corporation to have a full probe into the matter; and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) whether in many of the cases fictitious bills are put up; and if so, whether any machines being devised to ensure that only genuine bills are paid and false voucher submission is punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There are a few instances where the medical reimbursement bills of the employees drawing upto Rs. 200 as basic pay amounted to Rs. 500 per month.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the total amount of medical bill paid by the FCI during the last three years in different Zones is attached. There had been some cases where fictitious bills were put up. In every case where *prima facie* evidence is found against the employee, the matter is referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation. The scrutiny of the bill and the mode of payment have been tightened up and the monetary limits up to which the Controlling Officer can pass such bills have been restricted.

STATEMENT

Amount in Rupees/Crores

Name of the Zone	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (Prov.)
Head Office . . .	0.03	0.05	0.05
North Zone . . .	0.11	0.17	0.23
South Zone . . .	0.11	0.15	0.14
East Zone . . .	0.37	0.72	1.47
West Zone . . .	0.07	0.07	0.09
Total . . .	0.69	1.16	1.98

Rural hospitals in Madhya Pradesh receiving Central assistance

4945. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural hospitals in the State of Madhya Pradesh which are receiving assistance from the Central Government, District-wise;

(b) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government under which such assistance is to be increased; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The Government of India do not give any assistance to the rural hospitals in the country including those in Madhya Pradesh. However 100 per cent Central assistance is provided for the appointment of differential basic health service staff in accordance with the approved pattern in the Primary Health Centres which have entered the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. In Madhya Pradesh none of the Primary Health Centres has entered the maintenance phase.

A scheme for upgradation of selected Primary Health Centres to 30-bedded rural hospitals during the Fifth Plan is under consideration. The number of Primary Health Centres to be upgraded in different States will be decided when the position regarding allocation of funds for the purpose is finally known. However, about 1283 Primary Health Centres are expected to be upgraded. Each Community Development Block is expected to have one Primary Health Centre. A set of 4 Blocks will be entitled to have one upgraded Primary Health Centre which will have 30 beds and other specialised services.

The intention of this scheme is to provide both generalised as well as commonly needed specialised services in medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics including X-ray and laboratory facilities in rural areas. Each upgraded Primary Health Centre will cater to a population of about 3.20 to 4 lakhs.

Darbhanga-Forbesganj Link Road

4946. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Darbhanga-Forbesganj link of the Bareilly-Amingaon strategic Road decided upon in 1963 running parallel to the Northern Border has not yet been completed;

(b) whether the completion of this link was finally decided by the Ministries of Finance, Defence and Foreign Trade in a joint meeting with the Government of Bihar but only rupees two crores were earmarked for the Fourth Plan period;

(c) whether provision is being made in the Fifth Plan for the total estimated cost for the road and the connecting two bridges over rivers Kosi and Kamala and their completion ensured; and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):

(a) to (d). The Bareilly-Amingaon road which was a Lateral Road Project did not include the Darbhanga-Forbesganj link. At the meeting held in September 1970, which was presided over by the Minister of Shipping and Transport and attended among others by the Minister of Defence, Minister of Foreign Trade, Chief Minister of Bihar, Minister of Public Works Department, Bihar, and the State Planning Minister, an amount of Rs. 2 crores was suggested for utilisation

during the 4th Plan period, for the Darbhanga-Forbesganj link road including bridges on Kosi and Kamala from the funds that would be available for the strategic road works. Thereupon it was decided, in consultation with the Ministries of Finance and Defence that this link then roughly estimated to cost Rs. 23 crores be taken up; the State Government had to carry out necessary surveys and investigations and send detailed estimates and plans for sanction to the Government of India. The detailed estimate for the road including the bridges on Kosi and Kamala is yet to be received from the State Government. According to the rough cost estimate furnished recently by the State Government, the project is likely to cost Rs. 47 crores approximately. Expenditure during 4th Plan can be authorised only after receipt of detailed estimates and plans from State Government and their examination including the aspect of increased cost and their sanction by Government of India. For this the State Government is still awaiting results of some investigations.

The provision for the 5th Plan can be finalised only after the 5th Plan proposals have been finalised.

Inter-University Conference on Legal Education Organised by Nagpur University

4947. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the speeches made by the dignitaries, resolutions passed, decisions taken and suggestions made at a two-day Inter-University Conference on Legal Education organised by the Nagpur University as a part of its Silver Jubilee Celebration in the month of November, 1973;

- (b) if so, broad outlines thereof;
- (c) the reaction of Government and the judiciary thereto; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Nagpur University, a two-day Inter-University Conference on Legal Education in India was held on November 10-11, 1973 under the auspices of the Golden Jubilee Committee of the University. The Conference discussed the problem of legal education and functions of law and lawyers. No formal resolutions were passed. Government has not received any proposal from Nagpur University on the subject.

- (c) and (d). Do not arise.

Utilisation of waste products in Slaughter Houses

4948. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have certain schemes under consideration to utilise the waste products in slaughter houses; and if so, the outlines thereof;

(b) the places where these schemes are likely to be started;

(c) the approximate gain of foreign exchange therefrom; and

(d) the approximate number of educated and uneducated unemployed to be absorbed by the above schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The slaughter House waste products such as blood, horns, hooves intestines and offals/organs not fit for human consumption are generally under utilised or are not properly utilised in the slaughter houses. In order to properly and economically utilise all these valuable by-products, the Government of India has formulated a scheme for the modernisation of 14 slaughter houses in the 4th Five Year Plan for providing processing facilities on scientific lines for their collection, storage and utilisation.

(b) Fourteen places in various States namely, Bangalore, Madras, Delhi, Kerala, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Durgapur, Surat, Kanpur Bhopal, Nagpur, Goa, Jaipur, Ahmedabad have already been selected and included in the scheme for setting up of modern slaughter houses providing all necessary facilities for the utilisation of the by-products. It has been decided to take up 4 projects for implementation in the 4th Five Year Plan at Durgapur, Goa, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

(c) The gain in foreign exchange to be obtained from all these 14 slaughter houses is under study. However it has been estimated that by modernising four slaughter houses (Bombay, Madras Surat and Durgapur) we could realise by-products worth nearly Rs. 3.0 crores out of which we can have export earnings worth Rs. 66.38 lakhs and foreign exchange savings (on imports of fat and tallow) worth Rs. 50 lakhs.

(d) It is estimated that, in case of these fourteen slaughter houses schemes come into operation, approximately 500 educated unemployed may be absorbed. In addition 4,000 uneducated unemployed are likely to be absorbed in these schemes.

Decision on Grant of leave to Technical Assistant of Minto Road Press, New Delhi

4949. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether after two years, waiting in vain for favourable Government decision on the grant of leave to Technical Assistance of Minto Road Press, New Delhi the concerned Trade Union has referred the case to Labour Conciliation Authority;

(b) whether these workmen were terminated from their erstwhile posts or served with notice for change in their service conditions, which is essential under Clause 9-A of the Industrial Dispute Legislation; and

(c) whether concerned office was not aware as to how these workmen are to be dealt with in regard to their entitlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) Government decision on the grant of leave was communicated to the Technical Assistants on 10th August, 1973. Government of India Press, Photolitho Wing Karamchari Sangh referred the case to the Labour Conciliation Authority on 18th September, 1973.

(b) No, Sir. The persons concerned were in non-industrial establishment and on their appointment as Technical Assistant they were governed by different set of leave rules. The question of giving any notice for such change in leave entitlement did not arise.

(c) On receipt of representations from the persons concerned, the Manager of the Press made a reference to the higher authority for a decision.

Operators of Xerox Machines in IBM Unit of Litho Press

4950. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) since the introduction of Xerox machines in I.B.M. Unit of Photo Litho Press in year 1971, how many of its Operators have resigned so far;

(b) how many internal candidates have been appointed on this post and when; and

(c) how many of the resigned Operators were taken in outside quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) Three.

(b) Two, in March, 1972.

(c) All the operators who had resigned were recruited through Employment Exchange as direct recruits.

Time-limit for Distribution of Surplus Land in States

4951. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 76 on 12th November, 1973 regarding land ceiling legislation in the States and state:

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed for expeditious completing the acquisition and distribution of surplus land in all the States during the year 1973-74 and if so, the main features thereabout; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether all the State Land Ceiling Acts provide for the formation of popular Committees consisting of those believing in radical agrarian reforms and for severe penalties of landlords violating the provisions of the Acts; and if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) No, Sir. In the nature of things, it is difficult to set a time limit for the acquisition and distribution of surplus land; a series of steps have to be taken before surplus land can be identified, acquired and distributed. These are time-consuming and it is difficult to follow any definite time schedule as the land-owner has to be given adequate opportunity for notifying his land, for choosing the specific plots of land he can hold within the ceiling, and in certain cases for making appeal to the appropriate authority against the decision of the surplus land acquiring authority.

(b) The Law of Kerala provides for the formation of village level and taluk level committees. The Orissa law provides for the formation of District Executive Committees.

A large number of State Acts provide for penalties for violation of various provisions of the law. A statement on this is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6028/73].

Photo Litho Press and Letter Press, Minto Road, New Delhi

4952. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Photo Litho and Letter Presses at Minto Road, New Delhi are entirely separate to each other.

in process of working and promotional purpose as reported by study teams e.g., N.P.C. and Third Pay Commission;

(b) whether both presses have their own Trade Unions and one Trade Union do not represent grievances of the other Press;

(c) whether no worker of one press as member of the Trade Union of the other and in fact one union cannot properly represent to the workers of other press; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to recognise Trade Union of Photo Litho Press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA):

(a) It is correct that Photolitho and Letter Press are two different techniques. There is, however, no separate Photolitho Press as such. There is a Photolitho Wing as part of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi. There are separate recruitment rules and promotional channels for posts required for Photolitho Printing. The two wings have a common Bindery and Reading Branch for the purposes of promotion.

(b) No. There is one recognised union which represents the interests of the Industrial workers of the Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.

(c) This would be true only if there were two separate Presses. All the Industrial Class III and IV employees whether they are working in the Letter Press side or Photolitho side are eligible to become the members of the recognised union.

(d) The policy of Government to recognise one union of workers from each press and workers are eligible to be its members.

Reported Statement of Chief Minister of U.P. regarding supply of Fertilizers

4954. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of U.P. stating that with immediate effect, 5 train loads of fertiliser will come to U.P. every day carrying a tonal of 3500 tonnes of nitrogen;

(b) what were the monthly supply figures of fertilizer to U.P. during last 12 months;

(c) whether this enhanced supply is being given to each and every State; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) This Ministry is not aware of the exact statement made by the Chief Minister of U.P. Supplies from the Central Fertiliser Pool are made to different States by the Food Corporation of India units located at different ports in the country, in keeping with the allotments and instructions issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. Due to various operational factors some disparities in the proportion of actual supplies made by the Pool as compared to the supplies due from the Pool, develop as between different States. The position of actual supplies is however, reviewed from time to time within the FCI zones, by the Zonal Offices of the FCI, and by the Ministry of Agriculture.

ture in respect of the overall supplies from all the zones and action is taken to correct imbalances as quickly as possible. A review of the position during the first quarter of Rabi 73-74 (i.e. during August-October 1973 quarter) showed that in case of a few States like U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Karnataka, the percentage of supplies made to the supplies due from the Pool was relatively very low. Instructions were therefore given for the stepping up of the supplies to these States. In case of U.P., the percentage of actual supplies, *vis-a-vis* supplies due as on 31st October, 1973 was only 28 per cent for Nitrogen and 55 per cent for P₂O₅. Similar figures for Punjab were 71 per cent for Nitrogen and 69 per cent for P₂O₅. and for Haryana 44 per cent for Nitrogen and 100 per cent for P₂O₅. A programme of movement from different ports to U.P. was therefore made in order to correct the imbalances of the first quarter. This programme consisted of movement of 2 trains a day from West Zone ports, 2 trains a day from Visakhapatnam port and about half a train per day from Calcutta port. This programme would have amounted to only about 2,500 tonnes of Nitrogen per day and not 3,500 tonnes per day. However even this programme could not be fully implemented, due to operational factors. But some enhancement of supplies was achieved and helped in reducing the heavy imbalance which had developed in respect of U.P. earlier. It may further be mentioned that despite the above steps, as on 30th November, 1973 the percentage of supplies made to supplies due from the Pool for Nitrogen was 40 per cent in case of U.P. 75 per cent in case of Punjab and 62 per cent in case of Haryana. For P₂O₅ also the position was similar, the percentages being 66 per cent for U.P. 92 per cent for Punjab and 100 per cent for Haryana. The relative supply position for U.P. therefore continues to be unfavourable.

(b) The supplies of fertilizer made from the Pool and non-Pool sources to U.P. during the last 12 months, i.e.

from December, 1972 to November, 1973 were as follows:

	Quantity of supply in terms of nutrient
December, 1972	50,355
January, 1973	32,329
February, 1973	46,490
March, 1973	29,136
April, 1973	17,448
May, 1973	9,162
June, 1973	24,070
July 1973	25,596
August, 1973	32,765
September, 1973	38,761
October, 1973	31,969
November, 1973	37,134

(c) As explained in para (a) above, enhanced supply of fertiliser from the Pool is arranged from time to time in respect of those States against whom heavy imbalances develop.

(d) as a result of review of the supplies made during August-October, 1973 quarter to different States, as mentioned in part (a) above instructions were issued for enhanced supplies mainly to U.P., Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Karnataka, apart from the priority already given to Punjab and Haryana.

Utilisation of Eastern Kosi Canal Water for Irrigation in Saharsa and Purnea Districts

4955. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the utilisation of eastern Kosi Canal water for irrigation in Saharsa and Purnea Districts covered

hardly one-fifth of even revised command area target; and

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Kosi Eastern Canal System was designed to irrigate 4.95 lakh hac. of cultural area. With an annual intensity of 115% of C.C.A. an ultimate irrigation retentional of 5.8 lakh hect. envisaged. By March, 1972, the irrigation potential created was 2.75 lakh hac. under the Kosi Eastern Canal. The corresponding utilisation stood at 1.30 lakh hac.

2. Of the total culturable command area of 6.27 lakh hac. (including 1.32 hac. under the Rajpur Canal), 2.86 lakh hac. are not capable of being irrigated by the gravity canal system being in high patches and low pockets subject to flooding and water-logging. Thus the ultimate potential of the project has been temporarily brought down till such time remedial measures under consideration are undertaken to restore the full potential anticipated in the sanctioned project.

3. The main factors responsible for under-utilisation of the created irrigation potential are—

- (a) Till bypass channels were built irrigation supplies could not be drawn in the canal due to non-completion of the power house.
- (b) The Project provides water courses upto one cusec. The cultivators have not adequately responded to the construction of field channels below one cusec.
- (c) Siltation in the head reaches of the main and branch canals is another major factor to render the canal system incapable of carrying its full capacity discharge.

(d) Work on land shaping and micro land levelling has lagged behind.

(e) The crop-pattern envisaged under the project has not developed.

(f) The consolidation of land holdings has not yet been done in the Kosi area.

(g) Research, Demonstration and Extension facilities in the command area are inadequate.

(h) Infra-structure facilities such as communications, storage, marketing etc. are inadequate.

(i) The Satta system of water supply is defective, as it causes considerable delay and loss to the cultivators in the judicious application of water.

Irrigated Land under Crops

4956. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether irrigated land is only one-fourth of the area under crops;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Land Utilisation Statistics available for the latest year 1970-71, the irrigated land is about one-fourth of the area under crops.

(b) Gross irrigated area in 1950-51 was 22.56 million hectares. The same has increased to 38.55 million hectares in 1970-71, which means an increase by about 70 per cent. Since however the cropped area has also increased from 132 million hectares of 1950-51 to 167 million hectares in 1970-71, increase of gross irrigated area, as reflected in terms of percentage of cropped area of 1970-71 works out to 23 per cent only. Secondly, the process

of irrigation development is time consuming, in spite of the maximum effort, subject to the availability of financial and other resources, being put in.

(c) Steps taken or proposed to be taken include: (i) providing higher outlays for irrigation schemes, major-medium as well as minor; (ii) quicker completion of the schemes which are already at an advance stage of construction; (iii) strengthening organisations in the States as well as at the Centre for handling expanded programmes; (iv) improving technical standards in the planning and execution of irrigation schemes, (v) mobilising institutional investment from land development, cooperative and commercial banks to the maximum extent possible for minor irrigation schemes; (vi) mobilising World Bank credit channelled through the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for minor irrigation projects; and (vii) undertaking command area development programmes for improving management and utilisation of irrigation projects.

Expenditure on Minor Irrigation during the current year in Manipur

4957. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount to be spent on minor irrigation during the current financial year in Manipur and main features of the scheme to be implemented;

(b) whether Government have taken up construction of dams at the sources of the principal rivers namely, the Imphal, the Irl, the Nambul and the Thoubal, which flow through the Manipur Valley; and

(c) if so, the progress thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Rs. 10.00

2795 LS—5.

lakhs are expected to be spent on minor irrigation during the current financial year in Manipur. The schemes to be implemented are construction of pick-up weirs, lift irrigation schemes and remodelling of drainage schemes.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

राजस्थान में सभु सिवाई योजना के अन्तर्गत बांधों का निर्माण

4958. श्री सालजी भाई: क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार ने सभु सिवाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितने बांधों का निर्माण किया है, कितने बांधों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में इन बांधों से वर्षवार कितनी एकड़ भूमि की सिवाई हुई है;

(ब) प्रत्येक वर्ष में सिवित भूमि से हुई पैदावार के आंकड़े क्या हैं;

(ग) जो बांध अधूरे पड़े हैं उनके कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है तथा उनके लिए कितनी अतिरिक्त धनराशि की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी; और

(घ) कितने अतिरिक्त बांधों के निर्माण का विचार है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (घ) राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पट्ट पर रख दी जाएगी।

Drilling Rigs for Drinking water facilities in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh

4959. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether every District in Maharashtra would get two high power deep drilling rigs for providing drinking water facilities in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that for want of high power deep drilling rigs most of the Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh are not having new tube-wells bored; and

(c) whether Government propose that every District in Uttar Pradesh have got at least one such rig if not two?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. The Government of Maharashtra propose to provide two rigs to each district.

(b) and (c). Information is awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी कारों की संख्या

4960. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कक्षायाप : यथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताएँ कि इस समय देश में स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी कारों की संख्या कितनी है?

गोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य संचारी (श्री एम. श्री रामा): अपेक्षित सूचना एकलिंग की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Amount spent in Connection with the Implementation of C.M.D.A. Schemes

4961. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that a huge amount of money has been wasted or mis-spent in connection with the implementation of the C.M.D.A. schemes;

(b) whether it has also been alleged that the progress of the scheme is very slow; and

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). It has been reported by the C.M.D.A. that no specific allegation of wastage of money in connection with the implementation of the schemes has been received. The progress in the execution of the schemes has been improving steadily although the pace of progress in respect of some of the schemes has been slow mainly due to the scarcity of materials and difficulties of securing sites in some cases. Necessary remedial measures are being taken to ensure expeditious completion of the schemes.

भनुपूर्चित जातियों/जनजातियों के लिए ग्रामीण नियोजन गारमटी योजना

4962. श्री जनशाह प्रबाल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भनुपूर्चित जातियों और ग्रामीण जनजातियों के लिए उपयुक्त मजदूरी की दर के साथ एक ग्रामीण नियोजन गारमटी योजना तृष्ण करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विकारालीन है जिससे कि वे अपनी जीविका कमाने के योग्य हो सके;

(क) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार को इस बारे में क्या आपत्ति है?

कृषि वंचालक में राष्ट्र भंडी (झो० सेर तिह०) (क) से (ग), जो नहीं। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए रोजगार की गारंटी देने हेतु कोई अलग कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है। इन श्रेष्ठियों की रोजगार आवश्यकताएं, उन योजनाओं के माध्यम से पूरी की जाएंगी, जैसे भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को सरकारी बंजर भूमि पर व्यवस्था, कृषि उत्पादन के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों, विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत कार्यक्रमों, जैसे लघु सिचाई भूमि संरक्षण, बन व्यवस्था, डेरी विकास कुकुटादि पालन विकास, भेड़ तथा सूखर पालन विकास, सूखा उन्मुख क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों, जिन्हें सभी राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया गया है। इसके अलावा, प्रायोगिक सद्बन्धीय रोजगार परियोजना शामील क्षेत्रों में डेरोजगार तथा अपूर्ण रोजगार की समस्या के स्वरूप तथा सीमा का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से 1972-73 में कार्यान्वयन के लिए सुरक्षी की गई थी। यह परियोजना 3वर्ष के लिए है और सम्पूर्ण बेत के 15 चुने हुए खण्डों में कार्यान्वयित की जा रही है। इस परियोजना में काम चाहने वाले 15-59 वर्ष की आयु के ब्रात्येक व्यक्ति को पूरा रोजगार सुलभ करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। यह पता करने के लिए रोजगार सर्वेक्षण किए गए थे

कि 15 से 59 वर्ष की आयु के व्यक्ति को कितने दिन रोजगार दिया गया तथा कितने दिन उन्हें अतिरिक्त रोजगार की आवश्यकता रही। कार्य परियोजनाएं श्रम दिनों के अतिरिक्त संख्या के लिए रोजगार सूलभ करने हेतु तैयार की जानी हैं। प्रथम वर्ष में उपयोग में न लाए गए श्रम दिनों के एक-तिहाई के लिए, दूसरे वर्ष में दो-तिहाई के लिए और तीसरे वर्ष में सभी के लिए रोजगार तलाश करना है। रोजगार सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार उपयोग में न आने वाले श्रम दिनों की संख्या उसकी अपेक्षा बहुत अधिक है जो कि परियोजना प्रलेख में सीधी गई थी। इस प्रकार निधियों की आवश्यकता परिकल्पना से अधिक है। परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन के परिणाम भविष्य में नीतियां तैयार करने हेतु उपयोग में लाए जाएंगे।

Marketing of mechanically produced 'Chappati' by modern Bakery

4963. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mechanically produced 'chappati' has been decided to be marketed by the Modern Bakery;

(b) if so, whether there had been any experiments also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the time by when it is expected to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The Modern Bakeries are planning to set up a pilot plant for manufacture of 'Nans' in Delhi

and some laboratory scale experiments in this regard have been conducted by them.

(c) The pilot plant envisages a capacity to produce 10,000 nans of 100 grams each per day. It is expected to begin production during the next year.

Environment Pollution in Delhi due to DTC Buses

4964. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Action Group which was formed to examine the problem of environment pollution in Delhi and to take necessary steps to control it; and

(b) how many D.T.C. Buses have been withheld/challaned for emitting excessive smoke during 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Action Group has taken steps to control the pollution of air by the exhaust of diesel and gasolin vehicles by the smoke emitted by Railway steam locomotives; and by the smoke emitted by the thermal power stations. The question of water pollution is on the agenda of the next meeting of the Action Group. Steps are being taken to modify the existing traffic rules as the present rules are inadequate to specify the permissible limit of smoke density emitted by vehicles.

The D.E.S.U. authorities have also been urged to take necessary steps to reduce the emission of smoke from the thermal power houses and they are consulting expert agencies in this regard. The Railway authorities have taken steps to reduce the number of steam locomotives plying in urban area of Delhi and replace them with Diesal locomotives.

As regards air pollution due to the smoke from industrial units, the Bombay Smoke-nuisances Act has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) 13 Buses of the DTC have been found by the S.P. (Traffic) emitting excessive smoke during 1973.

Agricultural Development during 25th Independence Jayanti

4965. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes so far implemented in the field of agricultural development taken up during the 25th Independence Jayanti Celebrations; and

(b) whether any National Museum on Agriculture has been set up; if so, the location and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Commemoration Planting to mark the 25th Anniversary of India's Independence was inaugurated by the President of India in Delhi Zoological Park on the 3rd August, 1972, on which date Vanamahotsava function was also held there. Detailed instructions were issued to all State Governments during July, 1972 in regard to commemoration planting in States. Similarly all State Governments/Union Territories were requested to attach particular significance to the Vanamahotsava celebration during the month of July, 1972.

All the State Governments, Chief Conservators of Forests etc. were requested to take up Farm Forestry in a suitable Community Development Block. Detailed guidelines on this subject were also sent to them in July, 1972.

Wildlife Week Celebration was inaugurated in Delhi by the Minister of

State for Agriculture to mark Independence Jayanti Celebrations. The State Governments were also requested to by special emphasis on the celebration of this week.

During the Jayanti Year, sites for all the four 'Operation Flood' dairies at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras were acquired, plans and estimated of New Dairy Plants prepared and civil construction work commenced. Contracts have also been concluded or are being finalised in respect of machinery and equipment required for the four New Dairy Plants. All the New Dairies are expected to be commissioned during 1974-75. Simultaneously, work on milk enhancement production programme under 'Operation Flood' is also in hand.

The State Governments and Union Territories were requested to allot land to the Farmers Organisations for the construction of Kisan Bhavans as a part of the celebration of the 25th Independence Jayanti. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Goa have allotted/are expected to allot the land for this purpose.

Five special bumper numbers commemorating the Jayanti Programme were issued and distributed. The issues were 'Gharni' (Hindi), 'Home Science' (English), 'Intensive Agriculture' (English), 'Unnat Krish' (Hindi) and 'Dairy Extension'.

The States of Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Mysore, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, organised the seminars at district and block levels to commemorate the 25th Independence Jayanti Celebrations.

The Indian F.F.H.C. Society now renamed as People's Action for Development (India) in collaboration with Central Institute of Research and Training in Public Cooperation organised a five days National Seminar

on 'People's Action for Agricultural Production' from 12th to 16th September, 1972.

Programmes relating to Agricultural Production have always been given priority over other programmes being undertaken in the Community Development Blocks. Apart from this, during the 25th Independence Year, States were requested to select at least one village in each block for providing certain amenities like drinking water, improved housing for weaker sections, improvement of school buildings, roads, drainage and electrification in a concentrated manner by utilising funds available under ongoing Plan and non-Plan schemes of the Central, Centrally sponsored and State Sector Schemes.

(b) A decision has been taken to set up a National Agricultural Museum, as a part of celebration of 25th Independence Jayanti. A suitable site is being located.

Legislation to safeguard the interest of Fishermen

4966. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring up a Bill to safeguard the interests of fishermen;

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

(c) the time likely to be taken in bringing up the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The available resources in certain areas close to our shore are being intensively fished by fishing crafts,

small, large, mechanised and unmechanised, resulting in unequal competition, uneconomic and irrational exploitation of resources and inadequate utilisation of the potential of the powered vessels. It is therefore considered necessary to enact measures to regulate the operation of different classes of vessels. Under the proposed legislation the authorities notified by the Government of India under the act shall have power to regulate fishing in the sea around the Indian coast in such manner that specified areas as determined on consideration of intensify of fishing in relation to fishing stocks and the relative capacities of non-powered fishing craft, mechanised fishing craft and large fishing craft may be reserved for exclusive fishing by one or more of the aforesaid categories of fishing craft.

(c) The draft legislation has been circulated among maritime states and Union Territories and measures will be taken to introduce a suitable Bill as early as practicable.

Reduction in Overseas Freight Rates on some items

4967. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has reduced the overseas freight rate of some items;

(b) if so, which are the items;

(c) whether the revised rates will apply from different dates; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Ocean freight

rates in overseas liner trade are not fixed by the Government. Such rates are fixed by Shipping Conferences/ Lines and variations in rates are also made by them. The Freight Investigation Bureau which has been set up by the Government to help shippers to secure suitable reduction in freight rates from the Conferences/Lines wherever possible, has been able to persuade various Conferences/Lines to fix reduced rates of freight for 36 traditional and non-traditional items during the period from 1-1-73 to 31-10-73.

(b) to (d). A statement giving the names of commodities, for which freight rates have been reduced by Conferences and the date from which the reduced rates will be effective is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6029/73].

Extension of Area of Project Tiger Scheme in Bandipur. Mysore

4968. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2043 on 6th August, 1973 regarding scheme to protect tiger in Wynad, Mysore and state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the extension of the area of 50 square kilometer in Bandipur, Mysore where project tiger scheme is to be implemented; and

(b) if so, the main points regarding this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) It has been decided not to extend the Tiger Project scheme at Bandipur to other areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Correspondence course in M.B.A. and Diploma in Business Management in Delhi University

4969. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start correspondence course in M.B.A. and Diploma in Business Management in Delhi University; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal for starting correspondence course in Business Management for the Defence Service Officers was received by the University of Delhi from the Directorate General of Resettlement, Ministry of Defence. The proposal is under consideration of the University.

Complaints against the Functioning of C.G.H.S. Hospital, Patpar Ganj (Trans-Yamuna) Area, Delhi-51 ..

4970. Kumari KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of class II rank made complaint against the functioning of the C.G.H.S. hospital, Patpar Ganj (Trans-Yamuna area, Delhi-51 and the Head Doctor also but so far no action has been taken and the man who made complaints was not even asked for the clarifications thereof;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the action taken against the in-charge of the Hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A few complaints were re-

ceived. They were enquired into and surprise inspection of the dispensary was also made. Most of the complaints were found to be without any basis. In respect of one complaint a reply was sent after enquiry but that reply was received back un-delivered.

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

चावल मिलों से चावल खरीदने के कारण

4971. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकारें चानू मिलों से चावल खरीद रही हैं जिस के परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को अपनी उपज की अधिक कीमत नहीं मिल रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने धान का मूल्य 70 रुपये प्रति किलो निर्धारित किया या जब कि चावल मिलें इसे किसानों में 63 रुपये प्रति किलो पर खरीद रही हैं; और

(ग) सरकार का किसानों से सीधे ही धान अयवा चावल न खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रभासाहिब पी० शिंदे): (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारें/भारतीय खाद्य निगम कुछ राज्यों में मिलों से लेवी प्रणाली के अधीन चावल की खरीदारी कर रहा है लेकिन यह टोक नहीं है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को भारत सरकार द्वारा धान के लिए निर्धारित अधिकारि मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम और कुछ राज्य सरकारें चल रही स्थानीय

परिस्थितियों के अनुसार मूल्य साहाय्य या नेवी नियोजियों के अधीन उत्पादकों से धान की खरीदारी कर रहे हैं।

गाजियाबाद में नकली दवाइयों का उत्पादन

4972. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने गाजियाबाद में नकली दवाइयां बनाने वाले कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है जिसका हाल में छापा मार कर पता लगाया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के श्रीवर्धि नियंत्रण अधिकारी इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

नकली दवाइयां बनाने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्ति

4973. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर :

डा० सक्षीमारायण पांडेय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नकली दवाइयां बनाने के आरोप में गत एक वर्ष में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ; और

(ख) उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) :

(क) और (ख) : सूचना राज्य श्रीवर्धि नियंत्रण अधिकारियों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही भेज दी जायेगी।

महात्मा फूले कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अहमदनगर द्वारा धान ही नई किस्म का विकास

4974. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदनगर जिले में महात्मा फूले कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने धान की एक नई किस्म का विकास किया है जिससे उपज दस गुना अधिक होगी ;

(ख) क्या कोल्हापुर जिले के एक किसान ने इसका सफल परीक्षण किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार इसे बोने के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु कार्यवाही का कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) महात्मा फूले कृषि विष्वपीठ, रहुरी के उप-कुलपति से प्राप्त संदेशों के अनुसार इस विश्वविद्यालय ने चावल की अधिक उपज देने वाली तीन किस्मों, अर्धता सूर्य, सत्य और सूहासिनी को विकसित किया है। महाराष्ट्र के कोल्हापुर जिले में किये गये प्रदर्शन परीक्षणों के अनुसार इन किस्मों से लगभाग 100 किलों प्रति हैक्टेयर खाद्यान्त तक भी अधिकतम उपज प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) इन किस्मों की महाराष्ट्र राज्य के कोल्हापुर जिले में 18 किसानों, धाना जिले में 12 किसानों, कोलावा जिले में 3 किसानों और पुना जिले में 2 किसानों द्वारा जांच की गई।

(ग) विभिन्न किसानों ने अपने अपने खेतों में इन किस्मों की जांच की थी। जांच के अनुसार उपलब्ध होने वाली प्रति हैक्टेयर

उपज सभा पट्टा पर रखे गये विवरण में दिखाई गई है। [अन्वालय पर रखा गया। बैलिए संस्था L.T. 6030/73] यह उपज 30 से 102 किटल प्रति हेक्टार के बीच रही है।

(घ) पहले इन किस्मों की ६० आई० सी० आर० आई० पी० प्रयोगों के प्रत्यर्गत जांच करके उनकी उपयुक्तता, स्थिरता तथा विभिन्न रोगों व कीटों के प्रति उनकी प्रतिरोध की शक्ति का पता लगाया जाएगा, तत्पश्चात् स्वीकृति हेतु उत्पादकों तथा उपभोक्ताओं की प्रतिक्रिया का पता लगाया जाएगा। यदि उनका कार्य निष्पादन अच्छा सिद्ध हो, तो इनको उन क्षेत्रों में खेती के लिये, केन्द्रीय किसम निर्मुक्त उपसमिति नई दिल्ली द्वारा निर्मुक्त करने के लिये विचार किया जा सकता है।

Sub-Committee on unrest among Students and Teachers

4975. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee on unrest among students and teachers set up in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Central Advisory Board of Education, has held any meeting so far;

(b) if so, the dates on which the meeting was held; and

(c) if not, the reasons for this inordinate delay in the working of this Committee and the date when the Committee was set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Committee was constituted on February 22, 1973. The preparatory work of

the Committee has since been completed and the meeting is likely to be held in December, 1973—January, 1974.

Nehru Yuval Kendras

4976. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the Nehru Yuval Kendras have been set up during the calendar years 1972 and 1973;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up such Kendras at all the District Headquarters of the country;

(c) the likely date by which the entire country would be covered under this scheme; and

(d) the pattern of management and staffing at these Kendras and the extent of the responsibility of State Governments concerned in the administration and the financial burden of the Kendras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) A statement showing the names of the places where Nehru Yuval Kendras have been established is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-6021/73].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to cover all Districts by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) Each Kendra is managed by a Youth Coordinator, and one Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist. Sports coaches are being provided for these Kendras by the Subash Bose National Institute of Sports, Fatiala. Each Kendra is allowed approximately Rs. 20,000 per

year for its office expenses and for implementing its activities. The entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government. The Secretary in the Deptt. of Education or Youth Services of the State Government concerned or his nominee has been made the Controlling Officer for the Kendra. Committees for guiding the activities of these Kendras are being set up at the National, State and District levels.

Trachoma and other Eye Diseases

4977. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to carry out a survey regarding the Trachoma and other eye diseases in the student population of the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the whole scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on Central Responsibility in Higher Education

4978. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the U.G.C. to examine the Central responsibility in Higher Education following the passage of a Resolution at the 36th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education has since completed its work and submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on this Report; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee would submit its Report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider Central responsibility on Higher Education has since submitted its report to the Commission. The report is under consideration of the Commission.

F.C.I. as Agent for Procurement and Distribution of Paddy and Rice in West Bengal

4979. SHRI PILOO MODY:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government and the Food Corporation of India had entered into an agreement under which the Food Corporation of India had become the State Government's agent for the procurement and distribution of paddy and rice in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India has now terminated this agreement; and

(c) the reason thereof and the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the State Government's intention to set up its own Corporation for procurement and distribution of foodgrains within the State, the Food Corporation of India has given one year's notice, as provided in the agreement, to the Government of West Bengal that the agreement with them will stand terminated with effect from 1-11-1974. The Government of India have no

specific objection to the State Governments having their own organisations/undertakings for the procurement/distribution of foodgrains within the States provided the State Governments fulfil their obligations to contribute to the Central Pool and also agree to absorb the staff rendered surplus from the F.C.I.

Acquisition of Multi-storeyed Buildings for Government Offices in Delhi

4980. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some multi-storeyed buildings have recently been acquired in Delhi for some Government Offices,

(b) whether compensation has been paid to the original owners and if not, whether representations from the owners concerned have been received; and

(c) the reasons for delay in paying compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Complaints about F.C.I. Rajaandgaon Madhya Pradesh

4981. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has received complaints in regard to the mismanagement and mal-administration in the functioning of the Rajaandgaon (Madhya Pradesh) Office of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether there are allegations of substantial leakage from this depot; and

(c) whether Government of India has instituted any inquiry and the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). The complaints received have been investigated by the FCI, and unaccounted excess of 83 bags of wheat at the depot has been detected. The delinquent official has been suspended, pending further enquiry.

Import of Milk Powder

4982. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of the milk powder being imported by Government for use in various industrial units;

(b) whether import of milk powder has recently been cut down and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether as a result of increase in the price of milk, prices of the milk powder and milk products have substantially increased; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) From April, 1970 skim milk powder import into India is a canalised item. Out of 20,000 tonnes imported, 8,500 tonnes are earmarked to meet the demands of the large and small scale units manufacturing baby food and malted milk foods.

(b) No, Sir. Due to worldwide shortage of skim milk powder difficulty has arisen in getting the required quantities in spite of repeated global tenders.

(c) Yes, Sir, to a certain extent.

(d) The Government has not imposed any price restrictions on milk products excepting baby food. The Ministry of Industrial Development have received some representations for increase in price of baby food due to increase in labour wages, raw materials and containers. This is under examination of that Ministry.

**वर्ष 1973 के दीरान विश्वविद्यालयों
का अवस्था होना**

4983. डा० सर्वेनारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 अप्रैल, 1973 से 30 नवम्बर 1973 के बीच कितने विश्वविद्यालय कब कब बन्द किये गये; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृत विभाग में उद्यमी (बी ३० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) प्रतिक्रिया एकत्र की जा रही है और विवरण यथा समय सम्बन्ध पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

कृषि स्नातकों को रोजगार

4984. डा० सर्वेनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कृषि स्नातकों को रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या क्या नवीन कार्यकारी की है ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य भंडी (बी अन्धकारात्मिक पी० लिये) : सरकार ने कृषि स्नातकों को रोजगार मुद्रेया कराने के लिये विभिन्न उद्याप किये हैं । वे इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) चौबी योजना में शुरू की गई विभिन्नके फसलों से संबंधित केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोगित और केन्द्रीय लेव की विभिन्न योजनाओं से कृषि स्नातकों को रोजगार मिला है । इन कार्यक्रमों की पांचवीं योजना के दौरान तेज किए जाने की आशा है ।

(2) अब तक 923 कृषि सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं । चौबी योजना में 1250 और केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है आशा है उनसे अन्य लोगों के साथ साथ कृषि स्नातकों को भी प्रपना निजी रोजगार मिलेगा ।

(3) लबु कृषक विकास एजेंसी सीमात्र कृषक कृषि अभिक एजेंसी ग्रामीणी विभिन्न योजनाओं से किसानों को कृषि उत्थन देकर उनकी सहायत की जाती है । इन परियोजनाओं तथा उत्थन की सुविधायें प्रदान करने वाले बैंकों से कृषि स्नातकों की रोजगार मिलने की आशा की जाती है ।

(4) विभिन्न बेरोजगारों के लिये पांच साल रोजगार मुद्रेया करने की योजना के अन्तर्गत जो कि 1973-74 में शुरू की गई थी, राज्य सरकारे कृषि से संबंधित विभिन्न योजनाओं में हृषि स्नातकों की रोजगार की सुविधायें प्रदान रही हैं ।

(5) आस तौर से विभिन्न किसी के सर्वेक्षण के बारे में अनेकों विलेख रोजगार कार्यक्रमों से अधिक रोजगार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हुई हैं ।

(6) बर्तमान कृषि विस्तार और प्रशासनिक दावे को भजबूत बनाया जायेगा और इससे भी अधिक रोजगार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध होने की आशा है ।

(7) विस्तार प्रशिक्षण और कृषक प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं सुदृढ़ की जायेंगी ।

8. बनस्पति रोगों और कीटों की रोकथाम सहित हृषि के विभिन्न अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम तेज किए जायेंगे जिससे और अधिक रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।

बनस्पति का मूल्य नियत करना और उसे

लागू करना

4985. डा० सकमीनारायण पांडेय : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बनस्पति धी के मूल्यों में कमी की घोषणा की है;

(ख) क्या राजस्वान और मध्य प्रदेश में 20 नवम्बर, 1973 तक बनस्पति के मूल्यों में कमी नहीं की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किस सरकारी अभिकरण द्वारा मूल्य नियत किया जाता है तथा इसका कार्यान्वयन लागू किया जाता है और निर्देशों की अवहेलना पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रो० सर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ—16 नवम्बर 1973 से और फिर पहली दिसम्बर, 1973 से।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने बनस्पति के मूल्यों में समय-समय पर जो परिवर्तन किए हैं वे अधिसूचनाओं में दी गई

तारीख से देशभर में लागू हुए हैं। इन मूल्य परिवर्तनों को उसी समय सभी राज्य सरकारों के व्यान में लाया जाता है जोकि अधिसूचित मूल्यों का पालन न करने वाली फंक्शनों/व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में सक्षम है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में गेहूं, चावल, मूंगफली और गन्ने की उपज

4986. डा० सकमीनारायण पांडेय : क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, तथा गुजरात में गत दो वर्षों से गेहूं, चावल, मूंगफली तथा गन्ने की कितनी उपज हुई है; और

(ख) इन राज्यों के किसानों को उपरोक्त अवधि में राज्य-वार कितने रासायनिक खाद की सप्लाई की गई?

हृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० भिंदे) : (क) इन राज्यों के 1971-72 और 1972-73 के गत दो वर्षों की आपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पट्टन पर रखा गया है। [प्रधालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT. 6032/73].

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना विभिन्न राज्यों को केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल और देशी नियांताओं द्वारा सप्लाई किए गए रासायनिक उर्वरकों के संबंध में है। निम्नलिखित तालिका में इन राज्यों को 1971-72 और 1972-73 के गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सप्लाई किए गए रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मात्रा दी गई है:—

(हजार मीटरी टनों में)

	1971-72*			1972-73		
	एन	पी	के	एन	पी	के
पंजाब	178	48	8	225	42	8
उत्तर प्रदेश	289	41	26	332	60	29
मध्य प्रदेश	69	27	7	97	33	3
हरियाणा	72	9	**	79	5	1
महाराष्ट्र	77	47	45	123	40	58
यू.प्र.	114	38	8	116	50	10

* 1971-72 के प्रांकड़ों में इन राज्यों को निर्माताओं द्वारा उनके बीजन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत सप्लाई की गई उर्वरकों की मात्रा और प्राइवेट पार्टियों आदि को सप्लाई की गई मात्रा शामिल नहीं है सारे देश के लिए 1,99,000 मी.टन एवं 53,000 मीटरी टन पी.ओर 24,000 मीटरी टन के ० की सप्लाई की गई थी।

** 1000 मीटरी टन स कम।

Medical facilities in the villages

4987. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new policy has been formulated by Government to provide medical facilities in the villages; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). In order to provide better medical facilities in the rural areas the Government of India propose to introduce a scheme for upgradation of selected Primary Health Centres to 30-bedded rural hospitals during the Fifth Plan. A set of 4 blocks will be entitled to have one upgraded Primary Health Centre which will have 30 beds and other specialised services. The intention of this sche-

me is to provide both generalised as well as commonly needed specialised services in medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics including x-ray and laboratory services in rural areas.

It is also proposed to introduce a pilot health scheme for rural areas as an experimental measure in 30 sub-centres, each having a population of about 8,000 to 10,000. The outlines of the Scheme are given below:—

The main objectives of the experiments are:—

- (i) to study the feasibility of employing practitioners (institutionally qualified) of Indian and other systems of medicine in the existing Sub-centres attached to the Primary Health Centres;
- (ii) to study the working relationship of this new set up with the present set up of Primary Health Centres;

- (iii) to assess the quality of work in relation to curative and preventive aspects of medical care;
- (iv) to study the utilisation and acceptability of such systems as compared to the modern system of medicine.

The study will lay stress on evaluation through measurement of health improvement. A baseline survey will be made to determine the health level in the community to be judged by infant mortality and mortality rates in various age groups, blood examination for anaemia, etc. After the doctors have been inducted into the Sub-centres further studies will be made to find out whether there has been an improvement in the health of the community and also about the acceptance of the different systems of medicine by the rural community and about their effectiveness. This study will take a period of about 4 years.

The study will be conducted in 2 Primary Health Centres selected in each State on a random basis in five different States in the country, so as to cover different geographical regions. One doctor of different systems of medicine viz., Allopathy, Homoeopathy and Ayurveda/Sidha, will be posted at each of the three Sub-centres of the selected Primary Health Centre. These doctors will practice their own systems of medicine and will neither dispense nor prescribe any system other than their own.

Meeting between Shipping and Transport Minister and Lt. Governor of Delhi Re: Transport Problem in Delhi

4988. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called any meeting in the first week of October, 1973

in New Delhi to discuss the transport problem with the Lt. Governor of Delhi.

- (b) if so, whether any decision was taken on this crucial problem; and
- (c) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
(a) No, Sir.

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

Guidelines from I. C. A. R. on setting up New Agricultural Universities

4989. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agriculture Research have prescribed norms and guidelines for new Universities to be set up in the field of Agricultural Science; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir. The revised norms are under consideration. The guidelines for the establishment of Agricultural Universities who were circulated to State Governments in 1962.

(b) Government of India circulated guidelines to State Governments for the Establishment of Agricultural Universities in 1962 as drawn up by an experts committee.

The guidelines were as follows:—

- (1) The University should have statewide responsibility for work related to teaching, research and extension education in agriculture and allied sciences.

(2) The agricultural University should include at least colleges of agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Science, Home Science, Agricultural Engineering Technology and a School of Basic Sciences and Humanities. As many as possible of these, and certainly a minimum of three should be located on a single campus.

(3) All colleges of the university should be constituent colleges of the University under the same Board of Management, same chief administrative officers, and with fully integrated facility and curricula. This is to be distinguished clearly from affiliation.

(4) All state supported colleges of agriculture and veterinary and animal science which may be established in the State would come within and as constituent parts, of the University. In the establishment of new colleges in this general field and the expansion of admissions in any given field, first priority should be given to development within the existing campuses and preferably the headquarter campus.

(5) Research and Extension programmes (educational phases) in the agricultural and related sciences should be fully integrated with the teaching functions through the agricultural university.

(6) The Agricultural University is an organisation devoted to the educational problems of the rural people to develop leadership, increase production, and generally to improve the standard of living. The purpose of the university administration is to serve the technical staff by:

(i) relieving them of the non-technical work so that they can devote their full time to the problems to be solved;

(ii) expediting procurement of needed supplies;

(iii) hastening authorization to do the necessary jobs; and

(iv) providing the necessary services to enable them to carry out their functions effectively.

Change in Designation of Junior Domestic Science Teachers taken over from M. C. D. by Delhi Administration

4990. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Assistant Teachers have been taken over by the Education Department of Delhi Administration, Delhi from Municipal Corporation of Delhi w.e.f. 1st July, 1970;

(b) if so, whether their designations have been changed as Junior Domestic Science Teacher, Junior Physical Education Teacher, etc; and

(c) whether they are still working in the scale of Rs. 165—350 though there is no such provision of scales in Delhi Administration, Delhi for Junior Domestic Science Teacher or Junior P. E. T. while those teaching the middle classes are eligible for the pay scale of Rs. 220—490; if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Some of the Assistant Teachers, transferred from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, were teaching physical education drawing domestic science and music and they had been recruited by the Corporation in the Assistant Teachers pay scale which now is Rs. 165—350. These teachers had accepted in writing that they were willing to work as Assistant Teachers in the scale of Rs. 165—250 which they were getting in the Corporation and hence on this specific condition they were accepted in the Delhi Administration and their designation, scales of pay and the pay itself was protected.

Selection Grade to Scheduled Caste Laboratory Assistants in Education Department of Delhi Administration

4991. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Laboratory Assistant in Education Department of Delhi Administration, Delhi have been given the Selection Grade of Rs. 275—375;

(b) if so, how many Scheduled Caste laboratory Assistants have been granted the said grade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two.

Pay Scale to Dance Teachers in Education Department of Delhi Administration

4992. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

2795 LS—6.

(a) whether some Dance Teachers in Department of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi have been working in the pay scale of Rs. 165—350 and teaching the Hihger Secondary Classes;

(b) if so why they have not been granted pay scale of T. G. T. i.e. Rs. 250—550 though they are eligible and qualified to teach the Higher Secondary Classes where others having the same qualification enjoy the above said T. G. T. scale; and

(c) if so, number of such teachers who have represented their cases departmentally but their requests were turned down simply stating that they are not qualified and if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

पेन्शनर्स आर्गेनाइजर्स एसोसिएशन से आवास समस्याओं के बारे में ज्ञापन

4993. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा :
श्री लालजी भाई :

क्या निर्बाच और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पेन्शनर्स आर्गेनाइजर्स एसोसिएशन से आवास समस्याओं के संबंध में पिछले अगस्त में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या 15 नवम्बर, 1973 को सभा पटल पर रखे गये याचिका समिति के 14 बैठक प्रतिवेदन में उनकी समस्याओं के प्रति गंभीर चिंता प्रकट की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्बाचित और प्रावस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम बेहता) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां

(ग) मामले पर की जाने वाली कार्रवाई उस निर्णय पर निर्भर करेगी जो समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा अन्ततः किया जायेगा।

Cargo Service by Mogul Lines

4994. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Mogul Lines' propose to undertake adequate Cargo-Service to enhance its profits so as to absorb the loss on Konkan Steamer Passenger Services; and

(b) if so, whether the increase in Konkan Steamer passenger Service by 'Mogul Lines' will be cancelled after the absorption of losses in the overall profits?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) The Mogul Line has a programme to expand the cargo services. This will, however be distinct from Konkan Passenger Shipping Services which are to be operated on no profit no loss basis.

(b) No, Sir.

Demands of Shahadra Students

4995. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the demands of the Shahadra students who were agitating for their demands and were fired upon by the police on 21st November, 1973; and

(b) what steps are taken to meet the legitimate demands of the students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information received from Delhi Administration, the students demanded unconditional release of the students arrested a day earlier by the Paharganj Police and also the withdrawal of cases against them. The authorities explained to the students that as the arrested persons had already been remained to judicial custody they should move the court for release on bail.

The Executive Council of the Delhi University has appointed a Committee to look into the happenings in Shyamal College. The Governing Body of the College has also appointed a former Judge to enquire into the matter.

Quantum of First Consignment of Wheat Import from U.S.S.R.

4996. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on the 12th November, 1973 regarding the Indo-U.S.S.R. wheat loan agreement and state whether any consignment of wheat has since reached India if so, the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): So far, 11 ships with 2.36 lakh tonnes of wheat have reached India, and out of this 6 ships with 1.02 lakh tonnes of wheat had completed discharge up to 10-12-73.

Survey of Hill areas of Manipur for Stabilised Cultivation

4997. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage available in the hill area of Manipur for stabilized cultivation of paddy, maize and wheat;

(b) the amount of loss every year in the hill areas of Manipur to shifting cultivation.

(c) whether Government have made any comprehensive survey in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and if not, whether Government propose to make serious study of the problem jointly by the two Departments namely, Forests and Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No exact surveys have yet been conducted.

(b) Due to shifting cultivation, considerable soil loss occurs, resulting in the low productivity of the lands. However, no exact data is available in this respect.

(c) and (d). No exact surveys have yet been made in this regard. However, the North-Eastern Council has now set up the Jhoom Research Committee and it is proposed to initiate suitable action to study and control this problem. The work will be taken up in pilot projects on a watershed basis in which not only the Agriculture and Forest Departments but other Departments like, Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Tribal Development, etc. will also participate in a coordinated effort.

Constitution of Manipur Health Service

4998. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of constitution of Manipur Health Service;

(b) whether Government have studied the possible consequences of the proposed separation from the Central Health Service in respect of Doctors now serving under the Government of Manipur;

(c) if so, in what manner and the reaction of the Doctors;

(d) when the Manipur Health Service is likely to be finally constituted;

(e) whether option is being allowed to Doctors to remain either in Central Health Service or in Manipur Health Service; and

(f) if so, whether Government have indicated actual shape of the Manipur Health Service before calling for the option?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Reform in Examinations in Schools and Universities

4999. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3642 on the 20th August, 1973 regarding abolition of the system of examination under the Universities and Secondary Boards and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prevalence of varying systems of examinations in different Secondary Education Boards is hampering the cause of education in the country;

(b) whether steps have since been taken by the implementation Committee of the University Grants Commission; and

(c) if so, the progress so far made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Examination Reform Implementation Committee set up by the U.G.C. is currently engaged in initiating measures of examination reform in some selected Universities; this programme will be extended to

other Universities in the light of the experience gained. It is hoped that the steps taken by the Universities to reform their system of examinations will have in the long run beneficial influence on the examination system in the schools.

Anomaly in Grades of Craft Teachers in Delhi Administration

5000. SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE:
SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Craft Teachers in the Delhi Administration are drawing different grades i.e. some 250—550 and some others 220—430;

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly alongwith statistical figures of teachers against each grade; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove this anomaly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The posts of Craft Teachers are sanctioned in two different pay scales i.e. Senior Craft Teachers in the pay scale of Rs. 250—550 and Junior Craft Teachers in the scale of Rs. 220—430. Strength of teachers working in the two pay scales is 51 each at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to Protect House of Pandit Shyamji Krishna Varma at Mandvi in District Kutch (Gujarat)

5001. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to protect the house of Pandit Shyamji

Krishna Varma, a noted Revolutionary of freedom struggle, at Mandvi in Kutch District of Gujarat as a national memorial; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The matter is being examined.

Survey of the Working of All Government Hospitals in the Country

5002. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to carry out a comprehensive survey of the working of all Government hospitals and medical centres in the country; and

(b) if so, when and how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Seniority of Teachers in Government Schools in Delhi

5003. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inter-se seniority of various categories of Teachers in Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi has not been fixed during the last about 9 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representations have been received in this regard and if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(d) the number of teachers who have been affected adversely by not fixing proper seniority; and

(e) how much further time is likely to be taken to fix their seniority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) *Inter-se* seniority of all categories of teachers except Music and Dance Teachers has been finalized. The Seniority list of Music and dance teachers will be released shortly.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The seniority has been fixed according to the rules. If any person is affected adversely, he can represent and the matter will be considered in accordance with the provisions of the rules.

(e) In view of reply given to part (a), question does not arise.

Conference on Population Growth and Human Development

5004. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference on Population Growth and Human Development convened by the Indian Social Institute was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at the Conference; and

(c) the reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes. Press report to this effect has come to Government's notice.

(b) The organisers of the Conference have not sent to Government the conclusions of the Conference.

(c) Does not arise.

Marketing of Aerated Waters under Fruit Preservation Order

5005. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for covering aerated water under the Fruit Preservation Order, when aerated water do not contain any fruit juices;

(b) why are aerated waters permitted to be marketed with the F.P.O. number being declared and not mentioning that the products are synthetic as required by the Fruit Preservation Order; and

(c) to what fruit does Coca Cola favour or colour resemble to qualify for a F.P.O. number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Since aerated waters not containing fruit juice are sold in competition with fruit juice beverages, they have been brought under the provisions of the Fruit Products Order, in order to ensure quality control and proper marketing.

(b) Aerated waters are covered under the Fruit Products Order with effect from the 1st January, 1973, and the question of labelling requirements as prescribed under the Order is being

reviewed with reference to certain practical difficulties.

(c) Coca Cola is classified as a "synthetic beverage" not containing any fruit juice.

Criteria Adopted for Admission of Students in Kendriya Vidyalaya Gurgaon

5006. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for admitting students in newly opened Kendriya Vidyalaya in Gurgaon;

(b) the total number of children admitted for the academic year 1973-74, the number out of those who were sons and daughters of Central Government employees and the number of those whose parents were not Government employees;

(c) the reasons for which the children of non-Government employees were given admission in the School; and

(d) whether the Central Government Employees Association, Gurgaon has made any representation to the Commissioner Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in this regard, if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers found responsible for the said irregularities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The criteria adopted for admission of students in the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Gurgaon is the same as for all Kendriya Vidyalayas throughout India i.e., admissions are made in accordance with the pres-

cribed priorities for admission which are as follows:—

(i) Children of transferable Defence personnel, including BSF uniformed personnel;

(ii) Children of transferable Central Government employees;

(iii) Children of officers of All India services autonomous bodies/projects (fully financed by the Government) and Public, Undertakings/Corporations etc., whose services may be transferable;

(iv) Children of non-transferable Defence personnel and Central Government employees; and

(v) Other floating population which includes civilian population of joining the pattern of studies adopted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas.

(b) The total number of children admitted in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Gurgaon during the academic year of 1973-74 is 155. Out of this, 147 students are sons and daughters of Central Government employees and the remaining 8 students are those whose parents are Government employees.

(c) Priority category (v) of the criteria adopted for admission of students in the Kendriya Vidyalayas also provides for admission of children belonging to other floating population, desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in Kendriya Vidyalayas. As seats were vacant and eight students whose parents are not Government employees qualified in the admission test, they were given admission.

(d) Yes, Sir. A representation has been received from the Central Government Employees Association, Gurgaon. An enquiry has been made in the matter and no irregularity has been found to be committed.

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना को समाप्त करना
और राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना प्रारम्भ करना

5007. श्री भार० वी० बड़े : दशा
शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृत
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना को
समाप्त करके राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना को
प्रारम्भ करने के क्या कारण हैं और उसके
लाभ एवं हनियां क्या हैं;

(ख) कितने अधिकारियों व प्रशिक्षकों
को अलग-अलग केन्द्रीय स्तर के
लाभ देकर नवीन योजना में लिया गया
है; और

(ग) अत्य-बेतन भोगी प्रशिक्षकों को
भी केन्द्रीय स्तर के लाभ देने के लिए
क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा
संस्कृति विभाग में उपर्युक्ती (श्री ई०
पी० यादव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना
और राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन का स्वरूप तथा
क्षेत्र अलग-अलग है।

शिक्षा आयोग (1964-66) तथा
प्रत्रैल, 1967 में हए राज्य शिक्षा
मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों के
परिणाम स्वरूप, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना
1969-70 में शुरू की गई थी। राष्ट्रीय
सेवा योजना का सबोंपरि उद्देश्य विश्व-
विद्यालयों तथा कालेजों के छात्रों में सामा-

जिक जागरूकता उत्पन्न करना है तथा
कालेजों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करते समय
उन्हें समाज सेवा का अवसर प्रदान करना है।
अनुशासन की शिक्षा देने तथा शरणार्थी केम्पों
तथा बस्तियों में नवयुवकों को सामूहिक ड्रिल
में प्रशिक्षण देने के एक कार्यक्रम के रूप में
राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना 1954 में शुरू
की गई थी। स्कूलों के छात्रों को शामिल करने
के उद्देश्य से योजना के क्षेत्र का 1958 में
विस्तार किया गया था। योजना को समाप्त
नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि 1965-66 में,
इसे राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता कोर कार्यक्रम में मिला
दिया गया था, जिसे सहायक कैडेट कोर,
ड्रिल, शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण, राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन
योजना आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों को मिला कर
उन के स्थान पर शुरू किया गया था। यह
कार्यक्रम एक समेकित कार्यक्रम के रूप
में शुरू किया गया था, जिसे स्कूल स्तर पर
ऐसी शैक्षिक पद्धति का एक अभियन्त्र बनाया
या। जो प्रजातांत्रिक जीवन के लिए
चरित्र—विकास की एक क्रमबद्ध योजना की
व्यवस्था करेगी। चूंकि राष्ट्रीयता स्वस्थता
कोर कार्यक्रम को राज्य सरकारों
द्वारा कार्यान्वयित किया जाता है, अतः उस
कार्यक्रम को अब विकेन्द्रित करने तथा उन
राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना अनुदेशकों को
इस प्रयोजन के लिये संबंधित राज्य सरकारों
को स्थानान्तरित करने का नियंत्रण किया
गया है जिनका प्रबन्ध तथा अदायगी
केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). 30 जून, 1972 को,
जब कि राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता कोर निवे-

शालय तथा इसके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय बन्द किए गए हैं, राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता कोर के लिए

स्वीकृत पर्यंवेशक तथा अनुदेशात्मक पदों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार थी :

राज्यपरिषिक्त :

पद	वेतनमान	पदों की संख्या
₹ ०		
क्षेत्रीय निदेशक	700—900	2
वरिष्ठ पर्यंवेशक	450—575	14
अन्यकार्यपरिषिक्त :		
वरिष्ठ लैक्चरर/पर्यंवेशक	325—475	10
अनुदेशात्मक स्टाफ :		
सीनियर ब्रेड I	210—320	53
सीनियर ब्रेड II	150—240	297
जूनियर ब्रेड I	110—200	6000

सभी पर्यंवेशकों और अनुदेशात्मक स्टाफ की सेवाएं शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों के राज्य काठर में खपाए जाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दी गई थी। अन्य सारा स्टाफ (सचिवालय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी स्टाफ सहित) अन्यत्र खपाए जाने के लिए 'सरप्लस

'सैल' को स्वानान्तरित कर दिया गया था। राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना के उन पदों की संख्या, जिन के विशद् राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता कोर के नियोजित तथा अनुदेशात्मक स्टाफ को खपाया गया है, निम्न प्रकार है :

पद तथा वेतनमान	रा० से. यो० में स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या	राष्ट्रीय स्वस्थता कोर से खपाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	रा० स्व० कोर का वह ब्रेड, जिस से खपाया गया है
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1	2	3	4
वरिष्ठ युवक अधिकारी रा० 700—1250	8	1	क्षेत्रीय निदेशक
कनिष्ठ युवक अधिकारी रा० 400—900	12	12	वरिष्ठ पर्यंवेशक

1

2

3

4

युवक सहायक प्रेड I

रु 325—475

12

युवक सहायक प्रेड II

रु 210—320

3

9

वरिष्ठ लैबरर

पर्यवेक्षक

वरिष्ठ राष्ट्रीय

अनुशासन योजना

अनुदेशक प्रेड I

द्वितीय क्षेत्रीय निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना में खपाए जाने के इच्छुक नहीं थे और कार्मिक विभाग के 'सरप्लस सैल' के जरिए उन के लिए वैकल्पिक पद की खोज की गई थी। इसी प्रकार, 2 वरिष्ठ पर्यवेक्षकों को, जो राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना में पद रिक्त न होने के कारण नहीं खपाए जा सके थे, 'सरप्लस सैल' के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार के धन्तव्यांत खपा लिए गए हैं। सभी लिपिकीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी स्टाफ को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवा में धन्तव्य खपा लिया गया है।

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के लेब पर्यवेक्षकों/वरिष्ठ प्रेड I अनुदेशकों ने राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना में युवक सहायकों के प्रेड-I/II के पदों पर, जो भ्रष्टीतक खाली पड़े हैं, नियुक्ति के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापिकों के राज्य काडर में खपाए जाने के लिए सभी पर्यवेक्षक तथा अनुदेशात्मक स्टाफ राज्य सरकारों को सौंप दिया गया है। उन कर्मचारियों को जो राज्य सरकारों को स्वीकार्य नहीं होंगे सेवा में रखा जाएगा और उन के लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार की खोज की जाएगी।

Port strikes during 1973

5008. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of port strikes during 1973;

(b) names of the ports; and

(c) the total loss incurred due to the strikes?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA PATTI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) Port operations are complex and it is not easy to quantify the loss caused by a strike or stoppage of work. Loss could be direct or indirect.

Statement

Lack of proper Guidance and Poor Facilities in Sports

Sl. No.	Name of Major Port	Number of Port strikes stoppages in 1973 (Upto end of November, 1973)	
		By Port workers	By Dock workers and other connected with port working
1	Kandla	Nil	1
2	Paradip	1	
3	Bombay	23	5
4	Mormugao		6
5	Visakhapatnam	4	15
6	Cochin	5	14
7	Calcutta	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.	
8	Madras		

Cess on the Companies whose Industrial Plants Pollute water

5009. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to impose cess on the Companies whose industrial plants pollute water; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Government is contemplating to bring in separate Legislation for levying a cess in connection with the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1973.

5010. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Governments has been drawn to a speech reported to have been made by the Prime Minister at Delhi on 21st November, 1973 that "lack of proper guidance and poor facilities were partly to blame for India's none too good performance in international sports"; and

(b) if so, what steps have government taken or propose to take to remove the deficiencies in the system of education in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Government has seen the Press Reports.

(b) While improving the standard of sports and games in educational institutions falls within the purview of the State Governments, the Government of India has been taking various steps for the promotion and development of sports and games in the country. Some of the major steps taken are:

(1) Financial assistance being extended to State Sports Councils for holding Rural Sports tournaments, at Block, District and State levels and for participation in All India Rural Sports tournaments.

(2) Services of trained coaches being placed at the disposal of State Sports Councils to assist them in their coaching programmes. Trained coaches have also been appointed in Nehru Yuval Kendras to encourage sports activities in rural areas and to spot talent for further expert training.

(3) Funds being made available on requests received from the State Sports Councils for holding of coaching camps, construction of stadia, swimming pools, indoor halls and purchase of sports equipment, etc.

(4) Instruction of Sports Talent Scholarships scheme for encouraging students both in schools and colleges, to acquire the desired proficiency in games and sports.

(5) Provision of funds to universities and colleges by the University Grants Commission for construction/improvement of physical facilities for sports and games.

(6) Assistance being given to National Sports federations/Associations for holding of annual championships, coaching camps for seniors and juniors and for participation of National teams in selected important International tournaments.

The measures and programmes, mentioned above, will be intensified during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Further, with a view to broad-basing the sports activities and physical training facilities over a wider area, both in urban and rural sectors and at the grass root level, some additional measures are also proposed to be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan depending upon the availability of requisite funds.

D.D.A. has failed in its objective

5011. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi is reported to have said that the purpose for which the Delhi Development Authority was set up has not been fulfilled;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to see that the purpose for which the Delhi Development Authority was set up is fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) A report to this effect had appeared in the Press.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority has several achievements to its credit. In the housing sector particularly, several Schemes have been executed and are under execution for the Middle Income Group, Low Income Group and Janta Group.

Request of Tamil Nadu Government for Power to distribute Fertiliser Manufactured within that State

5012. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has approached the Central Government to delegate the powers for the distribution of fertilizer manufactured within the State; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A request has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for delegation of powers under the Essential Commodities Act to requisition and distribute the stocks of non-pool fertilisers held with the private manufacturers in the State.

(b) The request of the State Government which has been received very recently, is being examined.

Transportation of Foodgrains by Longer Routes by F.C.I.

5013. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foodgrains meant for Satara, Sangli, and Kolhapur are being transported first by the Food Corporation of India by rail to Kolhapur and then from there, they are brought back in truck-loads, by road to Sangli and Satara, which are longer destinations, though the places where they are to be delivered happen to be rail-heads;

(b) at how many other places in the country such arrangements are in vogue and what is the economics involved in following such a practice by the Food Corporation of India which apparently appears uneconomical; and

(c) how much extra expenditure is involved by way of freight, labour and handling charges apart from the delay and inconvenience caused to the general public in getting the foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has been despatching foodgrains direct to Satara Road, Sangli and Kolhapur during 1973 as per despatch instructions received from the Government of Maharashtra and on their account.

(b) No such movements have been made by the Food Corporation of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Basis of Appointment of P.G.T. in Government Schools, Delhi

5014. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which Post-Graduate Teachers are appointed in Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(b) the ratio fixed between promoting departmental experienced candidates and fresh recruits from open market;

(c) whether the fixed ratio strictly adhered to at the time of filling up vacancies of Post-Graduate Teachers and if not, what are the reasons for deviations, if any; and

(d) how many departmental candidates have been promoted to fill-up the vacancies of Post Graduate Teachers during the last 3 years and how many have been rejected indicating reasons for their rejection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) On the basis of the educational qualifications and age limit prescribed in the recruitment rules.

(b) (i) Promotion 75 per cent.

(ii) Direct recruitment 25 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Candidates promoted:

70-71	71-72	72-73
146	Nil	Nil

Two candidates were considered unfit for promotion. Promotion is based on the recommendation of the D.P.C. which assess their suitability for promotion.

Recommendation of Expert Committee on Jagannath Temple, Puri

5015. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee in their recommendation suggested for the appointment of special staff to purchase the equipments and further examination of the structure by an expert Structural Engineer from the Central Building Research Institute, Rourkela; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Expert Committee has recommended posting of special staff, purchase of equipments and further examination of the building by an expert from the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

(b) These recommendations have been accepted by the Government and as a first step a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been sanctioned to meet the expenses towards purchase of equipment.

Sponsoring of Students for Study in USSR

5016. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 764 on the 15th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the number of students studying in USSR to the level of those studying in the U.S.A. and if so, the facts thereabout; and

(b) whether Government have any objection in permitting students for

study in USSR, if they are selected by the Universities and Government of USSR without any approval or sponsorship by Government of India as is the case for admissions in U.K. and U.S.A. and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Indian students are sent to the USSR for Studies/Training under the Scholarship Schemes offered by the Soviet authorities. As the number of scholarships available is determined by the donor country, the question of Government of India increasing or decreasing the number of students for study in USSR does not arise.

(b) Government have no objection in permitting students for studying in USSR if they are selected by the Universities and approved by the Government of USSR.

सार्वजनिक स्कूलों एवं छावावासों में अनुसूचित जातियों और सर्वजनिक वर्ग के छात्रों को प्रवेश

5017. श्री नरेन्द्र राम प्रहिरवार : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सार्वजनिक स्कूलों एवं छावावासों में अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों को एक निश्चित प्रतिशतता के आधार पर अनिवार्यरूप से प्रवेश दिलाने की नीति अपनाएंगी ;

(ख) इसी प्रकार अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति के लिए निश्चित स्कूलों में एवं छावावासों में एक निश्चित प्रतिशतता के आधार पर सर्वजनिक वर्ग के छात्रों को प्रवेश दिलाने की नीति अपनाने पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बात को अनुभव करती है कि ऐसी नीति अपनाने से देश में अस्पृश्यता में निराश में अधिक सहयोग मिलेगा ?

शिक्षा और सम्बद्ध कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपर्युक्ती (अंडी डॉ पी. द. दब) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1968) से सम्बन्धित संकल्प में पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित सभी विशेष स्कूलों के बारे में भारत सरकार के दृष्टिकोण का उल्लेख किया गया है ; अर्थात् :

“पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित सभी विशेष स्कूलों में छात्रों का दाखिला योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए और सामाजिक वर्गों के पृथक करण को बचाने के लिए कीम माफी का अनुग्रह विहित कर देना चाहिए । परन्तु, इसमें संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 के अन्तर्गत अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकारों पर प्रमाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।”

शिक्षा मंत्रालय, आवासी स्कूलों में योग्यता छात्र वृत्तियों की एक योजना संबलित कर रहा है । परिशोधित योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष 500 छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं जिनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए कमपशः 15 प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत छात्रवृत्तियां आरक्षित हैं । उन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं जिनके अभिभावकों की आय प्रति मास 500 रुपये से अधिक न हो । यह सोमा, अनुसूचित जाति के छात्रों के मामले में लागू नहीं होती है । इन योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल अधिकांश पब्लिक स्कूल अपने-अपने स्कूलों में, भारत सरकार की योग्यता छात्रवृत्ति के लिए स्वेच्छा से 25 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित करने के लिए सहमत हो गए हैं जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) . कुल मिला कर स्कूल कुछ विशेष स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाते हैं और/अतः इन अलगाव की समस्या का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इन छात्रावासों को सर्वदेशीय स्वल्पप्रदान करने और अलगाव से बचने के लिए हरिजनों के छात्रावासों में सवर्ण वर्ग के हिन्दू छात्रों के लिए स्थान आरक्षित किए जाते हैं । मार्च, 1966 में, सभी राज्यों/संघशासित प्रदेशों को इस आशय के अनुदेश जारी किए गये हैं कि यदि कोई सवर्ण वर्ग का हिन्दू छात्र, जिसे हरिजन छात्रावास में स्थान की पेशकश की गई हो, इस प्रकार के स्थान को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर देता है तो उसे किसी भी अन्य छात्रावास में स्थान प्रदान नहीं किया जाना चाहिए ।

सरकार का यह विचार है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का भी कोई अलगाव नहीं होना चाहिए । इन जातियों के लिए विशेष संस्थाओं की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित नहीं किया जाता है और ऐसी संस्थाओं में जो प्रमुख रूप से इन्हीं जातियों के लिए होती हैं, साधारणतया 10 प्रतिशत स्थान गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों/आदिम जातियों के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं । देश में छात्रालात के उन्मूलन में मिश्रित छात्रावासों की सामान्य नीति सहायक सिद्ध होगी ।

कुछ राज्यों में व्यापारियों द्वारा गेहूं की खरीद और इसकी उपसंधियों पर उक्त का असर

5019. श्री नाथ राम अहिरवार : क्या खुब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्य के व्यापारियों को अगस्त माह में गेहूं खरीदने की अनुमति दी गई ।

(ब) क्या उन स्थानीय मण्डियों में 120 रु से 150 रुपये प्रति किलो गेहूं प्राप्त करना कठिन हो गया है जहां बड़े गल्ला व्यापारियों द्वारा बड़े किसानों को अधिक धन देकर गल्ला संप्रह किया गया था; और

(ग) जिन किसानों से येंड के बोक व्यापार में सहयोग किया उनके ऊपर इसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई?

हुवि भवालय में रक्ष्य मंत्री (श्री अध्यात्महित वी. शिंदे) : (क) से (ग).

प्रयोगित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा के प्रत्येक पर रख दी जाएगी।

Opening of Medical, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Nature Cure Colleges and Hospitals

5020. SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose or will request the respective State Governments to open a number of Medical, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Nature Cure Colleges and Institutions throughout the country in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof (State-wise);

(c) when such Colleges will be ready and expected to start functioning; and

(d) what financial and other assistance will be provided by the University Grants Commission and the Central Government to each of them, and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Opening of Medical Colleges as also of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Nature Cure Colleges is primarily the concern of the respective State Governments. However taking into consideration the manpower requirement for medical personnel of the country it is not envisaged to open any new college in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

With a view to providing better medical and health care facilities in rural areas, some special schemes such as upgradation of Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded hospitals and utilisation of all available medical manpower under different systems of Medicine are proposed to be implemented during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Medical Re-imbursement Claims of the Staff

5021. SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Medical re-imbursement claims of the staff of the Civil and Central Government employees and their family members of Delhi are pending in Delhi for the last two years;

(b) if so, the particulars of such cases and the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to expedite the payment of the such claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from all concerned and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Proposal to Merge Department of Buddhist Studies and Philosophy of Delhi University

5022. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to merge the Department of Buddhist studies of Delhi University with the Department of Philosophy; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Delhi University.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Fishing Industry in West Bengal

5023. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has proposed a master plan for fishing industry for the State; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal has constituted a Committee in July, 1972 to draw up a Master

Plan, embodying therein recommendations on ways and means for attaining self-sufficiency in fish supply in the shortest possible time, for all round improvement of fisheries in the State and the economic uplift of the fishermen in general. According to the revised terms of reference the Committee shall submit its report by the 31st January, 1974 only. The final report of the Committee is awaited.

Survey in Industries for Environmental Pollution in Calcutta

5024. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether CMDA has appointed CPHERI Nagpur as Consultant to carry out the survey in industries with regard to environmental pollution in Calcutta area;

(b) whether the present level of air pollution is hazardous to the public health; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to tackle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) While the level of air pollution in those parts of Calcutta and Howrah where industries are concentrated, is high the level is moderate to low in other areas.

(c) The Study of the CPHERI is expected to continue till 1975. It would be possible to locate the sources of emissions and to take suitable steps, wherever necessary, only after the results of the Survey are available.

Vanaspati Mills in West Bengal and their Production

5025. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Mills manufacturing Vanaspati in West Bengal; and

(b) their licensed production capacity and the actual production during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). There are six units; their names and other required particulars are given below:

Name	Licensed Capacity per year	Tonnes		
		1971	1972	1973 (Upto Nov.)
1. Doyapore Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta	30,000	9,190	11,726	8,980
2. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Shamnagar	34,500	12,021	13,113	8,065
3. Kusum Products Ltd., Rishra	17,400	14,715	17,449	9,694
4. Swaika Vanaspati Products Ltd., Lillooah	30,000	8,237	8,604	5,948
5. United Vegetable Manufacturers Ltd., Rishra	7,200	2,192	Nil	218
6. Vegetable Products Ltd., Belgharia	24,000	7,522	7,312	4,674

Deep Sea Fishing Project at Raichak, West Bengal

5026. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deep sea fishing project in Raichak, West Bengal has been formulated;

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

(c) when the project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Working Group in the Planning Commission that considered the 5th Plan proposals for the development of fisheries in West Bengal has recommended operation of 15 Deep Sea Fishing vessels from West Bengal coast. According to the current indications deep sea fishing from Raichak is proposed to be undertaken both by the West Bengal Fisheries Development Corporation and by private agencies. The Corporation and the private agencies have already applied for import of 8 deep sea fishing vessels against a public notification for the import of 50 vessels. According to the conditions laid down for the import they are re-

quired to purchase an equal number of indigenously constructed fishing vessels. As the number of applications received for import are far in excess of the number available for import, it is not precisely known at this stage as to how many would be allotted for the parties which have applied from West Bengal. The Government of India would provide the necessary infrastructural facilities for the operation of deep sea fishing vessels. A deep sea fishing harbour at Raichawk capable of handling 15 deep sea fishing vessels was sanctioned in January 1971 at a cost of Rs. 151 lakhs. A revised sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 241.50 lakhs has been issued in November 1973. The capacity of the harbour may be raised to 50 and 110 deep sea fishing vessels in the second and third stage of Development, which will be considered on successful operation of the 15 vessels for which facilities will be available on completion of the first phase, already sanctioned. The first phase of the harbour would be completed by the end of 1975.

A request from the Government of West Bengal for the provision of other shore facilities like ice and cold storage fishmeal plant etc. is being processed.

Gap between Demand and Supply of Fertilisers

5027. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the demand and supply of fertilisers has increased by 20 per cent in 1972-73; and

(b) if so the State-wise, demand and supply of fertilisers during the

last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) There was no gap between the demand and availability of fertilisers in 1970-71 and 1971-72. However, for the year 1972-73 as a whole there was a gap of about 4 per cent between the requirements of fertilisers and the total supplies made from indigenous manufacturers and from imports.

(b) A statement showing the state-wise demand and supply of fertilisers since 1970-71, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6033/73].

Preservation Assistants in National Archives of India

5028. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2172 on 6th August, 1973 regarding the Preservation Assistants working in the National Archives of India, New Delhi and state whether in view of the technical nature of the work being carried on by them they are being treated as technical or skilled workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Having regard to the recruitment rules prescribed for Preservation Assistants working in the National Archives of India, and the Government instructions issued from time to time on the subject of categorisation of posts as "Technical" the posts of Preservation Assistants have not been classified as "Technical". Such categorisations as "Skilled", "Semi-skilled" etc. are normally applied to workshop/industrial staff, and have not been applicable in the case of these posts.

Non-working of Cameras and Lamination Machine in National Archives New Delhi

5029. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the National Archives, New Delhi, Cameras, Lamination Machine is not working for the last six months;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Audit has objected to non-working of the machines; and

(d) if so, who is responsible for this state of affairs; and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Lamination Press in the National Archives of India, New Delhi was out of commission for about six months but is working now. 3 microfilm cameras are also working. 2 old microfilm cameras require major repairs and necessary action to put them in working order has been taken.

(c) and (d). The audit party of the office of the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, had inter alia, made a reference to these matters in their Inspection Report sent earlier this year to the National Archives of India. The items of equipment mentioned in part (a) of the question are over 20 years old and spare parts are difficult to get and hence some lapse of time is often unavoidable before such equipment can resume functioning. The National Archives of India have since sent their reply on the audit para to the Accountant General, Central Revenues New Delhi.

Appeal by Chowgule to revise Compensation

5030. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state-

(a) whether the Chowgule have appealed to the Centre to revise the compensation that was notified when the Konkan Shipping Service was taken over?

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Chowgule Steamship Ltd. have represented that the compensation amount indicated in the Konkan Passenger Ships (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1973 is inadequate. The Company have stated that the figure of compensation is unrelated to the value of the ships. Moreover, the ship has been defined in the Ordinance to include certain other items besides the ship, and the value of such items should be taken into account in fixing the amount payable. Further they have incurred expenditure on floating staff and shore staff etc. which they would not have incurred had the Ordinance been issued earlier. They have represented that this should also be taken into consideration in fixing the amount payable to them.

(c) The amount payable to the company had been fixed after due consideration and it is not proposed to alter this amount.

भारत में प्लास्टिक शल्य चिकित्सा (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी) सम्बन्धी मुद्रितावेद

5031. श्री राम रत्न शर्मा: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में प्लास्टिक शल्य चिकित्सा (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी) सम्बन्ध उपयुक्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस शिक्षा में प्रगति के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं तो वर्ष 1972-73 में सरकारी अस्पतालों में कितने रोगी दाखिल किये गये और कितने प्रतिशत रोगी रोगमुक्त हुए?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवहन नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (श्री ए० के० किस्क) : (क) और (ख), दिल्ली के बड़े-बड़े अस्पतालों में इसकी पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं तथा देश के कई मेडिकल कालेजों। सम्बद्ध अस्पतालों में भी प्लास्टिक सर्जरी विभाग हैं जिन में सुविधायें पर्याप्त हैं।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही भेज दी जायेगी।

तन्वाक् तथा नकदी कपले बोने और खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए किसानों को सुविधायें

5032. श्री राम रत्न शर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिए किसानों को सुविधायें देने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या तन्वाक् जैसी नकद धन देने वाली फसल बोने के लिए किसानों को सुविधायें देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं, यदि ऐसी व्यवस्था है तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में रज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्टासाहित वी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) आंध्र प्रदेश, मैसूर, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में नई दिल्ली मिट्टी वाले क्षेत्रों में "विजिनिया फल्प क्योड" तन्वाक् के विकास की एक योजना कियान्वित की जा रही है और महाराष्ट्र, बिहार तथा उड़ीसा राज्यों में अन्वेषी परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए गए विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन और राजसहायता नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

मद	सहायता की दर
1. पौध	50 प्रतिशत किन्तु प्रति एकड़ 20 रुपये तक
2. कीटनाशी दवायें	10 रु० प्रति एकड़
3. कुओं का निर्माण	1500 रु० प्रति कुप्रां

मद सहयता की दर

4. धान्यागारों का निर्माण	1250 रु	प्रति
5. छिड़काव सिक्काई	2500 रु	प्रति
6. उपचार	50 रु	प्रति एकड़।
7. हाथ से चवने वाले फुहारे	50 रु	प्रति फुहार।

“सिंगार रैपर” तमाकू के विकास की एक अन्य केन्द्रीय योजना पञ्चम बंगाल के कूच विहार जिले में केन्द्रीय तमाकू प्रत्यंत्रणान संस्थान, राजमुद्री के जरिये क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। इन योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले प्रोत्ताहन और राजसहायता इस प्रकार है:—

1. उपचार धान्या ग.रों	400 रु	प्रति एकड़ तथा भंडारण कदों का निर्माण
2. पांध	50 रु	प्रति एकड़
3. कीटनाशी दवायें	50 रु	प्रति एकड़
4. धूप्रारन	75 रु	प्रति एकड़

Charter of Demands by Delhi University Students Union

5033. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University Student's Union have recently launched a mass agitation to protest against the indifferent attitude of the authorities towards the charter of demands submitted by them to the Chancellor recently; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The agitation by the Delhi University Student's Union against the University in support of their demands was suspended by the Union on November 27, 1973.

Complaints of Misappropriation by Chief Engineer and Administrator of Tuticorin Harbour

5034. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received complaints of misappropriation of Government money to the tune of several lakhs of rupees by the former Chief Engineer and Administrator of Tuticorin Harbour Project in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the complaints made against the officers concerned; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made into these complaints by the Government of India and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b). Certain complaints containing allegations of misappropriation of Government

funds, mis-use of powers, delay in the execution of the Project, defective execution of works and irregularities in administrative matters against the former Chief Engineer and Administrator Tuticorin Harbour Project had been received.

(c) The complaints have been examined and they could not be substantiated.

Complaints against Director, Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur

5035. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has received complaints against the Director of the Central Arid Zone Research Institution, Jodhpur;

(b) whether allegations have been made that the director is indulging in dishonest and corrupt practices and as a result the public exchequer has sustained losses to the tune of several lakhs of rupees; and

(c) whether Government of India has received complaints against the regard and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations made related to certain appointments made at the Institute, utilisation of research data of other scientists by the Director etc.

(c) The allegations were duly looked into. It was not considered necessary to institute any detailed enquiry.

Superannuated Officers on the Roll of the I.C.M.R.

5036. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of superannuated officers in the age group of 60 and above who are on the staff of the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) reasons for keeping such superannuated officers on the roll;

(c) whether complaints have been received from other members of the staff that their chances of promotion are being completely marred as a result thereof; and

(d) whether Government of India will consider the desirability of letting these people retire as per the normal service conditions of the Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information required is furnished in the attached statement.

(c) No.

(d) All the re-employed superannuated officers will be relieved on the date their present assignments end. It may, however, be mentioned that under Bye-law 4 of the Bye-laws governing the conditions of the employees of Indian Council of Medical Research, the age of superannuation of scientific/technical personnel is 60 years. In exceptional circumstances they may be retained in service upto the age of 62 years subject to the person concerned being physically fit and suitable in all respects.

STATEMENT

Details of superannuated officers on the strength of the Indian Council of Medical, Research in the age group of 60 and above.

S. No.	Name of Officer	Reason for appointment after beyond the age of 60 years.	Date of attaining the age of 60 years
1.	Prof. P. N. Wahi, Director General, I.C.M.R.	In view of the importance of the post, Prof. P. N. Wahi was appointed as D.G., ICMR for a fixed period of 5 years on the recommendations of a Selection Committee. His successor has since been selected and will take over charge on the 11th February, 1974.	10th April, 1968.
2.	Dr. A. Mondal, Director, CRC, Calcutta.	Due to unavoidable delay in securing the release of the new Director from the institute where he was working, Dr. Mondal was allowed to continue till the 31st December, 1973. The new Director has since reported for duty on 12-11-73 and will work as understudy upto 31-12-73 on which date he will take over as Director, Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta and Dr. Mondal will be released on that date.	3rd January, 1973.
3.	Lt. Col. M. L. Ahuja, Honorary Editor of the Indian Journal of Medical Research	As the standard of the Indian Journal of Medical Research was deteriorating the Executive Committee of the Council offered the post of Honorary Editor to Lt. Col. M. L. Ahuja, in which post he had worked earlier when he was Director of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.	29th Dec. 1962.
4.	Dr. S. L. Manjrekar, Research Officer, Virus Research, Centre, Poona.	He was re-employed in March, 1970 for a period of 2 years will he attain age of 60 years As no suitable substitute was available, Dr. Manjrekar, was allowed to continue till the 30th March, 1974, when he would attain the age of 62 years, or till a suitable substitute is available, whichever is earlier.	31st March, 1972

Compilation of Text Books for Higher Educational Establishments by Soviet and Indian Teachers

5037. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for jointly compiling a textbook by the Soviet and Indian Teachers and drawing up a syllabus in the Russian language for India's higher educational establishments; and

(b) the propriety of Russian Teachers being allowed to formulate such a syllabus for the Indian students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). There is a proposal for writing a test book of Russian Language for Indian Students in which the Indian specialist from the Centre of Russian Studies in the Jawaharlal Nehru University and Soviet specialist are jointly working. So far as syllabus for teaching Russian to Indian Students of Indian Universities is concerned, the same Indian specialists are having consultations with their Soviet counterparts. The syllabus has to be finally adopted by the Universities concerned.

Fishing Vessel for Veraval Fishing Port

5038. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the area of Veraval sea port in Gujarat State is considered to be one of the best fishing areas; and

(b) if so, why the fishing vessels have not been provided there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government are aware that Veraval Coast is a good fishing area.

(b) Upto 1972-73, 367 mechanised fishing boats including small and medium fishing vessels have been operating from the Veraval Port. The Government of Gujarat has proposed introduction of 3200 number of coastal mechanised fishing vessels and 8 number of Deep sea fishing vessels in the Fifth Plan for Gujarat coast including Veraval Port.

An exploratory fishing station is proposed to be started with Veraval as base during the current financial year. The delay in starting the station has been on account of delay in the delivery of vessels from the ship-building Yard.

Solvent Extraction Plants in India

5039. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of Solvent Extraction Plants working in India State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Land near Sea-shore of Gujarat becoming Salty

5040. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more and more agricultural land is becoming Salty nearby the sea-shore in Gujarat and other States; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). It is estimated that an area of about 202 lakh hecs. of khar lands (salty lands) is inundated by tidal water in Gujarat. These lands are being reclaimed and brought under cultivation after construction of embankments for preventing ingress to tidal water. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, an area of 1480 hecs. of salty lands is likely to be protected from further damage an estimated cost of Rs. 43.45 lakhs in Gujarat under the State Plan scheme. The State Govt. have proposed reclamation of such lands in the Fifth Plan with an estimated outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs. The Govt. of India are also contemplating a scheme for taking up pilot projects for reclamation of saline, alkali and waterlogged areas in different States in the Fifth Plan, with a view to determine the technical and economic feasibility of large scale reclamation of such lands, with institutional finance.

Spread of new virus Disease in the Capital

5041. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new virus disease has spread in the capital sending a large number of people to hospitals and private clinics; and

(b) whether the disease has since been identified and the steps taken as checks and anti-measures in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Mini Medical Institute at S. S. K. M. Hospital of Calcutta

5042. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the fact that the S.S.K.M. Hospital of Calcutta is one of the best Medical Centres with eminent specialists; and

(b) whether a Mini Medical Institute of National level can be instituted at S.S.K.M. Hospital, Calcutta, to cater to the needs of the vast Eastern India.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A suggestion to this effect has been received from the Government of West Bengal. It will be considered keeping in view the constraint on financial resources.

Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital

5043. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware of the fact that the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital of Calcutta is facing acute financial crisis for its expansion and establishment; and

(b) whether Ministry has prepared any proposal or scheme or Ministry is in a position to financially strengthen the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The Deshbandhu Memorial Trust authorities who are running the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital Calcutta,

have written to the Government stating that they are having financial difficulties in running the Hospital.

(b) Medical care is a State subject and the responsibility for maintenance of hospitals is that of the State Government. It is for the authorities of the Hospital to approach the State Government for any assistance they require.

Increase in Issue Price of Foodgrains

5044. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in the procurement prices of wheat and rice, the issue prices of wheat and rice through Ration Shops or M. R. Shops have also been increased by 25 to 33.3 per cent;

(b) if so, whether such increase in prices is to meet the expenditure for increase of procurement price of foodgrains

(c) if so, (i) the estimated total increase of expenditure for increasing procurement price of foodgrains and (ii) the estimated total profit likely to be incurred for the increase in issue prices of foodgrains;

(d) whether issue prices of foodgrains have been increased in exact proportion to meet the expenditure of the increased rate of procurement of foodgrains;

(e) if so, the rationale behind the calculation of proportionate equation; and

(f) if not, the other rationale thereabout for 25 to 33.3 per cent increase of issue prices of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (f). Consequent upon the increase in the procurement prices of paddy and

with a view to maintaining inter-grain price parity, the Central issue prices of rice have been increased by 25-26 percent and of wheat by about 15 percent. The consumer price is fixed by the State Government after adding to the Central issue prices local distribution costs and other incidentals and these prices vary from State to State and even within the State. As procurement is in progress it is difficult to precisely estimate the increase in procurement expenditure.

The issue prices of foodgrains have been revised keeping in view the enhanced procurement price the economic cost, and the need to reduce the burden of subsidy and deficit financing.

Stock in certain F.C.I. godowns, West Bengal and Starvation Deaths

5045. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the godowns of Protapdighi, Contai, Satmille and Kalinagar in Contai sub-division of West Bengal, rice procured last year has been stocked;

(b) if so, the amount of stock still found in these F.C.I. godowns;

(c) whether starvation deaths have been reported from the area due to acute shortage of food supply; and

(d) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). There is a stock of 420 tonnes of rice only at the Protapdighi godown.

(c) The Government of West Bengal has not reported any starvation death due to scarcity of foodgrains.

(d) Does not arise.

Procurement of Rice and their storage in Godowns

5046. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of (i) F.C.I. godowns and (ii) godowns hired by the FCI for the purpose of storage of rice;

(b) the total amount of rents fixed for the hired godowns;

(c) the number of rice mills entrusted to procure rice on behalf of the FCI and the amount to be collected by them;

(d) the total amount of rice entitled to be fully sold by the millers; and

(e) the extent of bank advance given to the millers for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The number of godowns owned and hired by F.C.I. for storage of foodgrains is 314 and 1060 respectively.

(b) The rent normally fixed for hired godowns ranges from 15 paise to 22 paise per sq. ft. depending upon the local market rates.

(c) and (d). The information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

(e) The F.C.I. does not arrange for any bank advance to the millers for the purpose of procurement on behalf of the Corporation.

Loss by F.C.I. on cash transaction

5047. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether losses are incurred by the F.C.I. as loss of bank interest extra payment to agents etc. due to receiving and distribution system of cash at the district level and control of cash by the Central Office of F.C.I., and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and whether due to bottlenecks of railway wagons demurrage are incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) With a view to keeping the interest liability to the minimum under the Centralised Cash Control system funds are transferred from the Head Office to all the F.C.I. District Offices to meet their requirements by telegraphic advices. Similarly receipts at the operational points are also transferred to Head Office by telegraphic transfer. The working funds of the Corporation are met through overdraft facilities extended by the State Bank of India. No service charges are paid to the Bank except the telegram charges for such remittances. The Bank is paid interest on the amounts actually drawn from the Bank and from the dates the funds are drawn.

(b) No loss, as such is involved. There are no extra payments to agents. Normally, handling contractors are appointed by the FCI to load/unload railway wagons and the entire responsibility for the payment of demurrage charges if any, to the railways rests on them. In case, however departmental labour is utilised by the Food Corporation of India at any point for loading/unloading of its wagons, demurrage charges are raised by the Railways, under the rules, only on these wagons which are not loaded/unloaded within the permissible free time by the FCI's labour. In such cases the demurrage charges are paid to the Railways by the FCI.

Wastage of Sugar and Rice due to Rotting in F.C.I. Godowns

5048. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Cossipur F.C.I. Godown of Calcutta, a large number of bags of sugar and rice got wasted due to rotting;

(b) whether similar report of waste of rice due to rotting at godown in Cooch Behar has also been reported;

(c) if so the steps taken against the officers responsible for waste of such rice and sugar;

(d) whether similar reports of waste of stocks in F.C.I. godowns have been reported from various parts of the country during last one year; and

(e) if so, the facts thereabout and the steps taken against such wastage and the officers responsible for loss of stocks in F.C.I. godowns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Disabled Students in Educational Centres for Disabled Persons

5049. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled students receiving education in the educational centres for disabled persons in India during 1972-73;

(b) whether there are disabled students who have not been provided with employment even after their studies; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide them employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Information is not available.

(b). 22009 physically handicapped persons were on the live register of the National Employment Service on June 30, 1973.

(c) The following are some of the important steps taken to promote the employment of the physically handicapped:—

(i) 11 special employment exchanges have been set up to assist physically handicapped persons in securing work;

(ii) Major organisations for the handicapped have been advised to take the lead and initiate a movement for the economic rehabilitation of the handicapped;

(iii) Relaxation by five years is allowed in upper age limit to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped persons for the purpose of entry into class III and IV Central services;

(iv) Physically handicapped persons certified as fit by medical boards attached to special employment exchanges are not to be subjected to further medical examination by the employing departments; and

(v) Physically handicapped persons are given priority No. III for the purpose of submission against vacancies by the National Employment Service.

ओटावा में जुलाई, 1973 में नौवंहन सम्मेलन

5050. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या नौवंहन ओर परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ओटावा में जुलाई 1973 में नौवंहन सम्मेलन हुआ था तथा पत्तन न्यास के कुछ अधिकारियों ने इसमें तकनीकी पर भेट किये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री कमलपति ब्रिकाडी) : (क) और (ख) : परमानेन्ट इंटरनेशनल एसोसिएशन आफ नेवीरेशन कॉर्प्रेस का 23वां अधिवेशन 9 से 18 जून 1973 तक ओवादा में हुआ। कॉर्प्रेस के लिए पत्तन न्यास के अधिकारियों ने निम्नलिखित तरफोंकी पत्र प्रस्तुत किये :—

पत्र का नाम लेखक का नाम एवं पदनाम

1: आन च्चाइन आफ डा० एस० के० भट्टाचार्य, फिक्स्ड एंड कॉर्स- चीफ हाइड्रोलिक टिंग मंराइन टर्मि- इंजीनियर, कलकता नल फार कूड पोर्ट कमिशन सं कलकता ।

2. भीन्त आफ कन्ट्रो- 1. श्री ए० राजेश्वर लिंग लिटोरल राव, चीफ इंजी- ड्रिस्ट ट्रोटेक्ट पारादीप पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, बीचेज, इ८न्स पारादीप ।

एस्टुरीज एंड हार- 2. श्री ए० के० वर एंट्राइवर - सोमवार्जूल, डिपुटी एस्ट्रेंजिशेन्ट कन्जरवेटर, विशाखा- आफ आर्टीफिशि- पत्तनम् पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, यल बीचेज विशाखापत्तनम् ।

3. डा० ए० ट० शान- 3. डा० ए० ट० शान- मुगम, सीनियर साइन्टिफिक आफि- सर, मद्रास पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, मद्रास ।

3. मैजर्स फार कप्तान एम० बी० के० पाल्यशन इन हार- मेनन, डिपुटी वसं एण्ड आन कन्जरवेटर, कोचीन कोस्टम् । भीन्त श्री ८ मिनिमाइंजर एण्ड रेमेडेंग सच पोल्यूशन ।

पत्तन और गोदावरी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में असंगतियों का समाधान

5051. श्री महादेवक तिह शास्त्र : क्या नीदल्टन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने के कुमा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मज़री बोर्ड पत्तन और गोदावरी कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में अनेक असंगतियों का समाधान नहीं कर सका है,

(ख) क्या समाधान का यह कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार को सौंपा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री इस्लामपति ब्रिकाडी) : (क) श्रमिक प्रतिनिधियों ने पत्तन तथा गोदावरी कर्मचारियों की केन्द्रीय वेतन बोर्ड को असंगतियों के मामलों की सूची बड़ी देर से ही समय के अभाव में, बोर्ड इन मामलों के गुण-दोषों की जांच न कर सका। 28 मार्च, 1970 को श्रम तथा रोजगार विभाग ने एक संकल्प जारी किया, जिसमें सरकार के वेतन बोर्ड की सिफारियों पर निर्णयों की घोषणा में असंगतियों के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित उपबन्ध था :—

“विभिन्न पत्तनों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन मानकों के सम्बन्ध में कोई मांजूदा असंगतियां और दूसरी ऐसी असंगतियां। विठ्ठानाइयां जो कि वेतन बोर्ड द्वारा निर्मित नए वेतन ढांचे के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न हो प्रथमतः दलों के बीच अनौपचारिक रूप से चर्चा का विषय होगी और पत्तन स्तर पर उनका समाधान किया जाएगा। जिन समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा उनको सुलझाने के लिए, उपयुक्त द्विपक्षीय या त्रिपक्षीय संगठन स्थापित करने के प्रण पर सरकार विचार करेगी।

(ख) और (ग) : गोदो श्रमिकों के बारे में कलकत्ता के कुछ मामलों को छोड़ कर कोई असंगति नहीं थी। एक सदस्यीय समिति को मामले सौंप कर श्रम मंत्रालय ने इन पर कार्यवाही की है।

पतन कर्मचारियों के बारे में श्रमिक यूनियनों ने कई असंगतियों की चर्चा की है। पतन स्तर पर इन में से कुछ का विचार-विमर्श द्वारा समाप्त कर दिया गया— दूसरी असंगतियों के मामलों को उस दो सदस्यीय समिति को सौंप दिया गया हैं—जिसके कार्येन पौं हैं—एस० वनचौधुरार, प्रवान अधिकारी, व्यापारी केड़ा विभाग, कलकत्ता और श्री एस० के० शोब्ले, अध्यक्ष, गोदो श्रमिक बोर्ड, बम्बई सदस्य हैं। इस समिति को रिपोर्ट 17 जनवरी, 1974 तक प्राप्त होनी है।

रोजगारोः बुद्धि विश्वविद्यालय

5052. श्री धनदाह प्रवान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली और विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा दी जाने वाली शिक्षा के कारण स्वाधीनता प्राप्ति के बाद से शिक्षित बे-ज़ागारों की संख्या में लगातार बढ़ि होती रही है, शिक्षा प्रणाली में मौलिक परिवर्तन करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय को रोजगार-प्रवान विश्वविद्यालय में बदलने का प्राप्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(ग) अगर भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकार्यात्मक है, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्दे बातें क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या किसी राज्य सरकार से रोजगार प्रधान विश्वविद्यालय सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव आया है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार सोबियत संघ और जापान की शिक्षा प्रणालियों का विज्ञेयण कर रही है, जिससे भवित्य में भारत में उक्त प्रणाली लागू की जा सके?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपलंब्धी (बी ३० पी० याइव) : (क) शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या में बढ़ोतारी मुख्यतः बतंभन शिक्षा पद्धति के कारण नहीं है। उपर्युक्त परिवर्तन का मुकाबला दिया जा रहा है, ताकि इस प्रणाली का परिणाम अधिकाधिक रोजगार अवसरों तथा जनशक्ति की आवश्यकताओं के अनुकूल हो।

(ख) नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) नहीं।

(ङ) सरकार का उद्देश्य शिक्षा पद्धति को इस तरह से बदलने का है जिसमें कि वह राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं तथा आकांक्षाओं को पूरा कर सके। ऐसा करते समय, सोबियत संघ तथा जापान सहित अन्य देशों के अनुभव का सम्चित ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

राजस्थान के जिला नागोर के छोटी खाड़ ग्राम में पुरातत्व वस्तुओं की ओरी-

5053. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यवान के जिला नागोर के छोटी खाड़ ग्राम में फूलवाड़ी बाबड़ी पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है;

(ख) क्या प्रतिदिन इन महत्वपूर्ण पुस्तकों की खुले आम हो रही चोरियों के बारे में सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को कई बार सूचना दी जा चुकी है लेकिन इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सही स्थिति क्या है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुहस हसन) : (क) से (ग)। इस मामले की राज्य सरकार को जानकारी है और स्मारक को राज्य अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मंग़क्षित घोषित करने के लिए सरकार ने कदम उठाए हैं।

राजस्थान में मैदा उपलब्ध न होना

5054. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खुले बाजार से गेहूं खरीद कर उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा व पंजाब राज्यों को देती है जो उसमें बेकरी वालों को वितरित करने के लिए मैदा बनवाते हैं;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है और मैदा न मिलने के कारण राजस्थान के लगभग 1.5 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बासाहिब पी० शिन्वे) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बक्षों की संख्या में कमी

5056. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि दिन बदिन बढ़ते हुए शहरों तथा उद्योगों के कारण बक्षों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है?

(ख) सरकार ने इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये हैं? और

(ग) उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां

(ख) बन-महोत्सव सब राज्यों में प्रतिवर्ष मनाया जाता है और बढ़ते हुए शहरीकरण तथा श्रीदौगिकीकरण के कालस्वरूप होने वाली बृक्षों की कमी को अंशिक रूप से पूरा करने के लिये बन महोत्सव के दोरान वृक्ष लगाये जाते हैं। भारत सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये बनमहोत्सव के दोरान अधिकतम पेड़ लगाने वाली राज्य सरकारों तथा संस्थाओं को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष बन-महोत्सव शील्ड प्रदान करती है?

सड़कों के किनारे, सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी भवनों के मैदानों तथा सरकारी उद्यानों में पेड़ लगाने की ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की तरफ से उचित प्रोत्साहन भी मिलता है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस संबंध में अनुदेश जारी किये हैं कि मकानों, उद्योगों, सड़कों, विजली की लाइनों आदि का विकास करते समय वहां उगे हुए पेड़ों को बचाना चाहिये।

(ग) वक्षों के प्रति प्रेम व अभिहिच्च उत्पन्न करने के लिये पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा उपयुक्त विस्तार संस्थाओं की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है।

इस समय व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों/सरकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रिपोर्ट में हैं: जो केन्द्रीय राज्यों के गेहूं में कटीती

5057. अर्थ भार्यारव भंवर: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, श्री साहिव पी० शिंदे ने दिल्ली में केवल होटलों के लिये राशन के गेहूं में कटीती की बात कही है;

(ख) क्या गेहूं की कटीती का वास्तव में सभी उपभोक्ताओं पर प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इसका क्या कारण है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बाताहिब पी० शिंदे) :

(क) से (ग). कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने ऐसा कोई तथा कथित वक्तव्य नहीं दिया था। लोक सभा में 19-11-73 को तांत्रिक विषय सं० 107 का उत्तर देते समय राज्य मंत्री ने बताया कि कुछ दुकानों का गेहूं का कोटा कम करने के बारे में विभिन्न प्रकार के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए थे और सम्भवतया गेहूं के कोटे को थोड़ा कम करने तथा उसको मवका देकर पूरा करने के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निर्णय लिया गया था, क्योंकि दिल्ली में चलती फिरती जनसंख्या बहुत अधिक है और उहाँ बेकरियों तथा अन्य लोटे उपभोक्ताओं की भी

आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना पड़ता है। केन्द्रीय स्टाक से खाद्यानों की सत्ताई में कोई कटौती नहीं की गई थी। संबंधित प्रदेश के अन्दर खाद्यानों का आन्तरिक वितरण करने की जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली प्रशासन की है।

मोटे अनाज की बजूली

5058. श्री भार्यारव भंवर: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मोटे अनाजों के संबंध में वसूली लक्ष्य क्या निर्धारित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) उसके लिये क्या वसूली एवं निर्णय मूल्य नियत किये गए हैं?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बा साहिब पी० शिंदे) (क). सरकार ने चालू खरीफ मौसम में अधिप्राप्ति के लिए मोटे अनाजों हेतु 16.50 लाख मी० टन का कार्यकारी लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) खरीफ मौसम 1973-74 के लिये मोटे अनाजों के लिए निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति और केन्द्रीय निर्णय मूल्य इस प्रकार है:-

इन प्रति विवरण

	अधिप्राप्ति 1-11-73	मूल्य से केन्द्रीय निर्णय मूल्य
ज्वार	70.00	80.00
मवका	70.00	80.00
बाजरा	72.00	80.00
माइनो (आयामित) --		80.00
रामी	70.00	80.00
छोटी मिलेट (कोटी तथा कुट्टी)	60.00	60.00

Closure of Wheat Procurement Centres

5059. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement centres in nine districts in Kanpur area of Uttar Pradesh have been closed down because the farmers are not selling their wheat for the reason that procurement price is lower;

(b) whether Government have received reports from other States also about the closure of procurement centres; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A report has been sent for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पशुओं का बध करने से पूर्व उन्हें मूँछित करने के लिए मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान विकास संगठन के मद्रास केन्द्र द्वारा एक

नये ढंग की पिस्तौल का बनाया जाना

5060. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या पशुओं का बध करने से पूर्व उन्हें मूँछित करने के लिए मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग अनुसंधान विकास संगठन के मद्रास केन्द्र ने एक नए ढंग की पिस्तौल बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुद्र्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) किन-किन बूड़चखानों में इसका प्रयोग करने की अनमति दी गई है और इससे क्या कुछ लाभ भी होने की संभावना है:

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० क० किस्तु) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचताना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापेटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Sale of nans by Modern Bakeries

5061. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Modern Bakeries, India has decided to sell nans; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and when its sale is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., are planning to set up a pilot plant for manufacture of Nans at Delhi.

(b) The plant is expected to have a capacity of producing 10,000 Nans of 100 gms. each per day. Production is likely next year.

Court Cases by the Employees of I.C.A.R.

5062. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of court cases and writ petitions against the Government and the I.C.A.R. by the employees since the reorganisation of the I.C.A.R. started in 1965;

(b) if so whether a list of all such cases or writs (including pending ones) will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid litigation by the employees in respect of their service conditions by the employees of I.C.A.R. and the Research Institutes under its control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There have been some cases in which writ petitions were filed in the Hon'ble Courts by some employees against the Government and the I.C.A.R. since the reorganisation of I.C.A.R. in 1965. A Statement of the available cases is attached. Information is also being collected from the research Institutes of the I.C.A.R. and a supplementary list of such cases, if any, will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) While it is not possible for organisation to completely eliminate litigation by its employees in respect of their service conditions, the Government of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have always given sympathetic consideration to all reasonable demands put forward by the employees in respect of their service conditions. Due and sympathetic consideration will similarly be given by the authorities to all genuine grievances in the context of the recent decisions taken on the reorganisation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the light of the recommendations of I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee, as contained in the Statement laid by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture on the Table of the Sabha on the 12th November, 1973.

Statement

List of Writ Petitions against the Government and the ICAR by the Employees since Re-organisation of the ICAR started in 1956.

1. Civil Writ No. 266-D/66 in the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court at Delhi—Shri Rulya Ram Versus Union of India. The petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court vide judgment dated 1st September 1968.
2. Civil Writ Petition 788 of 1970 in the High Court of Delhi at New Delhi—Shri Partul Chandra Thakur, Versus— the Union of India and the Indian

Council of Agricultural Research and others. The petition was dismissed with costs by the Hon'ble Court vide judgment dated 18th April 1971.

3. Civil Writ No. 88 of 1971 in the Court of Delhi at New Delhi—Shri G. N. Asthana and others versus Union of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and others. The petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court vide judgment dated 3rd December, 1971.
4. Civil Writ No. 89 of 1971 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Shri C. L. Gauri and other versus the Union of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and others. The petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court vide judgment dated 3rd December, 1971.
5. Civil Writ No. 90 of 1971 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Shri O. P. Arora and others versus the Union of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and others. The petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court vide judgment dated 3rd December, 1971.
6. Civil Writ No. 91 of 1971 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Shri H. L. Anand and others versus Union of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and others. The petition was dismissed by the Hon'ble Court vide judgment dated 3rd December, 1971.
7. L.P.A. No. 81 of 1971 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Shri C. N. Asthana and others versus Union of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and others. Pending disposal before the Hon'ble Court.

8. L.P.A. No. 82 of 1971 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Shri C. L. Gauri and others *versus* Union of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and others. Pending disposal before the Hon'ble Court.
9. Civil Writ No. 669 of 1972 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Br. T. S. Raman *versus* the Union of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and others. Pending disposal before the Hon'ble Court.
10. Civil Writ No. 276 of 1972 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Dr. Y. P. Gupta *versus* the Union of India and Council of Agricultural Research and others. Pending disposal before the Hon'ble Court.
11. Civil Writ No. 10420 of 1973 in the High Court of Delhi—at New Delhi—Shri M. S. Dharmamanna *versus* Union of India (Department of Agriculture) and the Secretary Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.
12. Civil writ No. 171 of 1973 in the High Court of Delhi—Shri H. K. Karma *versus* Union of India Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and others. The petition has been dismissed on 15th March, 1973.

Research Schemes of ICAR given up in Mid-Way

5063. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of research schemes and projects have been given up in mid-way by the ICAR without achieving the research targets or completing the research programmes already sanctioned by the Government Body of the Council;

(b) if so, the names of the research schemes and projects their sponsoring authorities, sanctioned budgets, duration and the reasons for discontinuing mid-way may be indicated for the year 1966 onwards; and

(c) the infructuous expenditure on such schemes and projects since 1966 and measures, if any, proposed of already taken to avoid such wastage of resources of the Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE):
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha soon.

Delay in Publication of Annual Reports of I.C.A.R.

5064. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the publication of the I.C.A.R. Annual Reports are lagging behind the schedule.

(b) the latest annual report of the Council published and by what date;

(c) the time fixed for preparation, finalisation, printing and placing before the Parliament of the annual reports of the Council; and

(d) the steps being proposed to clear the arrears of the annual reports and bring out in time in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) There has been some delay in the publication of the I.C.A.R. Annual Reports. The reasons are as under:—

(i) Compilation and auditing of the Annual Accounts of the I.C.A.R. which form a part of the Annual Report takes about one year.

(ii) Technical portion of the Report is completed on the basis of the Annual Progress Reports of the Co-ordinated Ad-hoc Research Schemes of the Council and the Annual Reports of the ICAR Research Institutions, Agricultural Universities, etc., which are generally received about one year after the year to which they relate. Reports of the Research Schemes are prepared on Crop Year basis. These are generally received in the following December.

(iii) After the Annual Report has been compiled it is first to be considered by the Governing Body of the Council and then has to be adopted by the Society at its Annual General Meeting as per the provisions of the Rules of the Society. Thereafter it is printed in English and Hindi scripts and both the English and Hindi scripts and its printed copies are placed on the Table of the two Sabhas.

(b) The latest annual report of the Council for 1970-71 was printed in November, 1973 and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabhas shortly.

(c) No time has been fixed under the Rules and Bye-laws of the Council for preparation, finalisation, printing and placing it before the Parliament.

(d) The following steps are being taken to clear the arrears of the annual Reports and to bring them out as early as possible in future:

(i) The Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, is being requested to expedite auditing of the Council's annual accounts and completion of the Audit Report.

(ii) To compile the technical portion of the reports as early as possible.

(iii) To expedite the printing of the Reports.

Accumulation of unsold Publications of I.C.A.R.

5065. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of unsold publications are lying with the I.C.A.R. Publications store to be weeded out;

(b) if so, whether he would place on the Table a statement giving the titles of all such Publications, the year of their publication, the sale price and the reasons for excessive print orders or inability to sell out the whole lots; and

(c) what remedial steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to avoid printing of the I.C.A.R. publications much excess than their real sale figures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) In accordance with the ICAR rules for weeding out of obsolete publications, Non-periodical publications priced over Rs. 5 per copy are considered for weeding out if there is no demand for four consecutive years or when the aggregate demand in four consecutive years is less than 5 per cent of the stock and those priced less than 5 per copy if there is no demand in two consecutive years or when the aggregate demand is less than 5 per cent of the stock in three consecutive years. There are as such only 2 publications priced over Rs. 5/- per copy and 11 publications priced below Rs. 5 per copy which are being considered for weeding as per the rules.

(b) A statement giving the title of such publications, year of publication, sale price and reasons for slow selling is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6034 731]

(c) Print order of publications is now limited to potential demand.

Fishing Trawlers owned by big Industrial Houses

5066. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trawlers owned by the big industrial houses at present and the number of trawlers they have applied for allotment; and

(b) the number of new entrepreneurs who have applied for allotment of trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) At present four deep sea trawlers,

2 Nos. each are owned by two larger firms i.e., M/s. Union Carbide India Limited and M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co., Bombay. Under the scheme for the import of 30 trawlers introduced in 1968, these two larger firms applied for the allotment of 6 and 2 trawlers respectively. Against this, import licences were granted to the firms for the import of two vessels each. These have since been imported by the firms and are in operation under their ownership. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., subsequently withdraw the request for the import of the remaining four vessels.

The particulars of the other firms who imported trawlers under the scheme are as follows:

Name of the firm	No. of vessels imported
1. Indo Icelandic Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	2
2. Eamario Export Enterprises, Quilon	2
3. M/s, Khurazelle Fisheries, Bombay	2

Subsequent to the 30-vessel scheme the Government of India notified a scheme for the import of 50 trawlers in June, 1973. Under this scheme 7 larger firms applied for allotment of trawlers for import.

The particulars are as follows:

Name of the firm	No. of vessels applied for
1. M/s. India Tobacco Co. Ltd., New Delhi	6
2. M/s. Binny Ltd., Madras	2
3. M/s. Rallies India Ltd., Bombay	4

Name of the firm	No of vessels applied for
4. M/s. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd., Delhi	10
5. M/s. E. I. D. Parry Ltd., Madras	3
6. M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. Delhi	8
7. M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., New Delhi	8

M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd. subsequently withdrew their application	
(b) Out of 18 applications under the 30 vessel scheme introduced in 1968 only one firm had experience	

in deep sea fishing and 6 others had experience in fish processing. The remaining applicants were new entrants. Under the 50 vessel scheme notified in June, 1973, 69 applications for allotment of 208 vessels for import were received. The break-up of the applications is as follow:

Category	No. of applications
1. Public Sector Undertakings	5
2. State Governments	4
3. Fishermen's Cooperatives	1
4. Large firms]	7
5. Other concerns	29
6. Individuals	23

So far as owning of deep sea fishing vessels is concerned, all the applicants excepting public sector undertakings, State Governments and one private firm are new entrepreneurs.

Supply of Nitrogenous Fertiliser to A.P.

5067. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment and actual supply of nitrogenous fertiliser to Andhra Pradesh in August-September 1973 and in the subsequent months under pool and non-pool system;

(b) whether strict proportion is not being maintained among various States;

(c) the reasons for supply of fertilisers to some States very much before the season begins; and

(d) the measures being taken to provide adequate supply fertilisers to rice growing States during rabi season in view of the ambitious rabi programme of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The requirement of each State is assessed for two six-month periods in the year. The quantities to be supplied by different manufacturers are allocated and notified under the ECA. The balance deficit is registered with the Pool and supplies are made as per availability. The allotment of fertilisers from the Pool are made on quarterly (3-monthly) basis. A statement showing the allotment and supply made to Andhra Pradesh during August-October, 1973 quarter and in the subsequent months, both from Pool and non-Pool sources is attached.

(b) Subject to the variations necessitated by the overall interests of the country, efforts are made to arrange despatches of fertilisers to the various States, over a period of time, in proportion to the requirements. However factors like seasonal agronomic variations contribution to the Central Foodgrains Pool, internal transportation problems, etc.. are also kept in view.

(c) The requirements of the State Governments for the supply of fertilisers are assessed shortly before the beginning of each season—Rabi and Kharif—and allotments of fertilisers are arranged on quarterly basis. Actual supplies are related to these allotments. The question of supplying fertilisers to some States very much before the season begins not, therefore, normally arise except in special situations like transport problems that arise in some part of a season, e.g., blocking of road movements due to heavy rains, when some advance supplies may be arranged, subject to adjustments later on.

(d) Based on the availability of fertilisers, supplies are arranged to the State Governments largely in proportion to their requirements for the particular season. In the case of rice

growing States a certain amount of weightage has been given in the allotment of fertiliser during the current rabi season keeping their production programme in view.

Statement

Name of State : *Andhra Pradesh*

(Figures in tonnes)

Rabi /73-74 (Aug. '73-Jan.'74)

	N	P
1 Gross requirements asked for.	167820	83801
2 Gross requirements as approved in the Zonal Conference.	141000	47000
Opening stocks as on 1-8-1973.	10000	
4 Net requirements.	131000	47000
5 Supplies to be made by manufacturers.	76642	43893
6 Deficit registered with the Pool.	54358	3107
7 Requirements from Pool for Aug-Oct. '73 (12 of item 6).	27179	1553
8 Allotment made for Aug. '73-Oct. '73. Nov. '73-Jan. 74	19603 4315	6520
	<hr/> 23918	<hr/> 6520

Actual supplies made during Aug. and Sept.

	Pool	Non-Pool	
73	9451 16236	2588 9338	
	<hr/> 25687	<hr/> 11926	
10 Actual supplies made during Oct. '73	2638 9542	1146 6050	
	<hr/> 12180	<hr/> 7196	
11 Actual supplies made during Nov. '73	3424 N.A.	181 N.A.	
	<hr/> 3424	<hr/> 181	
12 Total supplies made from 1-8-73 to 30-11-73	15513 25778	3914 15388	
	<hr/> 41291	<hr/> 19302	

Financial Aid from World Bank for developing Warehousing and Marketing facilities in Andhra Pradesh

5068. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought for financial aid from the World Bank through Government of India for developing warehousing and marketing facilities in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh have prepared a project report for development of markets which includes construction of shop-cum-godowns with assistance from the World Bank.

(b) The project report is under examination of Government of India.

गंडाक नदी पर डुमरियाघाट पर राज्यीय राजमार्ग पर पुल का निर्माण

5069. श्री विश्वृति मिश्र : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गंडाक नदी पर डुमरियाघाट पर राज्यीय राजमार्ग पर पुल निर्माण कार्य वर्षों से चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पुल का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने के लिए कोई निश्चित तारीख निर्धारित की है; और

(घ) क्या कार्य निर्धारित तिथि को पूरा नहीं हो पाया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० शी० राना) : (क), (ग) और (घ) : गंडाक नदी पर डुमरियाघाट के स्थान पर पुल निर्माण का कार्य अप्रैल, 1966 में दिया गया था। निर्माण के दोगांने विभिन्न प्रकार की कटिनाईयां आने के कारण यह कार्य निर्धारित समय के अनुसार नहीं हुआ। परन्तु, इस पुल को जितना ज़दी हो सके, पूरा करने के लिए अब सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। कार्य की प्रगति पर निरन्तर दृष्टि रखी जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में सभी आवश्यक उपाय करने के लिए राज्य के सार्वजनिक विभाग पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। कार्य अब मार्च, 1974 तक पूरा होना निर्धारित हुआ है।

(ख) 1,73,00,000 रुपये।

सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा प्रणाली का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेना

5071. श्री विश्वृति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सारे देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में लेने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उमंत्री (श्री ए० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। प्राइवेट शैक्षिक संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में लेने में बुल संवैधानिक तथा अन्य दिक्षित हैं। तथापि, सरकार राजकीय और प्राइवेट संस्थाओं

में कार्य और सेवा की समान स्थिति की व्यवस्था करने और उनमें समान स्तरों को बनाए रखने के लिये भी भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है, ताकि प्रान्तिक और जनकिं संस्थाएँ, दोनों को मिलाकर शिक्षा की समर्कित और व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पद्धति तयार की जा सके।

Efforts to enhance the price of sugar-cane in U.P. and Andhra Pradesh

5072. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made in Uttar Pradesh to suitably enhance the price of sugarcane supplied to the sugar mills during the current season;

(b) whether there is a wide-spread resentment at the failure of Andhra Pradesh State Government to similarly intervene to ensure a fair price and avert shortage of cane supplies; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have in consultation with the industry arranged for higher cane prices to be paid during the current season.

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have arranged for payment of a higher cane price of Rs. 100/- per tonne to be paid by all co-operative sugar factories besides sharing the profits at the end of the season and advised the private sugar factories through the South Indian Sugar Mills Association to adopt the same policy.

There is no widespread resentment except that the Chittoor Sugar factory growers are asking for still higher cane prices.

Levy Price of Sugar

5073. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the levy price per tonne of sugar in the different zones during the list crushing season; and

(b) the steps proposed to rationalise this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) A statement showing the gradewise and zone-wise ex-factory prices of levy sugar fixed for sugar produced during 1972-73 season is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6035/73.]

(b) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar are even now fixed, on a rational basis, in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, taking into account the basic minimum price fixed for sugarcane and the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in respect of manufacturing cost of sugar.

Burning of Transport Vehicles by Students in Delhi.

5074. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how shall the burning of buses and other Transport vehicles belonging to public or public undertakings as a method of protests, agitations by students and unruly elements shall continue to be allowed in Delhi and at what costs;

(b) whether any drastic steps are likely to be taken to prevent such occurrences; and

(c) the progress of action being taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The DTC has been made target of attacks by violent elements (including students), mostly for reasons having no relation to the nature or character of the bus services in Delhi, and occasionally on the ostensible grounds of complaints against these services (e.g., irregularity of the bus services, missing of trips, late running of buses etc.). In the process, the DTC vehicles are stoned and damaged, hijacked or burnt. The position is, however, kept under constant review in consultation with the officers responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Delhi, so as to evolve arrangements whereunder such incidents could be avoided or minimised.

All incidents of hijacking, stoning and damage to DTC buses are invariably reported to the police. In some cases, which occurred over the past about one year the persons suspected to have been involved in the incidents have been arrested and challaned in Courts. In a few others, police investigations are in progress and prosecutions will be started if adequate evidence is available to prove the guilt of the persons involved.

Since the establishment of the DTC, it has been making sustained efforts to improve the bus services in Delhi, including those for students. But incidents of violence, as mentioned above, have interfered with these efforts. Nevertheless, the Corporation is taking various measures such as augmentation of its fleet, improving the repairs and maintenance facilities for its vehicles etc., so as to make a visible impact on the bus transport services in the capital. These efforts will continue till the Corporation is able to meet all reasonable requirements of the travelling public in Delhi.

Pilferage of Navigational Lights at Calcutta Port

5075. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Port would be severely affected in case night sailing is not immediately resumed with the navigational lights;

(b) whether port police in Calcutta wants a separate River Police to curb the pilferage of navigational lights; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) Ships are unable to take advantage of full draughts at Calcutta Port due to lack of night navigation, as during these months night tides offer better draughts. However, there has been no detention to ships or congestion in the Port.

(b) and (c). Port Police in Calcutta has a separate River Police under it for the portion of the River Hooghly within the Port proper, i.e. upto Budge Budge. Thefts of navigational lights are taking place mostly in the stretch of the River below Budge Budge. Government of West Bengal have been requested to take necessary action for proper patrolling and security of the navigational channel.

बिहार के कटिहार में भूख से मृत्यु :

5076. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कटिहार में भूख से हुई मृत्युओं की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) कटिहार जिले को जनता को भूख मरने से बचाने के लिये सरकार ने कौन सी अवश्यकीय की है

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अच्छाताहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बिहार में इकुमरी से बोई मौत नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) इन राज्य सरकार ने आवश्यक भवन्ति किए हैं जैसे कि खाद्यानों का वितरण जनसंख्या बोरोजगार सुलभ करने के लिये अम योजनाएँ ढोलना आदि।

पटना में गंगा पर सङ्क पुल बनाने के लिए बिहार की सहायता

5077. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के सहयोग से बिहार की राजधानी पटना में गंगा नदी पर सङ्क पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार के चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक बिहार सरकार को साड़े चार करोड़ रुपये का ऋण देने का वायदा किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां तो राज्य सरकार को अब तक कितनी राशि दी गई है तथा बकाया राशि कब तक दिये जाने का अनुमान है,

(घ) क्या अब उस पुल के निर्माण पर 35 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है,

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकार ने पुल के निर्माण पर होने वाले सम्पूर्ण व्यय को भारत सरकार द्वारा वहन किये जाने की मांग की है ; और

(च) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) :

(क) और (ख) : जी हां।

(ग) राज्य सरकार को 4.50 करोड़ रुपये की सारी रकम अदा कर दी गई है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार से अभी तक प्राप्त नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार इस समय सर्वीपुल परियोजना की अनुमति लागत 35.55 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ङ) अभी तक ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि पांचवीं योजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में पटना-हाजीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर-सातामडही-सोनबद्रहसा सङ्क पुल भी शमिल की जाए जिसमें पटना में गंगा के कहर पुल भी शामिल है।

(च) चूंकि पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना अभी प्रारंभिक चरण में, अतः इस समय इस मामले में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया बताना संभव नहीं है।

बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अपने मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण दिया जाना

5078. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना और बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को अपने निजी मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण दिया जाता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आर्थिक संकट के नाम पर उन्हें ऋण देना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों को ऋण नहीं दिए गए हैं ;

(घ) क्या बहुत से कर्मचारियों के आधे मकान बन जाने के पश्चात ऋण देना बन्द किया गया है ; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो सरकार ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इस वर्ष मितव्ययोग के उपाय के तार पर, सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण अग्रिम देने पर रोक लगा दी है ।

(ग) 1, सितम्बर 1973 को स्थिति को तकनीकी ठानबीन तथा अनुमोदन के लिये

कुल 1811 आवेदन निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं।

(घ) जो, नहीं रोक केवल नयी वित्तीय स्वीकृतियां जारी करने पर लगाई गई हैं।

(ड) प्रतिबन्ध के हटने पर गृह निर्माण ऋण देना पुनः आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

Affect of go-slow agitation by FCI workers on supply of Cereals to Fair Price Shops in the country

5079. SHRI SHRI KISHAN MODI:

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the go-slow agitation by FCI workers has hit the supply of cereals to the Fair Price Shops in the country as a whole; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Alternative arrangements were made wherever necessary and the work of the supply of foodgrains was not allowed to be interrupted.

Non-existence of Women College for Teaching Commerce Classes in South Delhi

5080. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more and more girl students are taking up "Commerce" as one of their subjects in the Degree Course of the Delhi University;

(b) whether there exists no Women College in the South Delhi to teach "Commerce" to girl students; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to cater to the needs of such girl students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the demand for Commerce courses by girls is on the increase.

(b) and (c). The Jesus and Mary College, Chanakyapuri in South Delhi (a Women's College) offers B.Com (Pass) Course. The Centre run by the University under the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board in Kamla Nehru College in Defence Colony in South Delhi also provides for the study of Commerce as one of the subjects for B.A. (Pass) Course.

Request for Residents of Lawrence Road for Additional Bus Routes

5081. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that only one D.T.C. bus routes serves the residents of Lawrence Road Area;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the residents of the area requesting for additional bus routes to the area; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Yes. The residents of this area have made a representation to the

Delhi Transport Corporation for the introduction of a direct bus service from the colony to Railway Station.

(c) A bus service will be provided as requested, when the fleet of the Corporation is augmented suitably.

D.M.S. Booth in A.I. Pocket, Lawrence Road, Delhi

5082. SHRI DALIP SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests have been received from the residents of A-I Pocket, Lawrence Road, Delhi-35 to start milk depots there;

(b) whether any Office of DMS have verified the total number of token holders in that pocket;

(c) if so, the result of his visit; and

(d) when are these depots likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It was found, on inspection in September 1973, that the residents held tokens for 304 bottles at that time. The milk booth constructed by the D.D.A. was inspected by the Engineering Officers of the Delhi Milk Scheme, with the purpose of taking over and commissioning the booth, but it was found that the booth had a number of defects and could not be taken over unless these were rectified. As soon as the milk booth is repaired by the D.D.A. and handed over to the Delhi Milk Scheme, it will becommissioned for either the morning or afternoon shift. The matter continues to be pursued by Delhi Milk Scheme with the Delhi Development Authority.

Exploring ways and means for ending tension in Delhi University Campus

5083. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi University Teachers Association Executive Committee recently met the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University to explore ways and means for ending tension in University campus;

(b) whether the meeting tried to evolve any code to be followed both by the University and also the students;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) if no such code has yet been evolved, the steps Government propose to take to evolve one?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by Delhi University, the Executive Committee of the Delhi University Teachers Association met the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and some officials of the University and discussed with them the ways and means for ending tension in the University. Their concrete suggestion was that the quantum of punishment in the rustication orders passed by the Vice-Chancellor last year in respect of four students may be reduced from two years to one year. The Vice-Chancellor made it clear that it was not the quantum of punishment which was the main question, but that the Students Union must call off the agitation and accept the authority of the University to punish a student for misconduct, if they did so the quantum could be reduced to one year.

The Delhi University Students' Union subsequently accepted the authority of the University to take action against students for misconduct and suspended their agitation against the University on November 27, 1973. The Vice-Chancellor also issued an order on the same day reducing the period of rustication of the four students from two years to one year.

Import of Butter from E.C.M.

5084. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Common Market has surplus stock of butter which can be imported at a rate not higher than the prevailing prices of vanaspati and mustard oil in the country today;

(b) whether a deputation had met the Minister in the 3rd week of August, 1973 and had apprised him of the position; and

(c) whether in view of the shortage of vanaspati and edible oils in the country Government have considered the desirability of making immediate purchases and import of this butter from the European Common Market countries and, if not, the reasons for not accepting the offer which is very favourable at the moment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government has been informed that some surplus stocks of butter and butter oil may be available in the European Common Market and that this may be had at prices lower than vanaspati etc. Representatives of some trading Houses had seen Minister of Agriculture in August, 1973 and offered to make the imports. Government has been exploring the possibility of obtaining some butter/butter oil through official channels but no definite offer or confirmation has been received so far. Efforts continue to be made in this regard.

राजकोट और पोरबन्दर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्वाचन

5085. श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल :

श्री बोकारिया :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजकोट नगर के बाहर से होकर राजकोट और पोरबन्दर के बीच राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग बनाने का विचार था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कहां तक पूरा हो गया है;

(ग) इस संबंध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस मार्ग के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) :

(क) से (घ). गुजरात में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० ४वीं अर्थात वामनदोर राजकोट-पोरबन्दर मुड़क पर राजकोट शहर के बाहर एक उपमार्ग की व्यवस्था है। इस उपमार्ग के लिये भूमि अधिग्रहण का कार्य प्रगति में है और इसका लगभग 80 प्रतिशत भाग पूरा हो चुका है। निर्माण की स्वीकृति के राजकोट उपमार्ग के निर्माण के लिये राज्य सरकार के अनुमान के बारे में कुछ स्पष्टीकरण मार्ग गये हैं, जिनकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

साधारणतया उपमार्ग के निर्माण की, इसकी स्वीकृति के लगभग चार से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के बाद पूरे हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Nationalisation of Solvent Extraction Plant and Trade of D. Oil Cake

5086. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to nationalise Solvent Extraction Plant and the trade of D. oil cake in India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) It has not been considered necessary to do so for the present.

Quantity of D. Oil Cake Exported during 1972-73

5087. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of D. Oil Cake exported during the year 1972-73 State-wise; and

(b) the names of the countries to which exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The total quantity of D. Oil Cake exported from India during 1972-73, as given by Director General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta is 9,94,117 tonnes. State-wise export statistics are not maintained. The export statistics for all commodities are maintained only for the country as a whole.

(b) Japan, U.K., U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary and Bulgaria are some of the important countries to which D. Oil Cakes were exported during 1972-73.

Setting up a second Plant at Farrakka by the Hindustan Latex

5088. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Latex is keen to start a second plant for the production of contraceptives;

(b) whether this project has got clearance from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance and Bureau of Public Enterprises for its project to be established at Farrakka in District Murshidabad (West Bengal);

(c) whether if the factory is established at Farrakka, Government will save about 35 lakhs of Rupees in civil construction works including building of 500 living quarters declared surplus at Farrakka Barrage Project;

(d) this project will create employment potential for at least 500 young men in Murshidabad District;

(e) if so, when this project is going to be taken in hand for execution; and

(f) whether a Minister in the Ministry made a statement in Trivandrum confirming this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes, a proposal for establishment of additional units for production of contraceptives is under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) There will be no saving in expenditure in Capital cost for putting up the Nirodh Plant as such. If the residential quarters declared surplus under the Farrakka Project were made available, it will help in saving of the cost of residential accommodation, if it is to be provided to the staff.

(d) A plant with production capacity of 72 million pieces per annum will provide employment about 200.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

Shortage of Fertilizer in West Bengal

5089. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the West Bengal Agriculture Minister that West Bengal is starved of Fertilizers for the rabi crop; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to allot larger quantities of fertilizers to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fertiliser requirements of the States are met both from indigenous sources and from fertilisers imported by the Central Fertiliser Pool.

2. In so far as the Pool is concerned, the overall availability during rabi '73-74 is substantially short of the requirements of the country, due mainly to the following reasons:—

(a) Shortage of fertilisers in the world market.

(b) Global shortage of shipping space.

(c) Port handling and transportation constraints resulting from heavy foodgrains imports.

3. However, despite the difficult position, during the first quarter of Rabi 73-74, i.e., during August—October 73 quarter for West Bengal the percentage of supplies made to supplies due from the Pool and manufacturers, in relation to the requirements for this quarter, i.e., (half of the total requirements) was 58 per cent in case of Nitrogen and 52 per cent in case of Phosphates. This position was better than in case of most other States.

Allotment of Fertilizer from January, 1973 to West Bengal, U.P. and Orissa

5090. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quota and actual allotment of fertilizers month-wise from January 1973 till end of November to the States of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The requirements of fertilisers are assessed in the six monthly Zonal Conferences in respect of each State for the two crop seasons of 6 months each viz. Kharif (February-July period) and Rabi (August-January period). On the basis of these assessments, and after deducting the supplies to be made by domestic manufacturers, this Ministry makes allotment of fertilisers from the Central Fertiliser Pool to each State on a quarterly (3 months) basis. Allotments are not made monthwise.

Keeping the above in view the required information pertaining to requirements assessed and allotments made in respect of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa for the period February, 1973 to January, 1974 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6036/73].

Maternity Hospitals in Delhi

5091. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Maternity Hospitals in Delhi and the number of beds in each Hospital;

(b) whether the intake of patients/delivery cases is much more than the number of beds and generally the patients are compelled to rest on the floor;

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(c) the steps taken to increase the number of beds in these hospitals to ensure that no patient is asked to lie-down on floor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open some more new maternity hospitals in Delhi and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) According to the information available in this Ministry, the number of Maternity Hospitals and Hospitals having Maternity beds in Delhi as on 1st January, 1973, is 26. A statement indicating the names with the number of maternity beds in each hospital is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6037/73].

(b) to (d). The information is being collected.

Distribution of Sugar and Edible Oil in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5092. SHRI R. R. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria adopted for the distribution of Sugar and edible oil in Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) the quantity of sugar fixed per unit per month in Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(c) whether this supply is less than the supplies made in other Union Territories; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government will consider to bring it at par with other Union Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no control on distribution of

edible oils or vanaspati. The vanaspati industry had however agreed during the period of scarcity, a few months ago, to meet the requirements of all States/Union Territories for current production pro-rata to the supplies made to them in the last year.

According to the last information available levy sugar is distributed in Dadra and Nagar Haveli at a uniform rate of 1 Kg. per unit per month and it is not less than the rate prevalent in other Union Territories.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of Fair Price Shops in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5093. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fodstuff is being sold by the fair price shops throughout India;

(b) if so, the reason why it is not sold in Dadra and Nagar Haveli through fair price shops;

(c) whether Government will consider to open fair price shops in that territory; and

(d) if so, when the matter will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops within the State/Union Territory is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territory Administration. There are a little over 2 lakh fair price/ration shops distributing rice, wheat, wheat products coarse grains, levy sugar etc., all over the country. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has reported that there are 38 fair price shops functioning in the Territory.

Cooperative Societies and Cooperative Rice Mills in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

5094. SHRI R. R. PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADELA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Co operation Activities were being encouraged all over India;

(b) if so, why in Dadra and Nagar Haveli such activities are thrown a side by the local authorities;

(c) whether several demands for establishing a cooperative rice mill in Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been made; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Director of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to take necessary action for establishing Cooperatives units in the territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact.

(c) No proposal for establishing a rice mill in Dadra and Nagar Haveli has been received by the Department or the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Threat to Rabi Crop in Punjab due to Lack of Fertiliser

5095. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister of Punjab had brought to the notice of the Union Government on the 15th November, 1973 the threat to Rabi crop in Punjab for lack of fertilisers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in previous years during this season also, the Punjab State has been given substantial weightage in the supply of fertiliser from the Central Fertiliser Pool. Despite this, it has not been possible to meet the requirements of Punjab, in full during this season because of the extremely difficult position of availability both from domestic and imported sources. However, the overall position of supplies from Pool and non-pool sources to Punjab has been better than in case of all other major States in the country. Roughly 75 per cent of the requirements of Punjab State have so far been met.

Blood test can diagnose colon cancer

5096. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Scientists at Harvard Medical School Unit of Boston City Hospital 'Blood test' can diagnose colon cancer;

(b) if so whether Government have initiated any action in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) to (c). Though the Government is aware of Press Reports regarding 'blood test' diagnosing colon cancer initiated at the Harvard Medical School by Dr. Davi Bull and his assistant, Dr. Richard Helms, yet in the absence of details, like the number of cases detected, the evidence of false negative and false positive diagnose and the comparison of this blood test in diagnosis with other known tests, it is not possible to establish the validity of this test at the present stage.

Acquisition of Nataraja idols from America

5097. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up with the American Government the question of acquisition of Nataraja idols stolen from India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government as well as other authorities in the United States.

Sports among school-going children

5098. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has stressed on training in sports at early age, while inaugurating a children's sports stadium recently in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to encourage sports among the school-going children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter concerns the State Governments. However, during 1970-71 the Government of India introduced a scheme for award of 600 sports talent scholarships annually to school children who excel in sports and games. The schemes is to be continued during the 5th Plan increasing the number of scholarships to 1200 per annum.

Proposal to upgrade Pali Institute at Nalanda

5099. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Pali Institute of Nalanda; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A proposal for integrating the Nav Nalanda Mahavihara with the Hiuen Tsang Memorial Hall and consequent improvement of the facilities for higher studies is under consideration as a part of the Ministry's Fifth Plan schemes. The details will be worked out after the Plan has been finalized.

Misuse of the premises for commercial purposes in a residential building in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

5100. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No. 8540 on the 30th April, 1973 regarding Modern Bazar in a residential Building in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the tenant has been prosecuted and fined; and

(b) if so, what further steps are being taken to stop the misuse of the premises for commercial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sub-lease of the premises has been cancelled and eviction order has been passed against the tenants under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971 on 27-11-1973.

Termination of Sub-lease of plot in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi

5101. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-lease of certain plots in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi has been terminated by the Delhi Development Authority, for misusing the premises for commercial purposes;

(b) if so whether any damages have been recovered from the tenants for unauthorised possession of the premises; and

(c) if no damages have been recovered so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir, in 7 cases.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) (i) In two cases, action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is being taken;

(ii) In two other cases the ex-sub-lessees have obtained stay orders from the Court against the termination of the sub-leases;

(iii) In another case, permission for using the premises for non-residential purposes for one year has been granted subject to payment of composition fee;

(iv) In another case, composition fee for permitting the use of the premises for non-residential purposes has been demanded from the ex-sub-lessee; and

(v) In the last case, the sub-lease has been resorted to the ex-sub-lessee on stoppage of misuse.

Taxi Strike during November, 1973

5102. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
, SHRI B. S. BHaura:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether there was a Nation-wide taxi strike on the 30th November, 1973; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):
(a) There was no general strike by taxi operators in all the States and Union Territories on the 30th November, 1973, though some taxi operators in a few States did resort to a strike on that day.

(b) Representations have been received by Government from taxi operators from various parts of the country expressing dis-satisfaction over the steep increase in the price of petrol and requesting for supply of petrol at concessional rates to them.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the increase in the price of petrol, the State Governments and Union Administrations were requested to consider revision in the taxi fares, so that the operators were not put to any loss. Consequently, fares have already been suitably revised by the State Governments and Union Administrations. The Indian Oil Corporation has a scheme of allowing consumer pumps to taxi cooperatives for their exclusive use; lifting of petrol through these pumps would result in a saving of 4 paise per litre. Besides, there would also be assured availability of supplies.

Supply of petrol at a concessional rate to any class of consumers would

involve serious difficulties and administrative problems and would also not be in line with Government's objective of reducing consumption of motor spirit.

Detention of business by students

5103. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the clashes between D.T.C. staff and students in Delhi during November, 1973; and

(b) if so, what are the immediate steps taken to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Transport Corporation, there was no clash between the students and the Delhi Transport Corporation staff during November, 1973. However, there were a few cases of hold-ups and hijacking of buses by the students during that month. An Apex Committee consisting of Additional District Magistrate (North), Dean, Students' Welfare, Assistant General Manager (T), Delhi Transport Corporation and the President, Delhi University Students' Union, is functioning in the University. This Committee is charged with the responsibility of looking into day-to-day Delhi Transport Corporation problems concerning students. In addition to this, the University has Zonal Transport Committee where students, teachers and Delhi Transport Corporation officials meet to assess the transport needs of students.

विदेश भेजने के लिये खिलाड़ियों का चयन करने हेतु चयन समिति का गठन

5104. श्री अंकार लाल बैरवा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री महबताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश भेजे जाने वाले खिलाड़ियों का चयन करने हेतु एक चयन समिति गठित करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने विदेश जाने वाले खिलाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट में कुछ कमी की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या करण हैं? और कितनी रुपी को गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द ने तास)

(क) अंतराष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में भाग लेने के लिए टीमों का चयन सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों/संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है। तथापि, टीमों के समुचित प्रशिक्षण और चयन के लिए अखिल भारतीय खेल परिषद् ने कुछ मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखायें सुझाई हैं और उन्हे राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों/संस्थाओं के मार्गदर्शन के लिए उनके पास भेज दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) धन की अव्यंत कमी के कारण, राष्ट्रीय खेल संघों/संस्थाओं को अपनी टीमें बाहर भेजने पर होने वाले अव्य को पूरा करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनुदानों को 1973-74 वित्तीय वर्ष के शेष

भाग के लिए रोक दिया गया है। तथापि, अतिरिक्त धनराशि उपलब्ध होने पर स्थिति पर फिर से विचार किया जायेगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में नई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

5105. श्री गंगा चरण द्रोक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में कुछ अधिक नई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए सरकार से विशेष सहायता दिये जाने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sale of HMT-Zetor 2511, Harsha-T-25 and Leyland Deutz, Tractors in 1972-73

5106. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of HMT-Zetor 2511, Harsha T-25 and Leyland Deutz, tractors and their models sold all over India during the year 1972-73;

(b) their sales figures for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi, separately for the same period; and

(c) the number of tractors remaining unsold in each case with the re-

spective manufacturers as on 1st July, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The total number of HMT Zetor-2511, Harsha T-25, Leyland and Deutz tractors sold all over India during 1972-73 is as under:—

(i) HMT Zetor-2511	3154 nos.
(ii) Harsha T-25	824 nos.
(iii) Leyland Nuffield-154.	26 nos.
(iv) Deutz D-4006	196 nos.

(b) The sales figures of these tractors for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Jammu

and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi Union Territory are as given below:—

	HMT Zetor-2511	Harsha T-25	Leyland Nuffield- 154	Deutz D-4006
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1. Uttar Pradesh	1240	445	12	6
2. Punjab	895	151		3
3. Haryana	145	125		1
4. Rajasthan	149	29	4	114
5. Jammu & Kashmir	15	42		
6. Himachal Pradesh				
7. Delhi U. T.		21	8	1

(c) The number of these tractors in 1973 is as follows:—
Suggestion made by Finance Minister

1. M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. (HMT Zetor-2511)	.	.	.	32 nos.
2. M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd. (Harsha T-25)	.	.	.	1 no.
3. M/s. Auto Tractors Ltd. (Leyland)	.	.	.	143 nos.
4. M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd. (DEUTZ)	.	.	.	55 nos.

Suggestion made by Finance Minister in regard to Formulation of a Crop and Cattle Insurance Scheme on a National scale

5107. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cattle Insurance Scheme on a national scale will stabilise the incomes of the small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, whether premium rate fixation will have twin principles of capacity to pay and the extent of the risk covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to introduce Cattle Insurance Scheme on a national scale or any special scheme for the benefit of small and marginal farmers on a national scale. However in the SFDA/MFAL project areas, the Agencies have been advised to set up a cattle mortality fund to benefit the identified beneficiaries.

1973 in regard to the action taken by the Delhi Development Authority about the misuse of a building, and I regret to state that a factual error had crept therein.

2. In answer to Part (c) of the Question I had stated that the tenant and the landlord had been prosecuted by the Delhi Development Authority under the Delhi Development Act. On a verification I now find that only notice had been issued to the landlord and that prosecution proceedings had not been commenced before the court as such. The Delhi Development Authority had furnished the earlier information under the impression that the prosecution proceedings had been set in motion with the issue of notice to the landlord and this is how a mistake had occurred. The correct position is that the tenant had been prosecuted by the Delhi Development Authority under the Delhi Development Act and that notice had been issued against the landlord.

3. I may also avail myself of this opportunity to state that the order cancelling the sub-lease of the plot to the landlord was sent on 2nd April, 1973.

4. The delay in correcting the answer to part (c) of the Question referred to is also regretted.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 8540(c) DT. 30-4-1973 REGARDING "MODERN BAZAR" IN A RESIDENTIAL BUILDING IN VASANT VIHAR, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): I refer to the reply given to part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 8540 dated 30-4-

12.03 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON STRIKE BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given an adjournment motion on the strike by the loco running staff. The airlines are paralysed. The railways are paralysed. The country has no form of transport. Their earlier commitments have not been honoured by the railway authorities. That is why the locomen have been compelled to go on strike. Their demands are very legitimate.

प्रधानमंत्री भाषण : यह तो पहले हाउस में डिसक्स हुआ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : हमारे एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को आप देखें। पालंमैट में मिनिस्टर ने जो आश्वासन दिया था उसको अमल में नहीं लाये हैं। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है कि पालंमैट में दिये गए आश्वासन को अमल में न लाया जाये।

प्रधानमंत्री भाषण : पहले आप मेरी बात सुनिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप हमारी भी तो सुन लिजिये। रेल्यातापात अस्त-छत्त हो गया है और यहां खबरे आ रही हैं कि रेलें चल रही हैं। यह गलत खबरें हैं मैं स्वयं शनिवार को दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर गया था, 6 घण्टे बैड़ा रहा लेकिन रेल गाड़ी नहीं चली। दूसरी ओर ये रेडियो से प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि सभी रेलें चल रही हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री भाषण : मैं आप जोगों को एक एक मिनट बैसे भी दे सकता हूँ बगैर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के लेकिन मुझे यह बातायें कि किसी

स्टेटमेंट पर यहां पर बहस हुई और मिनिस्टर ने आश्वासन पूरा नहीं किया तो उस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन कैसे बनेगा? ऐसा कुछ बनाइये जो आगे भी चलता रहे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मेरे मोशन को देखें।

"To discuss the serious situation arising out of the failure of the Government to implement their assurances"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In August an agreement was arrived at between the Railway Ministry and the loco running staff. Their demands were legitimate and Government had accepted them. The Government had given a categorical assurance. On that basis, they went back to work. Between August and December, the Government have not fulfilled their demands and that is why they have been forced to go on strike. That means complete paralysis of the railway system in the Northern Railway. Yesterday you told me, Sir, that your train came hours late. Airlines are paralysed. Railways are paralysed. What is happening to the country? If this is not failure of the Government, what else is it? You should admit this adjournment motion because you would not get a more fit case than this to censure the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot agree to an adjournment motion. If the Government have not implemented an assurance, it can be discussed in another form.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप प्रिवेन्टेशन मोशन एडमिट कर लीजिए।

प्रधानमंत्री भाषण : आप प्रिविलेज मोशन भी जबरदस्ती कैसे बनायेंगे?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The tragedy is.....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not accepted the adjournment motion which he has given.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may read it out.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving one minute each because tomorrow there will be no Calling Attention.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): It is a very serious situation. Let the Minister make a statement. —

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: A statement will not satisfy us. Already the train services are dislocated. The All India Loco running Staff Association President has given an ultimatum of 48 hours after which they will go on strike if the assurances are not implemented. I have repeatedly requested the Minister to see that the agreements are implemented. Only four or five days ago I had talks with him. He has made a statement in the Rajya Sabha and also outside that all the agreements are being implemented in both letter and spirit. This is misguiding the whole country because it is absolutely untrue. That is why this crisis is being precipitated. If you want to avoid further accentuation of the crisis, discussion is absolutely essential and the Government must mend its ways. So, I want you to allow a full level discussion tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार का यह दावा गलत है कि ट्रेन्स चल रही हैं। मगर थोड़ी लेट चल रही हैं। मैं स्वयं भुग्त भोगी हूँ, मैं ने रेटियों पर सुना कि ट्रेन गई हैं, उस ट्रेन से जाने वाला था लेकिन म्टेजन पर मुझे बताया गया कि ट्रेन नहीं जायेगी और मैं वापस आ गया।

श्री विकम लहाजन (कांगड़ा): बाजपेयी जी, आप तो बैल गाड़ी से भी जा सकते हैं। (अद्वितीय)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: बलगाड़ी न सही, बगूची से जा सकता है।

श्री एस० आर० दामोदरी (शोलापुर): वाजपेयी जी, रेलें नहीं चल रही हैं, आपको कष्ट हो रहा है तो यह किसकी कृपा का फल है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं जवाब देता हूँ। हमारे देश में कर्ता, धर्ता, संहर्ता, जो कुछ हैं सब आप ही हैं, जब अच्छे कामों का श्रेय आप लेते हैं तो दुरे कानों का दोष कौन लेगा!

अध्यक्ष जी, लोकों कर्मचारियों ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि उनके साथ जो समझौता हुआ या उसका पालन नहीं किया गया है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर आरोप है और मैं चाहूँगा रेल मंत्री इस बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लें। उन का कहना है कि समझौते के बाद:

"Fresh removal, reversions suspension, penal transfers, charge-sheets, pay cuts, surrendering of promotion and delay in promotions were ordered and all the past cases were kept as a package deal. Even the holiday payment for the 15th of August 1973 was not paid to 70 employees of Ajmer."

अभी तो यह मामला नार्दन रेलवे तक ही सीमित है लेकिन लोकों कर्मचारियों के अविल भारतीय संघ के समापिति ने कहा है कि सारे देश में यह कानून है और फैल कर सकता है। और आप जानते हैं उससे रेल व्यवस्था अस्त-

व्यस्त होगी, यात्रियों को कष्ट होगा और सरकार को प्रायिक क्षति होगी। हम चाहते हैं यह मामला जल्दी से जल्दी हल हो लेकिन अगर रेल कर्मचारियों को यह संदेह पैदा हो गया है कि रेल मंत्री अपने आश्वासनों का पालन करना नहीं चाहते तो हमारे लिए रेल कर्मचारियों को कोई भी सलाह देना मुश्किल होगा। (अवधारणा)

अध्यक्ष जी, यह क्या हो रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह क्या करते हैं? क्यों एकावट पैदा कर रहे हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जरा सुनिए, स्पीकर साहब या कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब ग्रहण चारी कर्मचारी की बात करता है उसे कभी डांट नहीं पड़ती। मैं भी नहीं डांट सकता।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा कहना कि आप हमारा एडजनर्मेंट मोशन मंजूर कीजिए। आश्वासनों पर अमल करने की सरकार की विफलता के कारण रेल यातायात अस्त-वयस्त हुआ है। यह सरकार की निन्दा का मामला है। आप इस पर बहस का मौका दे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I make a submission? An adjournment motion has been given; a Call Attention has been given; notices under Rule 377 have also been given. This is a very serious situation. The hon. Minister claims that all the assurances given during August strike have, more or less been fulfilled. Here is the statement made by the President of the Union. To avoid further deterioration of the situation, it is necessary

to have some discussion, whether you agree to an adjournment motion or to a full-fledged discussion. It is necessary to have some discussion because there seems to be a difference between what the Minister says and what the employees say. We want that the strike should be called off. How? The strike is going to stay. In Ratlam, 7 persons have been suspended and prosecuted under the Criminal Procedure Code. If this is the attitude, if they want a country-wide strike, they will have it. But that is not a solution....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो इसको डिवेट बना दिया है यह डिवेट थोड़े ही है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We want a peaceful solution of the problem. We want the trains to run.

I would request you to kindly allow some discussion on it today so that let the country know who is wrong and who is right. Either the Minister has been misguided by the Railway Board or they are not implementing the assurances.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडजनर्मेंट मोशन की इजाजत नहीं है, और दूसरे ढंग से आप आजायें, यह गलत बात है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a discussion under Rule 193. This is a very serious matter. Mr. P. C. Lal has taken an attitude that he will not lift the lock-out as if he is all in all in the Indian Airlines....

MR. SPEAKER: When you have made your submission, why don't you sit down?

I listened to them one minute each. But they are making regular speeches.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir the Minister has said time and again that the Loco staff which has gone on strike put forward certain demands and they have been fully met. You may recall the man-

(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)

ner in which the Loco staff, some of them, had indulged in subversive activities, making the life of passengers also dangerous....(Interruptions) An impression is now being created amongst the passengers, a large number of people, that a few Loco staff want to....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Would you like to run this Parliament in this way, that you only have your own say and you don't listen to others?

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : इन्होंने प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, एडजनमेंट मोशन नहीं दिया। क्या आप जनरल चर्चा अलाउ कर रहे हैं?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की तरफ से जब भोग बोलने लगे तो आप ने कहा कि जरूर इजाजत दीजिए। और जब उधर से लोग बोलने लग तो कहते हैं कि नहीं दीजिए। मैंने कहा कि जिन्होंने दिया है वही बोलेंगे। तो आप ने कहा कि „नहीं दूसरों“ को भी बुलायेंगे। जब आपको तरफ से लोग बोलते रहे तो अच्छा और जब दूसरी तरफ से बोलने का पीक़ दिया तो कहते हैं कि नहीं अच्छा। यह सिस्टम तो ऐसा है कि दोनों तरफ़ की बातें सुन कर ही किसी नतीजे पर पढ़ुचते हैं।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : क्या उन्होंने एडजनमेंट मोशन दिया है? अगर दिया है तो मुझे बड़ी खुशी होगी।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपको उस बहुत पूछना चाहिए या जब उधर से बोले ये।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Are we Members of Lok Sabha to give an impression that intimidation and criminal acts of violence are to be tolerated to the detriment of the lives of thousands of passengers in this country? When they give credence to the statement of the President of the Locomotives Federation, should they not give due credence to the statement made by the now Minister? If this adjournment motion is allowed, it will give an impression in the country that the lives of passengers as well as the efficient working of the railways in supplying essential commodities will be at stake. So, Sir, my request to you is that this adjournment motion should not be allowed. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिम्पे (बांका) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यान दिलाने की सूचना हमने दी है। इस पर तीन प्रश्न उठते हैं जिन पर मंत्री महोदय को खुलासा करना चाहिए।

1. लोकोमैन की जो न्योचित मांगें हैं क्या फैडरेशन के साथ इस के सम्बन्ध में कतला हुआ है?

2. लोकोमैन को जो आश्वासन दिये गये हैं क्या उन को कार्यान्वयित किया गया है, और

3. क्या इस असंतोष के पीछे कोई कटैगरी-वाइज एजेंसियेशन को मान्यता देने का भी सवाल है?

इन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को सदन को विश्वास में लेना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the Minister should come out with a statement, and after that if I consider that a discussion is necessary I will allow it. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES
FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI M. B. RANA):** I beg to lay on the Table:

A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 3(19)/73-Tpt. in Delhi Gazette, dated the 22nd October, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6017/73].

**ORISSA RICE (MOVEMENT CONTROL
(AMENDMENT) ORDER AND ANNUAL
REPORT OF ICAR FOR 1970-71.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Orissa Rice (Movement Control) (Amendment) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 30th November, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6018/73].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6019/73.]

Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) order and Orissa Notification etc.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(PROF. SHER SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) Order, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 28th November, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6020/73.]

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Orissa Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 150 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa:—

(a) S.R.O. No. 358/73 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 23rd March, 1973 making certain amendments to the Orissa Grama Panchayat Rules, 1968, together with an explanatory note.

(b) S.R.O. No. 808/73 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 28th August, 1973 making certain amendment to the Orissa Grama Panchayat Rules, 1968 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

(iii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Notifications mentioned at (i) above.

(i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6021/7.]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर): प्रधान जी, माननीय शेर सिंह जी जो कागज सभा पटल पर रख रहे हैं उक्ते बारे में मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ।

"(iii) Two statements (Hindi and English Versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the Notifications mentioned at (i) above."

यह स्टेटमेंट शायद आप ने देखा नहीं। इनका कहना यह है कि उडीसा के नियम हैं, वहां नियम अंग्रेजी में बनते हैं इस लिए हम हिन्दी में नहीं रख रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Are you talking of item No. 3? That was not laid on the Table by Prof. Sher Singh but by Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नम्बर 4 में आइटम नम्बर 3 के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ। इनका कहना यह है कि हम यह हिन्दी में नहीं रख सकते क्योंकि यह नियम उडीसा से सम्बन्धित है। और इन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हमारे यहां कोइ नियमों का अनुवाद करने का इंतजाम नहीं है। प्रधान महोदय, येह बात किसी के गले के नीचे नहीं उत्तर सकती।

अगर उडीसा में नियम अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं तो उनका अनुवाद केन्द्र में हिन्दी में होना चाहिए। ये नियमसभापटल पर रखे जा रहे हैं उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद आवश्यक है रखना। मंत्री महोदय क्यान दे कर बच नहीं सकते हैं। आप जरा पछिए इसको।

"The notification is of local interest in a non-Hindi State and applicable to Orissa State only."

लेकिन नियम सभा पटल पर रखे जा रहे हैं। यह सभा पटल लोक सभा का है। लोक सभा कानून बना चुकी है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी का समान रूप से व्यवहार होगा।

MR. SPEAKER: If it comes in the regional language, his view is that it should be the duty of the Government to place on the Table of the House copies translated in Hindi in spite of the fact that the original version is in the regional language.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस रूलिंग के लिए आप का बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I make a submission to you that as far as item No. 4(1)—reduction of excise on sugar in the levy quantity,—is concerned, this is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him on a separate point...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You please allow some time to ask a question on this.

MR. SPEAKER: This is only about the delay.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then my submission may be converted into one under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: A new convert is often very dangerous!

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AHMEDABAD

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1971-72.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Report, and (ii) for not laying simultaneously Hindi version thereof, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6022/73].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for the year 1972-73.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi version of the above Report. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6023/73].

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 12th December, 1973, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1973, in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1973:—

Clause 2

1. That at page 2, line 13,—
for "commencement" substitute "Introduction in Parliament"; and in line 14 for "Act" substitute "Bill".

2. That at page 2,—

at the end of line 17, add "including the extent of under-utilisation of capacity, if any, during the relevant period due to any cause."'

12.23 hrs

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Twelfth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods mentioned against each:

(a) Shri Martand Singh—9th to 16th May, 1973 (Seventh Session) and 23rd July to 5th September, 1973 (Eighth Session).

(2) Shri Ramsahai Pandey—12th November to 12th December, 1973 (Ninth Session).

(3) Shri Narendra Singh—12th November to 7th December, 1973 (Ninth Session).

(4) Shri Tulsidas Dasappa—23rd July to 5th September, 1973 (Eighth Session).

(5) Shri E. V. Vikhe Patil—16th to 30th November, 1973 (Ninth Session).

(6) Shri A. K. Gopalan—12th November to 21st December, 1973 (Ninth Session).

(7) Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala—11th August to 5th September, 1973 (Eighth Session) and 12th November to 10th December, 1973 (Ninth Session).

Some of them are in the hospital and some of them are outside India.

(Mr. Speaker)

Some of the Members have written to me personal letters in which only one line they write concerning their absence and seeking leave for the period. The letters contain other things also.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Only the extract may be sent to the committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, if you agree, only an extract may be sent by me to the Committee.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So this motion is carried. Thank you very much. The Members will be informed accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, may I know whether the Railway Minister is ready with his statement?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, we have got 4 hours on Railways. That is to say, two hours are available for Railway Convention Committee's Report and two hours are available for the Supplementary Demands. In all, altogether, 4 hours are available for discussion and if hon. Members want they can bring in all these matters during the discussion. But I am in your hands and if you want me to make a statement, I will make it at 2 o'clock. But I thought that since we are having a discussion, we can discuss all these points at the time of the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: When the Appropriation Bill is coming you will have

opportunity. You can throw away the Bill. That is as good as a motion of censure. We are having a discussion and the Minister will reply at that time.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : ममय ज्यादा होना चाहिए इसके लिए ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह प्रायेगा तब देखेंगे ।

12.27 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (ORISSA), 1973-74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants of the State of Orissa for 1973-74.

12.27-1/2 hrs.

DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Delhi Urban Art Commission with a view to preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, you wanted to oppose it.

श्री मधु लिमाये (ब्रांका) : इन्होंने जो कमीशन बनाना चाहा है उसके फलस्वरूप मैंने देखा है। उस में टाउन प्लानर का ममात्रेश नहीं है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय प्रावश्यक परिवर्तन को करें और

टाउन प्लानर का भी उस में समावेश करें।

श्री भोला पास्वान लाल्ही : जब यह विधेयक विचारार्थ इस सदन के सामने आएगा तब माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में कह सकते हैं। सरकार अपना विचार इसके बारे में बता देगी।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the Delhi Urban Art Commission with a view to preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI:
 Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.29 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO RAISE EX-FACTORY PRICE OF LEVY SUGAR AND TO INCREASE DUTY ON FREE SALE SUGAR

MR. SPEAKER: On Rule 377, regarding extractive prices of levy sugar, I got this notice from two hon. Members. I hope that the little time that is available, they will be able to distribute among themselves.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I respectfully draw the attention of the House to the decision of the Government effective from December 15: (a) to raise the ex-factory price of levy sugar from Rs. 151 to Rs. 158.6 per quintal; and (b) to increase the duty on free sale sugar, which constitutes 30 per cent of the total production, from 30 per cent to 37.5 per cent *ad valorem*. The decision to raise ex-factory price of levy sugar will make a clean gift of more than Rs. 20 crores to the sugar magnates. The decision to increase

the duty on free sale sugar will increase the price of sugar in the open market

It raises a serious constitutional issue whether excise duty could be increased without the approval of Parliament. Parliament is sitting and the excise duty has been raised by the Government without its approval.

Coming as it does, on the eve of the elections in U.P. and in some other States, there are serious allegations that the Government had done it as *quid pro quo*. The ruling party, it is alleged, has got quite a huge amount—Rs. 5 crores or so—from the sugar factories, from the sugar manufacturers. (*Interruptions*). Why are you objecting? I am only referring to the allegations. I am also making an allegation that Rs. 20 crores went to the sugar magnates. Earlier also, during 1971-72, there were serious allegations that the Government had extracted a huge amount of money from the sugar magnates and later on allowed them to fleece the consumers. Now, that is what is being repeated.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री घटल बिहारी बाजपेही (म्हालियर) : अम्बम महोदय, यह ठीक है कि आपने यह प्रश्न उठाने के लिए श्री मिश्र को इजाजत दी है, लेकिन यह मामला सारे सदन से सम्बन्धित है। अगर पालियामेंट की बैठक हो रही है और सरकार एक्साइज इथूटी बढ़ाना चाहती है, तो उस को सदन के सामने आना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय शुभवार को 5 बजे इस बारे में एलान कर सकते थे, लेकिन पालियामेंट को ताक पर रख कर, संसद की अवहेलना कर के, एक्साइज इथूटी बढ़ा दी गई है। यह तो सारे हाउस का कर्नेम्पट है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I wrote to you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल 377 में सबाल उठाने के लिए एक दो मैम्बरों के नाम होते हैं, लेकिन दूसरे बहुत स मैम्बर भी खड़े हो जाते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I can throw more light.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly note that we have to confine to the rules.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When the Ordinance was brought without the Parliament's approval, you very kindly observed that it was not proper. Is it not a Parliamentary violation to justify this order?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I request you not to get up without your being allowed. I am not calling you. I only allowed Shri Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, what is your ruling on this, namely, whether the Government can raise the excise duty by an executive order? It requires your ruling.

भी अब लिखये (बोका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने मुझे अनुमती दी है, इसलिए मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं इस बात का विरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट को, इस सदन को, विश्वास में लिए बिना एकसाइज डप्टी ऐसे दिन बढ़ा दी गई है, जिम दिन लोक सभा का सत्र नहीं था। जान दूँ करऐ मा किया गया है।

इस के बहुत खतरनाक नतीजे निकलने वाले हैं। लैंबी सूगर का बांटवारा फृड कारपो-रेजन आफ इडिया की माफैत होता है।

राज्यों के लिए जो कोटा निर्धारित किया जाता है, वह मुक्कमल कोटा उन को नहीं मिलता है। जो कोटा बच जाता है, वह लैप्स हो जाता है और खुले बाजार में बेचा जाता है। सरकार को इस बारे में सदन को सब जानकारी देनी चाहिए।

इस तरह लेबी वाली चीर्नी भी खुले बाजार में जाएगी। सरकार ने 20 पैसे तो खुले रूप में बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी है, लेकिन असली बात यह है कि दीपावली के अवसर पर बम्बई में चीर्नी 6,7 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिक रही थी, और इकानोमिक एंड पोलीटीकल बीकली ने यह अभियोग लगाया है—मैं अपनी पार्टी या विरोधी दलों की बात हीं कर रहा हूँ; यह पढ़ एक बहुत हो सांबर बीकली माना जाता है—कि अकेले नवम्बर में साड़े भारह करोड़ रुपया कांग्रेस पार्टी के ४० पी० चुनाव फंड के लिए इकट्ठा किया गया है। (व्यवस्थापन)

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): One can question the constitutionality of it but not make allegations like this.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: The hon. Member must withdraw the charge.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Government must make a statement here and now. He must tell us the justification for this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप लोगों ने पार्टियों और चुनाव के बारे में जागड़ा करना है तो इस सेशन के बाद बहुत टाइम है—दो महीने में उस को बाहर कीजिए। हाउस में क्यों करते हैं?

श्री भृषु लिम्बे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फूड कारेपोरेशन आफ इंडिया की माफंत जो चीनी का बटवांरा होता है, उस में जो कोटा लेप्स हो जाता है, उस का क्या होता है। इकानोमिक एंड पोलीटिकल चीकली ने जो अभियोग लगाया है, उस की भी सफाई होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : 1971 में इस हाउस में यह अभियोग लगाया जाना रहा है कि करोड़ों रुपये लिए गए हैं, लेकिन कोई संतोष जनक जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह माफी मांगें। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का यह श्यामल हो गया है कि मन्त्री महोदय माफी मांगें। मैं तो हेरान हूँ। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब पार्लियार्मेंट की बैठक चल रही है, तो इस तरह एक्साइज डयटी नहीं लगानी चाहिए। अगर आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्खा नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा? पार्लियार्मेंट को एक मजाक बना लिया गया है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सरकार कोई टैक्स लगाने के लिए पहले मुझ से पूछेगी?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप इतने हैल्पलस, असहाय, हो गये हैं... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप एशोरेंस देंगे कि जब जनसभा की गवनर्मेंट अधेशों तो मुझ से पूछा करेंगे कि स्पीकर साहब, यह

टैक्स लगायें या नहीं, तब मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को कुछ कहूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला इतना सरल नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members have said what they wanted to say. Now, Government will say what they have to say on this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह पहले मांफी मांगेगे, तब हम उन को सुनेंगे। उन्होंने संसद की अवहेलना की है।

श्री भृषु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप श्री गणेश से माफी मांगवाइये। फखर-दीन साहब का जुम्ब बहुत बड़ा है। श्री गणेश की तुलना में श्री फखरदीन अली अहमद ने जो अपराध किया है, वह अक्षम्य अपराध फिर भी हम उन की क्षमा को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह ग्रनपाड़ोंने सिन है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Do you approve of what Government have done?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If this is how Opposition will say whatever they like and not listen to the others, I do not know how we can function here. After all, they are also a very big party. Do the Opposition Members want to carry on the business only by mere shouting?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My constitutional point has to be answered by you, Sir. There is no ordinance yet. An ordinance could be construed as legislation. But it is only by an executive order in a notification that the excise duty has been raised.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing before me except what the hon. Member says. I have no power to declare out the question whether they have rule-making power or ordinance-issuing power. I have no power to do so. Let me know under what rule I can do it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): On a point of order. I have listened to what has been permitted to be said by Shri Mishra and as far as I can make out, the House has taken possession of a report that there has been a quantum of increase in the excise surreptitiously at a time when the House has been in session. That having been brought to the notice of the House it is for you to decide whether the Minister, before he answers whatever is in his mind, explains that there has not been a quantum of increase surreptitiously made during the pendency of the session of this House, and if that has happened, he must make proper amends, that is to say, if surreptitiously an increase in the excise has been made, wrongfully during the pendency of the session of Parliament. If this has happened something absolutely against constitutional form and propriety has taken place. I am only taking note of what I have heard and on that basis, I am asking you to call upon the Minister, first of all, to deny the increase if he can, and then to apologise for the increase if that is possible, and then to give constitutional justification for that, if that has taken place. It is for you to extract this from the Minister.

This is a matter which pertains to the rights of Parliament. This is not a matter where you have personally to be informed. In your office, you represent the majesty of the House and of the sovereignty of our people. Therefore you have to ask the Minister to explain the position which has been brought up in this kind of a very menacing fashion by Shri Mishra's statement.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: On a point of order. Two hon. members of this House have used expressions which are offensive and defamatory. Under rule 353, no allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made. Now, there are allegations made by Shri Mishra and Shri Limaye against the Congress party. Either they should be asked to withdraw them or these expressions should be expunged. Therefore, I suggest that this must be done first before we proceed further.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Congress is not a party but a crowd.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Official Secrets Act has been violated by making this statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it defamatory or complimentary to the ruling party, Congress, that they collect so much money?

अध्यक्षमहोब्दयः आपने बहुत कामली-मेंट्स पहले ही पे कर दिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order arises out of a previous ruling which you in your wisdom gave in this House when most members on this side took serious objection to the promulgation of an Ordinance when the Lok Sabha was about to commence, six days before (Interruptions). That was an Ordinance which has the force of legislation. But in this particular case, when Parliament was in session this has been done. Saturday and Sunday are closed holidays for Parliament. It was known to the Minister. It was not out of ignorance or innocence that this has been done. This has been deliberately done. They have a contempt for Parliament. I do not know what they are doing. They never consult. They just issued a notification. This was not an Ordinance because an Ordinance cannot be issued when Parliament is in session. They issued a

notification increasing the price of sugar. In the open market, sugar price has risen from Rs. 4.10 to Rs. 4.85 in Delhi. In Bombay, it is Rs. 7 per kg. They have done it with the political motive as was stated by Shri Madhu Limaye, who said they are having Rs. 11 crores. Let them collect Rs. 11 crores, or Rs 8 crores of Rs. 7 crores. I am not concerned about that. In this very House, the Supreme Court judgment was referred to. By a notification it was done. That Bill has not been discussed. I want a clearcut ruling from you whether whatever has been done by the Minister is correct and whether the dignity of Parliament has been enhanced or shattered to pieces by this. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Kindly sit down. Mr. Chatterjee Please sit down. After all, you are a lawyer.

Now we have got certain methods. Without my intervention, you are asking the minister to do this and to do that. If you do not allow me to listen to the others, and if you allow yourselves to be listened to, so well and good. Allow me to listen to the others if you want an apology. After that I can come out with some observations. Will I go on condemning people without hearing them? You do not allow me to listen, and then you lay the condition that they must apologise. Then, what is my position in this matter?

श्री द्वाट्टल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप उन को मुन लीजिए और फिर कहिए कि वह माफी मांगें।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आर्डिनेन्स वाली थात थी वह तो ठीक थी। लेकिन इसके बाद फिर प्लाइट आफ आडर रेज किया। मुझे तो सोचने का मौका ही नहीं देते। जैसे मैं कम्प्यूटर हूँ बीच में से कोई रूलिंग निकल आयेगी

यह तो सोचना चाहिए कि मैं भी ह्यूमन बोइंग हूँ। जो कुछ रखना हो जरा शान्ति से रखा करें।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, a point of order. Assuming that the Government had powers to increase the excise duty by framing rules—let us assume it for a moment—I would like to know from you, whether the Government could be permitted to take recourse to this procedure when the House is in session and not come to the House first and announce its decision and not face the House with a *fait accompli*. Could the House be treated in such a manner in relation to this situation?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been pointed out already. There is no need to repeat it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I think you should take up this matter very seriously.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, if hon. Members want to interrupt when the Minister has risen to speak, it is no use allowing him to speak. He has been listening to you patiently. He has been listening to 10 hon. Members patiently. So, you listen to one person patiently.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is in the dock.

MR. SPEAKER: You always take everybody is in the dock.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, hon. Members are under the impression that there is an ordinance, which ought not to have been promulgated when Parliament is in session. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen; do not lose your patience.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to mention that no ordinance has been promulgated. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he says, he has a right to speak; to whatever you said, he was quiet. Why can't you keep quiet?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह किस ने कहा कि आईडीएनस निकाला?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The word 'ordinance' was mentioned by some hon. Members, and so I referred to it.

So far as this particular order is concerned, it is passed under the administrative authority of the Government, and for this purpose, the notification is laid on the Table of the House. I do not know why it has not been laid. I shall make enquiries and find out....(Interruptions.)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब तो ये फंस गये, अब ये नहीं बच सकते।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह क्या करते हैं? एकदम छड़े हो जाते हैं।

SHRI F. A. AHMED: In a matter of this nature it is not necessary to mention it to Parliament before an order is passed within the administrative authority of the Government.

But so far as the other matters are concerned, I shall make a statement with regard to them, if you permit me, either this evening or tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: When was this decided? When this administrative action taken about the enhancement of duty?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Yesterday was Sunday and this came into operation since Saturday.

MR. SPEAKER: The earliest opportunity should have been today; it is rather improper that it has not been brought here today. I do not approve of it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन इस के लिए भी इन्होंने माफी नहीं मांगी है। इन्होंने दो जुम्ब किये हैं—एक तो यह कि पालियामेंट बैठी हुई है और इन्होंने रेट बढ़ा दिये। दूसरा—इस का नोटिफिकेशन टेबिल पर नहीं रखा—ये इस के लिए माफी मांगें।

श्री मधु सिंहये : नोटिफिकेशन कब निकाला रखा अं ए इ.ज. इट्ट. के रुप में क्यों नहीं आया?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: With regard to the other allegation which has been made by the hon. Member I should like to submit that there is no substance whatsoever....(Interruptions)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The point raised by Prof. Mukherjee and Shri Mishra are different; when the House is in session, before an important notification like this issues, why should not the House know about it?....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know anything about this. The only thing is that if they took action, it should have been laid on the Table of the House at the earliest opportunity. I cannot decide whether they were competent or not. If they could do it themselves under the law, they could do it. Everything in the world cannot be brought before the House. Do not stretch it too far; I am not going to accept it. The time of the House is precious and so much time is taken every day in these little procedural wrangles. I do not have any authority to give any ruling on it. You better convince me and you can come to my Chamber. If I have authority, I shall certainly do it. Why do you give me powers I do not have?

श्री मधु सिंहये : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, वह 20 करोड़ रुपये का सवाल है, प्रोसीजरल मैटर नहीं है।

श्री शटल विहारी बालपेंटी : सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है, उस के बिलाक अपना रोष प्रकट करने के लिए हम सदन से बाहर जा रहे हैं, हम आप से मिलेंगे और अपनी बात आप को समझायेंगे, लेकिन हमें अकसोंस हैं

श्री मधु लिमाये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप, दो प्रस्तुतों पर निर्णय दीजियें—यह नोटिफिकेशन क्यों निकाला गया और यह नोटिफिकेशन आज सदन के सामने क्यों नहीं आया ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is nearing the time for lunch break. Do you want to take up the next item?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Certain clarifications are in order. How is it within the administrative capacity of the Government? Had they got approval earlier, say, for going up to 40 per cent and they are now going up to 37 per cent? He had not said anything about it.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : मुझे यो जवाबिटी है, आप वह मुझे बताया सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमाये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब लोक सभा के सक्त कल रहा है तो क्या इन को नैतिक आविधिकार है कि उस अधिकार का इस तरह इस्तेमाल करें और जब इस्तेमाल किया है तो नोटिफिकेशन यहां क्यों नहीं लाये—इन दो मुद्दों पर इन का असन्तोष-ज क व्यवहार है, इसलिए हम सदन का त्याग कर रहे हैं।

Shri Madhu Limaye and some other hon. Members then left the House.

12.55 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. INTERIM REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1973-74 AND STATEMENT RE. STRIKE BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 60, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 19 contained in the Interim Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance which was presented to Parliament on 11th December, 1973,

That his House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in the Report should be reported to the Committee."

Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances by a resolution of the then Central Legislature in September, 1924. The resolution adopted prescribed the rate of contribution to be made by the Railway to the General Revenues, worked out on the basis of the capital-at-charge of the Railways and the working results of the commercial lines.

The Railway Convention Committee, 1949, the first such Committee to meet after Independence, had a fresh look at these arrangements and recommended the concept of a fixed dividend which the Railways should pay to the General Finances on the loan capital invested in the undertaking as computed annually. The

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relationship between Railway Finance and General Revenues as spelt out by the 1949 Committee was reviewed by successive Railway Convention Committees set up in 1954, 1960, 1965 and 1971. These initial financial arrangements have undergone important modifications in the light of the changing circumstances, though the basic concept that the Railways should pay a fixed dividend to General Revenues still holds.

Following the planned economic development of the country through Five Year Plans, the practice has been to set up Railway Convention Committees whose recommendations regulating the payment of dividend by the Railways to the General Revenues etc. coincide with the Five Year Plans. Such an arrangement has much to commend itself since it enables the Railways to assess the resources that would be available with them during a particular Five Year Plan and to regulate their programme for development, expansion and rehabilitation of the railway system accordingly.

The Railway Convention Committee, 1971, was set up in August, 1971 and the Committee presented its final report in April, 1973. The recommendations of the Committee cover the Fourth Plan period, 1969-74. Apart from issues such as the payment of dividend by the Railways to the General Revenues and ancillary matters, that Committee made observations on various aspects of railway working such as Accounting Matters, Suburban Services, Commercial & Allied Matters, etc. Their observations are under the consideration of the Railway Ministry.

The Railway Convention Committee, 1973 was appointed through a Resolution adopted by this House on the 7th and 16th May 1973. Their

recommendations are to cover the Fifth Plan period. The Committee are earnestly at work and have already held 4 sittings. Pending detailed consideration in depth of the various issues before them the Committee have presented an Interim Report. Apart from containing some observations about certain aspects of railway working, the Interim Report lays down the formula for the payment of dividend to General Revenues, the quantum of money to be contributed to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and other allied matters concerning the year 1974-75. The Committee have recommended that the arrangements proposed by the Railway Convention Committee, 1971 for the quinquennium 1969-74 may continue for the year 1974-75, till they have examined all the relevant issues in detail and come to firm recommendations. Under the present arrangements the Railways are paying dividend at the rate of 5.5 per cent (including 1 per cent representing payment to the States in lieu of Passenger Fares Tax) on the capital invested up to 31-3-1964 and 6 per cent on the capital invested after 31-3-1964, subject to certain concessions. For the Railway Budget for 1974-75 due to be presented to the Parliament during the ensuing February Session, it would be necessary to take into account the recommendations made by the Committee in their Interim Report.

In this context I would like to briefly touch upon the comment of the Committee that freight traffic estimations by the Railways have not fully materialised with the result that some of the investments have not yielded the desired return. While the Committee will no doubt examine the matter in detail, as indicated by them in their Interim Report I can only say that planning for the economic development of the country is an integrated process embracing the activities of all the sectors of the economy. The targets of development in the various sectors are determined by the Planning Commission in consultation with the

various Ministries. At least since the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Railways do put forth their point of view in fixing the targets for freight traffic, and also appraise the plan periodically. For example, when the growth of traffic during the first two years of the Fourth Plan was sluggish, it was at the initiative of the Railways that the freight traffic target was sealed down from 265 million tonnes to 240.5 million tonnes. However, once a particular target is projected the Railways must provide the necessary infrastructure. No doubt we should all benefit from past experience; the Railways have to move cautiously but with a sense of optimism. There may be situations in which we are helpless; a decline or non-materialisation of traffic takes place for unforeseeable reasons. However, I can assure the House that necessary prudence will be exercised by the Railways in making investment decisions.

With these words I commend the Resolution for the consideration of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 60, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 contained in the Interim Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance which was presented to Parliament on 11th December, 1973.

That this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in the Report should be reported to the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up this later on, after the lunch hour. The Business Advisory Committee has allotted two hours. Now that the opposition members are not here, we will

have to give a little more margin. I think we can fix it at 2-1/2 hours. They can also discuss the loco running staff strike.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: They can discuss anything because the supplementary demands are coming.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, both the discussions can be taken up together. The Minister can move them.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 173-74.

DEMAND NO. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of Railway Board".

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure".

DEMAND NO. 4—WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—
REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,77,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND NO. 6—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATING STAFF

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,80,35,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of "Working Expenses"—Operating Staff."

DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION (FUEL)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses'—Operation (Fuel)'."

DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—
OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,96,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—"Operation other than staff and Fuel"

DEMAND NO. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—"Miscellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND NO. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—
STAFF WELFARE

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 94,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF
NEW LINES—CAPITAL AND DEPRE-
CIATION RESERVE FUND

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation "Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—
CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND
AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect

of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

The Resolution, the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the loco strike will be discussed together.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH): There is a half an hour discussion at 5.30 p.m. This discussion can go on till that time.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, we will conclude this by 5.30 p.m. When will the Minister make the statement on the strike?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Any time you like.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you better read the statement after listening to all the speeches. That is the normal procedure.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMIAH: The Minister may be called at 5 O'Clock

MR. SPEAKER: I hope so. He may be called at 5 O'Clock. But sometimes it is not within your power.

Now, we adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'Clock.

13.05 hrs. . .

The Lok Sabha 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]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have a brief submission to make.

I think, Sir, you are aware that in Delhi itself nearly 8000 workers of the

Delhi Cloth Mills have been on a stay-in strike since the 4th December. At the intervention of the Labour Minister, a general strike was averted. The DCM management, viz., Messrs Bharat Ram and Charat Ram are victimising the workers. I want that the Labour Minister should make a statement.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): On the 12th I have already requested the Labour Minister to make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Otherwise, there is going to be a general strike by the workers.

की मध्य लिखे (बांका) : उपायक घटोदय, पिछले 15 दिनों में तीन, चार मसले उठाये गये हैं और सभापति जी ने आदेश दिया कि सरकार इन मसलों पर बयान दे। मैं गिनाये देता हूँ :—

1. भेरठ में जो साम्बद्धायिक दंगे हुए उन पर बयान देने के लिए स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था। आज भी बयान नहीं आया।
2. भारत की रिक्राइनीज में साड़े सात प्रतिशत कूड़ आयल का लौस हो रहा है। इस के ऊपर माननीय बरकार जी का बयान नहीं आया।
3. बिहार के मुंगेर जिले में बड़ैया में एक हरिजन को झिन्दा जला दिया गया। मैंने 15 दिन पहले कुक्कार को सबाल उठाया था। उस पर बयान नहीं आया। (बद्धान)

सामडाह चेयर के बीच में और हमारे बीच में झगड़ की नीबत इन की वजह से उत्पन्न हो रही है। आप के और हमारे बीच में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। इन की अपेक्ष्यता और अक्षमंभूता . . . (बद्धान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Chair has no quarrel with you anywhere:

श्री मधु लिम्बे : चेयर के आदेश का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं तो चेयर की रक्षा कर रहा हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज के अखबारों में खबर छपी है कि विहार के दरभंगा जिले में हरिजनों के साथ दुर्योगहार, मारपीट और उन की हत्या तक की गई है जिस के विरोध में वहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने बहुत बड़ी तादाद में अक्सरों का बेराव किया है। तो मैं चाहूँगा, माननीय मधु लिम्बे जी ने जो बात उठायीं वह तो ठीक ही है, लेकिन इस तरह की घटनायें पूरे बिहार में घट रही हैं, उस के बारे में आप पूरा बयान मंत्री जी से दिलाइये ताकि स्थिति की जानकारी सदन को हो सके।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐलाकाक एशडाउन का ग्रीक्शन हो गया और अभी तक बयान नहीं आया। ऐलाकाक एशडाउन को नेशनलाइज किया, लेकिन आपको बवकूफ बनाया गया। वह कम्पनी ग्रीक्शन हो चुकी है।

14.10 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INTERIM REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1973-74, STATEMENT RE: STRIKE BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF--Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. Please allow me to regulate the proceedings of the House....(Interruptions) Will the Members kindly listen to what I am going to say regarding the business in front of us. Let us get down to the business on hand.

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बाँका) : इस का क्या होगा?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please.

Earlier, the House has decided to discuss the resolution of Shri Mishra relating to certain recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee and the Supplementary Demands for this year together. According to the time allotment of the Business Advisory Committee, originally two hours were allotted for the Resolution and two hours for the Supplementary Demands. Then the House also decided that during the discussion references may also be made to the situation created by the Locomen going on strike and the ultimatum that they would escalate and widen the strike. This is a hotch-potch of a discussion. (Interruptions) Will you kindly listen? I normally make it a point not to speak nonsense. Kindly listen. (Interruptions) I am saying about myself. So kindly listen to me on what I am going to say. This is a hotch-potch of a discussion where relevance has no meaning! I cannot tell a Member that you are not confining to this you are not confining to that. It is open to everybody. But even so, we are hard pressed for time, and a decision was made earlier that instead of four hours, we may cut it down by half an hour.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): My suggestion was to increase time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was a suggestion made. Why don't you understand it? A suggestion was made to that effect, so that we may be able to take up the Half-an-hour discussion at 5.30. This is the difficulty/which I am faced. I request Members to keep in mind that in respect of the Supplementary Demands only Rs. 22 crores are involved, out of which about Rs. 21 crores is for increased dearness allowance and Rs. 12 lakhs or 10 are for some urgent works. Nothing more is said about other aspects of the Railways. Keeping this in mind you may kindly offer your remarks. Shri Biren Dutta.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): There is one clarification required. Now the question is this. There are two alternatives open before us. Otherwise, the Railway Minister will have to reply day after tomorrow. Now if you begin now, it will end round about by 6 o'clock. There is one Half-an-hour discussion at 5-30. There are two ways open, unless you want the Railway Minister to reply day after tomorrow. Either we agree to take up the Half-an-hour discussion at 6 o'clock or we cut down this at 5-30. That is, at 5 o'clock the Minister will be called and at 5-30 this discussion will be over, and we take up the Half-an-hour discussion. We may take up whatever course the House decides in the matter.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): We may take up the Half-an-hour discussion at 6 o'clock.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): We may take up the Half-an-hour discussion at 6.0' clock.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Speaker said that the Minister may make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I heard the Minister saying that he was prepared to make a statement at 2 o'clock before the discussion so that Members might make reference to those things, but I also heard what was being said, that he might as well make a statement at the time of the reply.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): That is correct. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is in your own interest if you listen to me. If the Minister replies day after tomorrow, then I think the statement becomes irrelevant. I don't know. Can you throw light on that?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I would prefer to make a statement towards the close of the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us hear from the hon. Minister what he wants to say.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, before the hon. Speaker left the Chair—if my recollection is correct—he did say that the Railway Minister will make a statement at the end of the discussion.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: No. no.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What he said was untrue.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let us refer to the records. (Interruptions).

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is deliberately misleading the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, whatever is on records is on the record. But, what I am saying is that I have a feeling that the Minister may not be able to reply today. Whatever you may say here, on this emotional question, a very wide scope will be covered. I have my continuing fears that you may not be able to reply despite our best efforts, you may not be able to reply today. If you are not able to reply to-day and, if as the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said, your reply may be made only day after tomorrow or the day after that, then your statement on the locomen's strike loses all relevancy and meaning. That is all what I am trying to point out to you.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I did not say that his reply should be day after tomorrow. I might re-capitulate what I said. There are two courses open—one is his reply to-day either after we finish with the debate at six,

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that is, after half-an-hour discussion, or we shall cut down this discussion from 4 hours to 3 1/2 hours so that the railway minister's reply may be at 5-30 and then we may take up half-an-hour discussion. Of course I did not say that the Minister must reply day after tomorrow. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pandey, will you kindly cooperate? I think there may be a *via media*. If the Minister is able to reply to-day, well and good if he is not able to reply today, at least he can make his statement towards the end of the locomen's strike statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Just a minute, Sir. I can assure you (Interruptions). We want to get the information about the locomen's strike. Let the hon. Minister concentrate on this. I have requested him to make a statement. If he makes a statement now, the chances of further escalation of strike will firstly be removed. We, all of us including you all are patriotic people and the strike should come to an end. Let the Government make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: He should stick to his earlier commitment

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: This is a composite proposition that the Railway Minister should make a statement on the locomen's strike now and if we conclude the whole debate to-day at 6 O'clock, we take up half-an-hour's discussion later.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is with profound sorrow and anguish that I am making this statement.

Before I go into the statement, I would like to impress that the assurance given at the time of the August strike has been fulfilled. Even at the time of calling off the strike, every assurance that has been given has been fulfilled both in letter and in spirit. If any individual case is left out, I am prepared to go into the case myself. I am all for a cordial atmosphere among locomen. There is not one assurance which has not been fulfilled. If there is any left out due to human error or anything of that kind, I am prepared to take up that case myself, look into it and give a decision within twenty-four hours. Now, I come to my statement. A section of the loco running staff of the Western Railway have been agitating and absenting themselves from November 26, 1973. Their only demand appears to be that the Loco Running Staff Association should have the right to negotiate. I have made it clear in the Parliament a number of times that categorical groups cannot be given recognition. Large number of the absenting staff have already come back to duty and the remainder are also trickling in. It is under these conditions that a section of the loco running staff of the Northern Railway, in Delhi and its surrounding areas, Lucknow, Kanpur and Tundla have gone a lightening strike from December 15, 1973. At Delhi main, most of the evening commuter traffic had been cleared and only a residual of 500-600 commuters remained. The police arrived promptly on the scene, their first task being to control the commuters as soon as the service was provided for their onward passage. Within four hours the obstructing engines have been removed and most of the evening long-distance incoming and out-going services were running, though very late, with the exception of two metre gauge mail trains, Jodhpur, Bikaner and on Ahmedabad side. Thereafter there were no more incidents of fire dropping throughout 15th night or on 16th but the shunting staff absented themselves from their duty in substantial number.

All services were, however, running during the day, though delayed. The object evidently is to support the Western Railway striking staff as there has been no provocation whatsoever on the part of the Northern Railway Administration.

In this connection, it has to be mentioned that all the assurances given to the locomen after the August strike have been implemented, as explained further. I shall now mention the various assurances given and the present stage of implementation of each of these assurances.

- (a) All those who were arrested in connection with the May—August agitations have been released, as promised. Furthermore all State Governments have been requested to withdraw charge-sheets framed in connection with offences not involving sabotage, violence or damage to Railway property committed during these agitations.
- (b) All those released have been taken back to duty, as promised.
- (c) Penal proceedings of reversions, suspensions and removals arising out of the May and August 1973, strikes have been cancelled.
- (d) Breaks in service arising out of the May—July agitations have been condoned, as promised.
- (e) Again, as promised periods of absence arising out of the August 1973 agitation have been adjusted against leave earned leave to be earned.
- (f) Charge-sheets of administrative character directly connected with the trade union activities or activities arising out of the May and August 1973, strikes have been withdrawn, as promised.

- (g) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister for Railways, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, consisting of 5 representatives of the loco running staff has been constituted to examine other points of grievances and this Committee is still functioning.

As regards 10 hours duty, the agreement reached after the August 1973 strike was that the mode and manner in which the 10 hours duty can be implemented will be discussed by the above Committee and details worked out within a period of 6 weeks. Due to the complexity of the subject and the widely divergent points of view of the two sides the Committee could not complete their deliberations on this subject within 6 weeks. The official side considers that three to four years will be required to implement 10 hours duty fully as I underline the word 'fully' in view of the need to build up additional facilities estimated to cost about Rs. 38 crores and to recruit and train a large number of additional staff. On the other hand, the running staff side are of the view that the implementation can be affected in 90 days time. After carefully considering all the aspects, I have already announced in Parliament that we have started the implementation of 10 hours duty from the 1st December, 1973, and will be completing it in a phased manner in 3 years time.

In this connection, I have also to mention that the entire question of duty hours was examined at length by the Miabhoi Tribunal and it was found by the Tribunal that even for reducing the duty hours from 14 to 12, as many as a 8 years would be required. Therefore it may be seen by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament that by reducing the period to 3 years for reduction of duty hours from 14 to 10 a very great step forward has been taken.

While we are taking all necessary steps to implement this decision and completing the hours of duty at a

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stretch to 10 hours and completing it in 3 years' time, I have to mention that the loco running staff are also governed by the Hours of Employment Regulations. According to these regulations they are to perform only 108 hours duty in a fortnight. When they work more than 108 hours in a fortnight, they get over-time. It has also to be clarified that even when a driver does more than 10 hours at a stretch, the hours that he spends on actual running duty is much less. Even in advanced countries like U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., the hours of duty of running staff have till recently been more than 12 hours at a stretch in the U.S.S.R. it was only in 1971-72 that the hours of duty were brought down to 12 hours a day and that too as a result of modernisation of traction.

As regards the other grievances of the loco running staff, they are with respect to this is a new demand:—

(a) Equal pay for firemen 'A' and Fireman 'B' and Shunter 'A' and Shunter 'B'.

This issue is already pending before the Board of Arbitration set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme.

(b) Job security for medically de-categorised persons.

This issue is pending before the Railway Labour Tribunal.

(c) Pay and allowances of running staff.

This has already been covered by the Pay Commissions Recommendations.

The deliberations of the Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Railways are continuing. It is unfortunate that the loco running staff have without any provocation or any valid reason gone again on this lightning strike, putting the public to great inconvenience. While continuing

to sit on the negotiating table they have chosen to resort to such anti-social methods.

I request all sections of the House to lend their support in putting down such anti-social activities of a section of the staff who want to paralyse public transport and to undermine the national economy.

I would also take this opportunity to appeal to the striking section of the locomen to return to duty. It is in fact difficult for me to understand the reason for their resorting to this illegal strike without any valid cause more so when the meeting of Qureshi Committee has been fixed on 17th January, 1974, with their consent. If the locomen desire the meeting can be held earlier. I would again urge on the striking locomen to return to duty keeping in view the larger national interests.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampur): Are you satisfied? (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why is he saying 'anti-social'? (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I protest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.. You can protest; you have the right to protest. But kindly allow me to speak. You can have your say while you make your speech. (Interruptions). Order, please. I am on my legs.

Now, although strictly according to the rule, questions are not asked after the Minister has made a statement in this case, we shall take the Minister's statement—(Interruptions)—Order please. I have to raise my voice in order to hear by Members, that is the difficulty. In this case, we

shall treat the Minister's statement as part of continuation of the speech he made before lunch hour, and therefore, everything now on the subject is open to discussion.

Shri Biren Dutta.

*SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would first speak a few words on the report of the Railway Convention Committee. Submission of a report by the Committee has become a convention in itself. In the report it has been stated that during the last five years the freight and passenger fare in the railways has been rising continuously and the total amount of increase thus effected amounts to Rs. 337 crores. The report also states that the prevailing financial condition of the railways continues to be critical. Thus even though the income of the railways is being increased the expenses also are so mounting that the financial situation does not take a turn for the better. Taking these factors in view the Convention Committee has impressed upon the necessity of imposing adequate discipline in financial management of the railways. They have also recommended the formation of a taskforce to enforce this discipline. I do not know to what extent they would be successful in their efforts.

Sir, the Committee considers many issues of financial management, but unfortunately this Committee does not consider the problem of the persons who run the railways, the railway workers. I do not know whether it comes within the purview of the functions of the Committee or not but the Committee makes no recommendations about them and their problems. Not only this. The Committee has not paid adequate attention for fixing priorities of railway expenditure. It is very often said by the Government spokesmen that the income derived from the Railways will be utilised for the development of the backward areas but what do we find in reality. All plans

and proposals for the development of the backward areas get bogged down because of the opathetic attitude of the railways. The railways have adopted an attitude of neglect towards the backward areas and because of this, a great part of the backward areas still remain outside the railway net work and mainly because of this industries cannot grow in these parts of the country. I would cite an example in this connection. Some time back the Railway Ministry had discussions with the Government of Bangladesh on the question of creating better rail links between the two countries. From the border town of Belonia, the border is a matter of one mile only and if we can create a railway yard there, then the link can easily be created there. Not only this we can also set up a rail line which may start from the port of Chittagong and passing through the State of Tripura may go upto Mizoram and Manipur. You will be surprised to know Sir, that if we can lay a two-mile long railway line then it will not only connect Agartala but it will also connect Kachar and Manipur. But unfortunately this samll railway connection which is of so vital importance not only for Tripura but also to its neighbourhood/territories does not find a place among the proposals for new lines which the Government have formulated and presented before this House for financial approval. The Railway Ministry however have no time to look into these matters which if implemented will promote welfare to many States. On the contrary the Railway authorities are too busy in dealing with other issues and their only anxiety is to devise ways and means for keeping the railway workers under their thumb and to silence their voice of protest. What is the role of the Railway Board? The less said the better and I do not propose to go into details because another colleague of mine will be participating in this discussion shortly. The strikes are there.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Biren Dutta]

The railway men have taken to go a slow move and the locomen are already on strike. The railway workers have also given notice on for an all India strike on the 27th February 1974. Instead of trying to solve the problems amicably through negotiations, the Government have gone all out to crush the workers demand and they are utilising the territorial army and the railway protection force against the agitating railway workers and the DIR is also being used liberally against them. But this very railway administration and their armed forces find themselves completely helpless in dealing with the wagon breakers and the miscreants who loot the railway godowns and the dacoits who loot and kill mercilessly the travelling passengers. No sooner the railway workers raise their voice and put forward their legitimate demands, the Government come down heavily upon them and try to terrorise them and crush them with force. This is unjust, unfair and deplorable to say the least. We are already passing through a strike by the Civil Aviation workers and if the railway workers too are compelled to go on a nation wide strike then the country would be put into a veritable chaos. Is it not time that the railway authorities should try to realise the gravity of the situation and try to settle the disputes amicably?

It is true Sir, that we should consider seriously how the railway earnings and how much of it have to be contributed towards the general revenue. But to my mind Sir, it is far more important and far more serious to consider the reasons which have virtually paralysed, the railway working all over the country today. The trains have stopped running in time and since Shri Mishra has taken over the Ministry not a day has passed when there was no trouble in the railways. But Shri Mishra is a great politician and he has more important political missions to fulfil than to attend his official work. He is too engrossed with the political developments of

U P., Bihar and Orissa and how can be therefore find time to deal with the problems that afflict the railways? Naturally as the baneful consequence of this Ministerial apathy towards his department, the railway is suffering from manifold ills. The railways are not carrying coal to the industrial units and because of coal shortage many industries have closed down. The production in the public sector steel plants too have also fallen. Because of the callous inefficiency of the railways the industries are suffering, production is falling, industrial units are being closed down leading to unemployment of thousands of workers and the country in turn has been put to a grave crisis. Far from trying to grapple the problems and trying to solve them, the Railway Minister is only trying to make the railway workers a scape goat of the situation but I may tell him that he cannot get away merely by calling the railway workers as anti-social beings and such accusations cannot be the end of his responsibilities. The Minister no doubt has a huge majority in this House for him. I have no doubt his supports can shout hoarse and thump the tables loud to support him within the Parliament but the grim situation that has been created in the sphere of industry and trade, the situation arising from the strike of the locomen and the proposed all India strike to be held on the 27th Feb., cannot be solved or suppressed by mere shouts or desk beating. If the Minister is really interested and serious to resolve the crisis then he should evolve rational and clear cut policies and should immediately initiate negotiations with the railway workers.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): I feel it is my duty to congratulate the hon. Railway Minister at the outset, as he has given a call to the railway employees particularly the loco staff to call off their strike and come to him if there were any grievances, if not for anything else at least for the nations economy. There cannot be any better statement

than this. On the question of loco strike in the first hour of today's session some trouble was created by some hon. Members who also wanted to move adjournment motions. The whole thing has become very clear by now. They wanted to move a union. For what? For discussion. Discussion for what? Discussion to highlight the points to the Government to correct if there be anything wrong. The whole thing has come out by the hon. Minister's statement. Assurances given by the Ministry have been fully implemented and yet, there may be some minor things over here and there, which are still under negotiation and deliberation of the special committee appointed under the chairmanship of the hon. Deputy Minister. In the circumstances, I do not find any reasons for agitation. What is there to agitate and to have an adjournment motion and take valuable time of this august House while those assurances have been implemented and the Committee is still under negotiation and deliberation for the remaining matters. Why could they not wait till the deliberations are over? There could be only one reply and nothing else but political motivation of those who were engineering it. nothing else. It is political motivation at the critical hour of the Nation when we are facing problems because as the previous speaker said the airlines are under lockout and there is dislocation for some kind of passengers. They want to have total dislocation by creating disorder in the movement of railways as well. This is highly reprehensible and nobody can imagine that anybody will support that move at this crucial period. I would request the hon. Minister through you that even if there be grievances of railway employees, be it loco staff or anybody else, the railway authorities—the Minister, the Deputy Minister and the Railway Board officials—should give a patient hearing to their problems and look into their grievances very sympathetically. One thing should not be ignored that the railways

are the nation's property and the employees who are responsible for running the railway administration and keeping the wheels of the railways moving are also the country's wealth and their contribution is not to be minimised or ignored at all. But there are also instances about which the minister should be very much sympathetic and co-operative. In some cases, there are reports that the officials in the Railway Board or in the General Manager's office or zonal offices are not always sympathetic to the cause of railway employees. That should be seriously looked into.

At the moment, in the NF Railway, almost a similar trouble though not of such a magnitude, is going on. The General Manager of the NF Railway has refused to hear the grievances of the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. I must thank the minister once again because the moment I brought it to his notice, he said, "I am giving the instruction that the General Manager must hear their grievances." In this way, I would request the Minister to look into the grievances of railway employees.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is that good enough reason for a strike?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: That is another matter. I deprecate that idea also.

The hon. minister has moved the resolution regarding the Railway Convention Committee's interim report, particularly paragraphs 60, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79. I find these are nothing very much new. I whole-heartedly support it and I hope the House will give its support.

When we discuss the budget, naturally we come across some problems about our local constituencies, apart from the big problems of budgetary and financial allocations. I would like to refer to three major points concerning my constituency.

Shri B. K. Daschoudhury

The hon. minister is fully aware that in this House on several occasions, we have had talked about the restoration of the flood-damaged railway lines, which were damaged in that great flood the deluge that took place in the latter part of october, 1968.

The hon. Minister was good enough to inform me very positively in the first quarter of this year that he has already passed orders and instructions for restoration of the flood damaged railway lines in the N.F. Railways, namely, Jalpaiguri-Haldibari B.G. lines and Lataguri-Changrabandal metre-gauge line in the N.F. Railways. It was specifically stated that after the monsoon was over this restoration work would be started. I have received information that restoration work has not been started by the N.F. Railway authorities. I have also this information that in the N.F. Railways some of the officials who are in charge of this matter are hobnobbing with the Bus Operators, Press Syndicates of that region and in the process the restoration work is delayed further. Another monsoon will come, and they will plead that after the monsoon is over it will be taken up. I would request that the restoration work, which has already been ordered by this Ministry, should be taken up immediately in order to relieve the local people of harassment that is being encountered by them for the last six years.

Secondly, for the last fourteen years the people of my constituency have been demanding for a small bridge or culvert which was damaged by flood some 14 years ago. Even though this request was made 13 or 14 years back, the railways have not attended to it so far. This year the railways have agreed to do it. Yet, I do not find any semblance of this work being taken up by the N.F. railway authorities to construct a

culvert near Ghuksodanga station in the N.F. railways. It has already been admitted by the railways that it would be taken up and it would not cost more than Rs. 7 1/2 lakhs to 8 lakhs. This is a small amount which the Railways should take up immediately.

In the last budget session the Railway Minister stated that in the Fifth Plan a gigantic scheme of opening of new railways would be taken up, particularly in the backward regions. When I made certain suggestions to the Railway Minister, he informed me by a letter that "your suggestions would be looked into when the final allocations for the Fifth Plan is known". I understand from the newspaper report that for the opening of new railway lines in the Fifth Plan more than Rs. 130 crores are going to be allocated. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to consider opening a railway line from New Myaguri to Sitai, which is an absolutely a backward area, as I have clearly mentioned in my letter to him. I hope the hon. Railway Minister will kindly consider this suggestion.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the previous speaker, though coming from the opposite side, said that the railway construction in Tripura should be considered sympathetically. I fully endorse that request for railway lines in Tripura.

With these words, I support the motion moved by the hon. Railway Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir. I have to speak on the Interim Report of the Railway Convention Committee, the Supplementary Demands and, last but not the least, the statement made by the hon. Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra.

As far as the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee are concerned we welcome them. I consider it very valuable report and

I compliment the Committee, including the Chairman, for taking so much pains to submit such a report.

The funds required out of the Railway Plan are Metropolitan Transport Project Rs. 410 crores, new lines and conversion for development purposes Rs. 255 crores and railway captive power stations Rs. 120 crores, coming to a total of Rs. 785 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened to the Metropolitan Transport Project. I know that in Calcutta in certain places they dug some areas. But, has the work started after the rainy season? I would like to know when the dream of the people of Calcutta would be realised and when this Metropolitan Transport Project, the ring railway or underground railway in Calcutta will come true. Also, what will happen to the power problem? Now there is tremendous shortage of power. I hope I need not visualize a situation where my brothers die of suffocation in the underground railways for want of electricity. for shortage of power. Over-ground, the people can breathe. But what will happen to those who will be underground? So, before taking up this project in hand, an assurance should be given in this House that the power shortage will be properly met.

About opening new lines, I am extremely happy that the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the other day, laid a foundation-stone of the Broad-Gauge line, converting the Metre-Gauge into Broad-Gauge, from Delhi to Saharanpur, the Delhi-Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railways. I am so happy about it. But I am apprehensive that during elections such things are done and I do not want that somebody should remove the foundation-stone after the elections. The foundation-stone must remain there and the work must be completed. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the work is completed.

He will have the blessings and good wishes of lakhs of people who are living in those districts and who have really welcomed the move of the Government of India for converting the Metre-Gauge line into the Broad-Gauge line.

Coming to Supplementary Demands, a sum of Rs. 21 crores has been asked for on account of payment of two instalments of dearness allowance to the Railway employees. That has been paid to them. But what about the third instalment of dearness allowance? No orders have been issued by the Finance Ministry either to the Railway Ministry or to the P&T Department or to any other Ministry about the pay scales of various Classes of employees. I would like the hon. Minister to convene a meeting of all the unions, including the two recognised Federations, to discuss how best the pay scales should be implemented. There is a growing discontent in the country, not only amongst the Railway employees but amongst all the Central Government employees about the shady manner in which the Pay Commission submitted its Report. With all our eloquence we were unable to convince the Government that the Central Government employees are also entitled to have pay scale comparable to those pay scales which are applicable to Public Undertakings.

What happened recently? A minimum wage of Rs. 250 has been given to the employees working in the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hardwar, whereas the Central Government employees doing the same job practically or even more are getting only Rs. 196, as a minimum wage.

Even the formula of dearness allowance which was suggested by the J.C.M. has not been agreed to by the Government. They have stuck to the old formula which was suggested by the Pay Commission.

As regards neutralisation, cent per cent neutralisation has been granted

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

to those employees who are drawing up to Rs. 300. But that does not cover Class III employees. With all sincerity and honesty, I should say that the Class III employees, the middle class employees, are the worst hit today. They have to maintain a social status and, at the same time, they suffer because they cannot beg, borrow or steal. Naturally, full neutralisation should be given to all the employees who are in Class III also.

Now, I come to the demands of the Loco staff. My hon. friends who were very angry with us when we raised this issue in the morning wanted us not to raise the issue and some of them even shouted by saying that there are anti-social elements. I am sorry, the hon. Minister for whom I have got the greatest regard used the expression that there are some anti-social elements. Who are the anti-social elements in the country? The wagon breakers, the people who pilfer the corrupt officers who are corrupt to the bone.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: And corrupt Ministers. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:.....and, after you catch them, you find, they are still corrupt. Are they not anti-social elements? The definition of corruption in this country has changed. Now a different definition of corruption is given. Who is a corrupt officer? One who takes the money and does the work is not considered corrupt officer, but one who takes the money and does not work is considered corrupt officer. That is the definition of corruption now. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether these drivers, locomen, firemen, shunters, signalers and others, who are fighting for better emoluments, are corrupt. What did they do during the Chinese aggression? What did they do during the Pakistan aggression? How did they work? And do you call them anti-social?

It is a sad commentary, I say, on the talk of socialism and participation of labour in the management.

The hon. Minister has clearly stated that all the assurances which he gave in August, 1973, have been implemented. In the same breath he has said this also. The decision has been taken to reduce the duty hours from 14 to 10 hours and that is being implemented from 1st December, 1973, but it will take three to four years to be completed. Previously it took seven years. After all, which employee can possibly wait for seven years? These employees are working for 14 hours, 15 hours and even 16 hours. I would ask the Chairman or the Member of the Railway Board, including the Minister, to kindly work as a fireman even for eight hours. It will be impossible for them to work. And these poor people are working for 14 hours. And then they have demanded a reduction to ten hours and when the Minister, after preliminary discussion has conceded the demand and has issued the necessary instructions, who is obstructing the decision now? Is it the Railway Board which is obstructing it? Who is obstructing the decision? I do not come from the family of strikers. But I fail to understand how is it that strike has taken place when the meeting has been fixed for 17th January 1974. Sometime ago, it was confined to Western Railway; now it has come to Northern Railway also. A Statement has been issued by Mr. Sabapathy from Cochin. He has given a 48-hour ultimatum. You may be angry with him for giving this ultimatum. But the question is this. The matter has to be clinched some way. If, during these negotiations, the matter has not been clinched, who is obstructing? I want to know whether the Railway Board is coming in the way, because I know when the Railway Minister assured in this House, there were members in this House who were not happy, who wanted that the Railway Minister should behave like a Shylock and take a pound

of flesh from the locomen. That is why, we want that this meeting be convened at the earliest opportunity, and this decision—reduction to ten hours—should be implemented immediately. The employees have said that it could be implemented within 90 days. Did those people not anticipate that 20,000 or 30,000 more men would be needed for this? Why should they be afraid of this now? Let there be the expenditure of Rs. 38 crores or so. After all, these poor people cannot work indefinitely for 14 hours.

Secondly, I have received a telegram from my hon. friend, Mr. Homi Daji, a former member of this House and the leader of the CPI Group in Madhya Pradesh, that the cases of seven employees in Retlam have not been withdrawn; still they are being proceeded against. It is true that every employee has been taken back while their cases have not been withdrawn. Why should it be left to the State Governments? The State Governments should be asked to withdraw these cases. Why not the suspension be lifted?

15 hrs.

I would like to make three or four suggestions. I would request the hon. Minister to convene a meeting of all the All India Unions, whether recognised or unrecognised—the Federations may not like it, but after all, these unions do matter—during the first week of January and decide what should be the labour policy.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not elaborate. You have made the suggestions. We will be hit by the time.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is not Question Hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know, but how else can we complete the debate to-day? There are so many others who also want to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Unless you allow me to complete, how can I complete?

The meeting should be convened of all those All India Unions including the two Federations, to decide as to what should be the labour policy and how best there can be a lasting and peaceful solution to this problem.

The second point I want to make is that the 17th January meeting should be convened earlier and any Railway Mazdoor Union should be recognised immediately and the papers are there and then those cases that are still pending may kindly be withdrawn and an assurance should be given. What did happen during the strike time? After the withdrawal, the Divisional Superintendents and other officials fixed a meeting with these union leaders. There were some negotiations but now they have stopped that. That also aggravated the situation. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly realise the gravity of the situation and allow a discussion at all levels with all those unions. If there is only one union, one industry and we pass a Bill to that effect, that is a different matter. But, as long as it is not there, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly apply his mind to this.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Raj Deo Singh.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are not there. I am speaking on their behalf.

With these words I request the hon. Minister not to consider this as a sort of scoring a victory over us but to kindly see that the situation does not deteriorate and the strike is averted.

श्री जगद्वारा बिष्ट (मधुबनी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में रेलवे स्टेलीमेंट्री बजट के समर्थन

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। रेलवे मंत्री महोदय बड़े प्रगतिशील हैं और उत्तम विचार के व्यक्ति हैं। जब से उन्होंने यह जिम्मेवारी ली है इस का कार्य संचालन किस चुस्ती, कुर्ती और मुस्तदी से हो इस का ही चिन्तन उन्होंने किया। इसलिए वे मेरे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

रेलवे से लोगों को और आम जनता को क्या चाहिए? उन्हें पर्याप्त भावा में गड़ी मिले, उस का संचालन समय पर हो। इस की चिन्ता भवालय को और सरकार को करनी चाहिए। जो काम है। लेकिन उस भाव में एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्नचिह्न उभर कर आता है और वह है हड़ताल। इस रेलवे में काफ़ी यूनियन्स हैं, शायद 747 या 743। उन का एक ही काम होता है कि वे अपनी सुरक्षा की पावनी रखें और मुस्तदी से काम करें। उन यूनियनों से जो सम्बद्ध दल हैं, या दल के व्यक्ति हैं उन को भी चाहिए कि वे उन्हे प्रेरणा दें कि वे काम को ही पूजा मानें, और साथ ही अगर कोई जायज़ मांग है तो उस पर अवश्य डटे रहें, अड़े रहें। लेकिन उन्हें स्ट्राइक भाइंडेड नहीं बना देना चाहिए। अभी गत अगस्त में लोकोमैन की स्ट्राइक हुई उस में इतनी उच्छृंखलता बढ़ गई, अनुशासनहीनता आ गई कि अभी तक इस के संचालन में गहन लगा हुआ है और स्वयं रेलवे भवालय को 12 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा का घाटा हुआ। और फिर उन्होंने स्ट्राइक को दोहरा दिया तब जब कि उन की मांगें मंजूर कर ली गई हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में भी बाहर बार-बार दोहराया है कि उन की मांगें मंजूर कर सी

गई हैं और उन की पूर्ति हो रही है। फिर यह स्ट्राइक क्यों? मैं उस स्ट्राइक के समर्थन में बोलने वालों से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि यह स्ट्राइक क्यों? इस की आवश्यकता क्यों? क्या इसी तरह संचालन होगा? जब हड़ताल होती है तो यहां बड़ा हंगामा होता है कि कर्मचारियों के साथ यह हुआ, वह हुआ,। लेकिन मैं उन से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि वे पीछे लौट कर क्यों नहीं देखते कि स्ट्राइक की क्या आवश्यकता हो गई? अगर जायज़ मांग है तो अवश्य आवाज़ उठायी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन केवल इसी पर लगे रहें और कार्य में गड़बड़ी पैदा करें, इस से काम नहीं चल सकता। इस तरह गोर करने पर हमें संतोष होता है कि रेलवे भवालय का काम ठीक है। केवल उसे जनसहयोग चाहिए, नेताओं का सहयोग चाहिए। और इस में कोई खामी और गड़बड़ी नहीं है।

इस के बाद मैं आप का ध्यान कुछ आवश्यक विषयों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि समस्तीपुर डिवीजन की अवादी तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा है और रेलवे नियम के मुताबिक दस लाख की आवादी पर 162 किलोमीटर और रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिए। इस नियम के आधार पर इस रेलवे जॉक का हक होता है 4,800 किलोमीटर लाइन का जब कि वहां 2,500 किलोमीटर लाइन है। और जो-स में 10 से 15 कोचेज की गाड़ियां चलती हैं लेकिन समस्तीपुर में 6 से 8 कोचेज की गाड़ियां चलती हैं। मैं ने पहले कहा कि समस्तीपुर की अवादी बची है इसलिये वहां यात्रियों को यात्रा करने में कठिनाइयां होती हैं और पर्याप्त जगह उनको नहीं मिलती है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि इस

डिवीजन में रेलवे लाइन के बढ़ाने पर मंत्री महोदय व्यान दें। और इस विषय को व्यान में रखते हुए मैं उन से कहूँगा कि यह जो बहुत पुरानी मांग है कि अंकारपुर से लुकहा, सकरी से हसनपुर की लाइन के बनने की स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाय और मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि निर्मली के सरायगंज की जो लाइन ऐवैन्डन बड़ी हुई है उस को रेस्टोर किया जाय। साथ ही समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा जो भीटर गेज लाइन है उस को ब्रोडगेज में परिवर्तित किया जाये।

अब मैं कुछ रेलवे फेट ट्रैफिक के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। कंसाइनमेंट्स का जो आवागमन होता है उस के लिये समय निर्धारित रहता है लेकिन किस खारबी से कंसाइनमेंट्स को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाने में अनावश्यक विलम्ब हो जाता है जिस से सामान की भी चोरों हो जाती है

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not relate to any of these 3 items. This is not a budget. There are only two supplementary items one is learning allowance and another is certain urgent works. Any other item is outside the scope. Have you read what are the items in the Supplementary Demands.

श्री जगद्वारा विषय : इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि रेलवे लाइनों की स्वीकृति दी जाए और जो पुरानी लाइन पड़ी हुई है उस को रेस्टोर किया जाये।

These are the two things which are included in the Budget.

श्री अटल विहारी बालकेशी (गवालियर) : उपायक भवोदय, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं

किया जा सकता कि रेलों एक गम्भीर वित्तीय संकट में प्रस्त हैं। लेकिन यह संकट रेलवे ने स्वयं पैदा किया है। रेलों के अलावा सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालय और विभाग भी इस संकट के लिये उत्तरदायी हैं। कभी रेलों लाभ में चला करती थीं। अब रेलों घाटे में चलती हैं। तीसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरों की क्या दशा होती है इस का बर्णन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन उस के बाबूद भारतीय रेलों जिन में 4,000 करोड़ रुपया जनता का लगा है मुनाफा देने के बजाय एक घाटे का उद्योग बन कर रह गई है। रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी 197 न, जिस का मैं भी एक सदस्य था, रेलों को कुछ राहत दी। 107 करोड़ 31 लाख रुपया रेलों को प्राप्त हुआ। लेकिन वह रुपया देना ऐसा ही था जैसे एक जेव से निकाल कर दूसरी जेव में पैसा रख दिया जाए। आम राजस्व के लिए रेलों का भाग अगर कम किया जाता है तो उससे कागज पर भले ही रेलवे अपना घाटा कम दिखा सकती है लेकिन देश की कुल मिला कर वित्तीय स्थिति में उनका जो योगदान होना चाहिये वह नहीं कर सकती है।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि रेलों जितना माल और जितने मुसाफिर ढोने के लिए अपनी क्षमता का विकास करती है न उतना माल उन्हें मिलता है और न ही उतने मुसाफिर। चौथी योजना में रेलों के वित्तीय प्रावधान चार सौ करोड़ था और उसमें 42 करोड़ रुपया बढ़ने वाला है। लेकिन इसके बाबूद 32.5 मिलियन यात्रियों की संख्या में घाटा होने वाला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पांचवीं योजना बनाते समय बहुत सावधानी से काम लिया जाए। योजना आयोग कल्पना के लोक में

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विचरण करता है। वह रेल मंत्रालय को मजबूर करता है कि वह यात्रियों और माल के धातायात के अनुमान अधिक लगाए। उसके अनुसार रेलें अपनी क्षमता को बढ़ाती हैं। किन्तु न उतना माल मिलता है और न यात्री। परिणामस्वरूप रेलों को घाटा उठाना पड़ता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है एक वास्तविकतावादी, यर्दावादी आकलन किया जाए कि अग्रामी पांच वर्षों में रेलों की क्षमता कितनी बढ़ी चाहिये और क्या वही हुई क्षमता के अनुसार रेलें सामान और यात्रियों को ढो सकेंगी?

अंग्रेजी राज्य में रेलवे बजट अलग से बेश करने का तरीका चला था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि वह तरीका क्यों आगे चलना चाहिये। या तो हम रेलों का एक आटोनोमल कारपोरेशन बना सकते हैं या रेलों को और मंत्रालयों की तरह से देख सकते हैं। लेकिन रेलवे बजट अलग है, रेलवे की कलेजेशन कमेटी पूछक है यह स्थिति मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। इस में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी इस बात की चर्चा हो रही है कि लोको कर्मचारी हड्डाल पर हैं। कोई नहीं चाहेगा कि कर्मचारी हड्डाल पर जाएं, कोई नहीं चाहेगा कि रेल सेवाएं अस्तव्यस्त हों। लेकिन मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ कि रेल कर्मचारी भौज के लिए हड्डाल पर जाते हैं। जिन के सिर पर नौकरी से निकाले जाने की तलबार लटकती है, जिन के सामने

अविष्य प्रश्न बाचक चिन्ह बन कर खड़ा होता है वे केवल किसी के बहकाने या भड़काने से हड्डाल पर नहीं जाया करते हैं। सच्चाई यह है कि अलग अलग श्रेणियों के रेल कर्मचारियों की आज कोई सुनवाई करने वाला नहीं एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन होनी चाहिये यह सिद्धान्त सर्वमान्य है। अगर आप भी इसको मानते हैं तो रेलवे में दो यूनियनें क्यों हैं? आप दोनों यूनियनों को समाप्त कर दें। रेलवे कर्मचारियों को इस बात का मौका दें कि वे गुप्त मतदान द्वारा यह प्रकट कर सकें कि वे किस ढंग की यूनियन के भाव अपने को जोड़ना चाहते हैं

श्री ए० धी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : समाप्त कीजून करेगा?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन्होंने मान्यता दी है वे मान्यता को वापिस भी ले सकते हैं। ए० ए० टी० य० सी० वाला यूनियन आया कैसे? चोरदरवाजे से? मंत्री महोदय यह कहते हैं कि हम श्रेणी बढ़ कर्मचारी संघों को मान्यता नहीं दे सकते हैं लेकिन इतना ही कहना पर्याप्त नहीं है। आपको स्वीकार करना होगा कि जो अखिल भारतीय संगठन है ये आम रेल कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। रेलों में 27 हजार स्टेशन मास्टर हैं, उनकी शिकायतें कौन सुनेगा।

श्री ए० धी० शर्मा : हम सुनेगे :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गलत बात है।

रेल मंत्री ने जो आम्बासन लोको कर्मचारियों को दिए वे वे पूरे हुए या नहीं हुए इस का निर्णय कौन करेगा?

MR. SABHAPATHY PRESIDENT
ALL INDIA LOCO RUNNING
STAFF ASSOCIATION."

This has just been received and,
therefore, I have read it out.

भी एस० एस० मिश्न : आप कीजिये,
आपको मान लेते हैं ।

भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : विरोधी
दलों के नेताओं की बैठक बुलाइये, उनके
सामने सारे तथ्य रखिये । लोकों कर्मचारियों
के प्रतिनिधित्व को भी बुलाया जा सकता है :

भी जगद्दास भिश्न : जो मंत्री कहते हैं
उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिये ।

भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : वह कोई
सत्य के अवतार नहीं हैं ।

कर्मचारियों की कुछ जायज शिकायतें
हो सकती हैं

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Here is a
telegram which has just been received
from Mr. Sabapathy. It reads
thus:

"RAILWAY MINISTRY'S FAIL-
URE TO IMPLEMENT DEMANDS
AS PER AUGUST AGREEMENT
AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS CON-
NIVANCE WITH RECOGNISED
UNIONS RESORTING TO MASS
VICTIMISATION A FRESH RE-
SULTED WESTERN AND NOR-
THERN RAILWAY PRESENT AGI-
TATION PRAY IMMEDIATE IN-
TERVENTION TO IMPLEMENT
AGREEMENT....".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He
could pass it on to the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It fur-
ther reads:

"CANCEL ALL VICTIMIS-
ATIONS INCLUDING PRESENT
AGITATION WITHIN FORTY-
EIGHT HOURS IN INTERESTS OF
NATION AND INDUSTRIAL
PEACE OTHERWISE OTHER
RAILWAYS LOCO RUNNING
STAFF WILL BE COMPELLED
TO JOIN THE AGITATION.

भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : रेल मंत्री
को इस तथ्य को स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि
रेलों में भी उसी प्रकार के कर्मचारी संगठन
आवश्यक हैं जिस प्रकार के कर्मचारी संगठन
द्वाक और तार विभाग में हैं, जो केवल फैद्रेशन
नहीं है, कनफैद्रेशन है, जिस के अन्तर्गत श्रेणीगत
कर्मचारी संगठनों को भी मान्यता है । लेकिन
कुल मिलाकर एक कनफैद्रेशन से भी सरकार
बातचीत करती है । इस तरह की रेलवे में
भी आपको व्यवस्था करनी पड़े ची । आप
इस प्रश्न पर पुनर्विचार करें । यह प्रश्न केवल
लोकों कर्मचारियों तक सीमित नहीं है ।
चाहे वे स्टेशन मास्टर हों, रनिंग स्टाफ के और
कर्मचारी हों, लोकों कर्मचारी हों, अखिल
आरतीय संगठन यदि उनका प्रतिनिधित्व
नहीं करता तो उन में असत्तोष इकट्ठे होता
रहता है और कभी न कभी वह प्रकट भी हो
जाता है । आपने बड़ी कृपा करके यह कागज
हमें भेजे हैं । इस में आप कहते हैं कि कौन
जिम्मेदार है ? आपने कहा है कि Left adventurism and right reaction
जिम्मेदार है । यह कम्यूनिस्ट शब्दावलि
उधार ले कर मिश्न जी आप रेलों की समस्या
हस्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । आप किसी को गाली
दे सकते हैं ..

भी ए० एस० मर्मा : बात सही है ।

भी अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मेरा कहना
वह है कि इस संकट को टालने के लिए आपने
17 जनवरी बाली बैठक की जो बात कही है
उसको अपने प्रयत्ने कर सकते हैं । उसको आप

[श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी]

आगे करे। दस घंटे काम के बारे में समझौता होना चाहिये। कर्मचारी संगठनों को आप नेगोसिएंटिंग फैसिलिटी न दे तो चेनल आफ कम्यूनिकेशन तो दे दें। चेनल आफ कम्यूनिकेशन देना मान्यता देना नहीं है। उनकी सनवाई होती है, कोई उनका सुनने वाला नहीं दिल्ली में है, यह कर्मचारियों में भावना पैदा होनी चाहिये। अगर यह भावना पैदा नहीं होगी तो उन्हें गलत रास्ते पर जाने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता है:

अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री ने जो घोषित किया है मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री उसको व्यान से सुने। उन्होंने कहा है कि कुमायं को जोड़ने वाली मीटर गेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज में बदलने का फैसला कर लिया गया है। यह मामला मैंने उस दिन भी अध्यक्ष महोदय की इजाजत से उठाया था। मैंने सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स को देखा है, सारे रेलवे बजट को छान मारा है, लेकिन कहीं भी मुझे इस तरह की लाइन के परिवर्तन के लिए धन की व्यवस्था की गई हो, दिखाई नहीं दिया। म जानता चाहता हूँ कि यह कुमायं रेलवे मीटर गेज से ब्राडगेज हो रही है इसकी घोषणा उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री ने कैसे की?

एक माननीय सदस्य: उन्होंने इस की मांग की है।

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी: उन्होंने मांग नहीं की है: उन्होंने कहा है: दि यूनियन गवर्नरमेंट हैज एक्सेप्टिंग दि प्रोपोजल दू कनवर्ट दि मीटरगेज इनटू ब्राडगेज। मैं चाहूँगा कि रेल मंत्री इस बारे में सफाई दें:

सामरिक महत्व के स्थलों पर बनी हुई रेलवे लाइनों का या तो परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है और या वहां नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाई जा रही हैं। पिछले इलाकों के सम्बन्ध में भी रेल मंत्री विशेष स्प से विचार करते हैं। लेकिन मने सुना है कि जो रेलवे लाइन ग्वालियर से शिवपुरी तक जाती है, जो नेरोगेज है, उस को उखाड़ा जा रहा है। शाहदरा-सहारनपुर रेलवे लाइन को तो, जो बन्द कर दी गई थी और जो छोटी थी, ब्राडगेज किया जा रहा है, व्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव होने वाले हैं। (व्यववान)

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में सब काम बन्द कर दिया जाये?

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी: उत्तर प्रदेश में नई लाइनें बिछाई जायें उन को ब्राडगेज किया जाये और हमारे यहां, मध्य प्रदेश में, उन को उखाड़ा जाये। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि उस को ब्राडगेज किया जाये: वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उस को आगे जोड़ा जाये। शिवपुरी से गुना तक ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन बढ़ाई जा सकती है। ऐसा करने से उस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है।

जब श्री मिश्र ने अभी रेलवे मंत्रालय का भार नहीं सम्भाला था, तो रेलवे बोर्ड ने सिद्धान्त: यह स्वीकार कर लिया था कि ताज एक्सप्रेस का, जो 11 बजे आगरा पहुँच जाती है और साम के 7 बजे वहां पड़ी रहती है, ग्वालियर और झासी तक बढ़ा दिया जाये: मैं रेलवे कनवेन्शन कमेटी का मेम्बर था।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य: (हापूङ): माननीय सदस्य अकेले में मंत्री महोदय से मिल लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह अकेले में मिलने की बात नहीं है। अकेले में ये लोग मिलते हैं। हम तो आमने सामने बात करते हैं।

बम्बई में सैन्ट्रल रेलवे के मनेजर ने कहा था कि केवल ग्वालियर के प्लेटफार्म की समस्या है, और जैसे ही वह समस्या हल हो जायेगी, हम ताज एक्सप्रेस को वहां तक ले जायेंगे—हम तो उस को ज्ञांसी तक ले जाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे पत्र के जवाब में कहा है कि ताज एक्सप्रेस को आगरा से आगे ने जाने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है, क्योंकि वह विदेशी पायंटकों के लिए है। वह 11 बजे आगरा पहुंचती है और 7 बजे शाम तक वहां खड़ी रहती है। क्या यह रेलवे कर्मचारियों और रेल के डिब्बों का समचित उत्त्याग ? मंत्री महोदय उस को आगे ले जा सकते हैं इस तरह उस लेन के विकास में भी मदद दे सकते हैं और रोलिंग स्टाक क पूरा उपयोग भी कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री इस बारे में सारे कागजात मंगा कर देखे और इस बारे में पुनर्विचार करे।

श्री बी० थी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है, राष्ट्र का करीब 4000 करोड़ रुपया हमारी रेलों में लगा हुआ है और लगभग 14 लाख व्यक्ति उन में काम करते हैं। 14 लाख व्यक्ति तो केवल वे हैं जो बारह मास और तीस दिन रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं। उन के अलावा करीब 32 लाख ऐसे मजदूर हैं, जिन को कैंचुग्रल वर्कर कहा जाता है। रेलवे राष्ट्र का सब से बड़ा पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग है। करीब

70 लाख व्यक्ति रोजाना रेलों से सफर करते हैं और उन में करीब साढ़े पांच लाख टन माल रोजाना ढोया जाता है। जिस संस्थान का इतना बड़ा काम हो, उस में कोई भी आन्दोलन छेड़े जाने से पहले, जिन के हाथ में सत्ता है और जो विरोधी दल में बैठे हुए हैं, उन दोनों को बहुत गंभीरता से इन बातों पर विचार करना चाहिए।

परमपूज्य वावा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने देश के आजाद होते समय कहा था कि अब यह देश अपना है, हम इस देश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, हमारी पूरी शक्ति इस देश के निर्माण में लगनी चाहिए, अब हड्डालों और आन्दोलनों पर जितनी रोकथाम लगाई जायेगी, उतना ही देश का विकास हो सकेगा। उन के ब्द आज पूरी तरह से खबरे उत्तरते हैं।

शोषित समाज का एक व्यक्ति होने के नाते मैं यह तो कभी नहीं कह सकता हूं कि आन्दोलनों या हड्डालों पर रोक लगा देनी चाहिए, या कर्मचारियों का हड्डाल करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं यह निश्चयपूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि गांधी जी ने कहा था, जो सब से पीछे रह गया है, उसका ख्याल पहले करना चाहिए। श्री वाजपेयी से,—श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु तो मदन में नहीं हैं, उन के दल के जो सदस्य यहां हैं, उन से भी—मेरा पही कहना है कि जिस समय वे लोको स्टाफ़, ड्राइवरों या क्लायरमैन की मांगों की बात करते हैं—करनी चाहिए, मैं भी उन के साथ हूं—, तो क्या कभी सोर्टें-जागते, उठते-बैठते, भूल-चूक से

[श्री बी० पी० मोर्य]

उन को कंजुआल लेवर की मांगों की भी याद आती है। नहीं आती है — इस लिए नहीं आती है कि उन लोगों के हाथ में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वे इस देश के काम को रोक सकें। जिन कर्मचारियों के हाथ में इतनी शक्ति है, विरोधी दल के नेता भी उन के साथ मिल कर देश के काम को रोकने की बात करते हैं।

श्री एल० एच० बलर्हार्ड : हम ने हमेशा कंजुआल लेवर के लिए कोशिश की है।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : लेकिन इस सदन में उन के लिए कभी इतनी गर्भी पैदा नहीं हुई है, जितनी ड्राइवरों के लिए पैदा होती है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रेलव में जो लोग सब से पीछे रह गये हैं, उन की ओर विरोधी दल के नेताओं और सत्तारूढ़ दल का ज्यादा ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मैं मानता हूं कि किसी ऐसे कर्मचारी से चौदह घंटे का काम लेना समझदारी की बात नहीं है, जो आग आग के सामने अपने सीने को जलाता है, जिस की जरा आंख भूंद जाय, तो हजारों की जान जा सकती है और लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो सकता है। लेकिन 'विरोधी दल के नेताओं' को यह भी स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि चौदह घंटे को छानने की मांग को अगर किसी ने माना है, तो सब से पहले रेलव मंत्री, श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने माना है। मैं भी इस बारे में माननीय सदस्यों

के साथ हूं। श्री एल० एन० मिश्र ने शायद रेलवे बोर्ड के कहने पर यह बात कही थी कि काम के घंटे कम करने की व्यवस्था को तीन साल में लागू किया जायेगा। मैं इस को ज्यादा समझदारी की बात नहीं मानता हूं। इस को जितनी जल्दी लागू किया जा सके, लागू करना चाहिये। सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों से भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हम सभी को ऐसा यत्न करना चाहिए, जिस से लोको स्टाफ के लिए दस घंटे के काम की योजना को शीघ्रतांशीघ्र लागू किया जा सके।

स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में कहा था कि हम भाड़ में 10 सैकड़े की बढ़ोत्तरी करेंगे, लेकिन आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि अप्रैल से ले कर अक्टूबर तक के महीने पिछले सत्ता महीनों में भाड़ में 46.4 लाख टन की कमी आ गई है। जब दूसरा बजट इस सदन के सामने आयेगा, तो विरोधी दल के नेता और जिम्मेदार सदस्य होने के नाते हम लोग भी, यह जानना चाहेंगे कि यह कमी क्यों हुई है। उस का कारण है हड़ताल। इस लिए हम सब की ताकत इस बात में लगनी चाहिये कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी हड़तालों को रोकें। मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार के कान छोटे हैं और नाक बड़ा है। उस के कान बड़े और नाक छोटा होना चाहिये। जैसे ही कोई हड़ताल की बात मंत्री महोदय के सामने आये, तो वजाय इसके कि उस को व्यूरोकेंसी के हाथ में छोड़ दिया जाये, राजनीति में काम करने वाले मंत्रियों को चाहिये कि वे रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों को अपने सामने बिठा कर शीघ्रतांशीघ्र कोई रास्ता निकाले।

हम देवरहे हैं कि नेमोनिरशन्ज में कहीं न कहीं कोई कमी आ जाती है और इसी बजह से जो कर्मचारी काम करना चाहता है वह काम करने के बजाये काम से हट जाता है, और वह उतनी तेजी से काम नहीं कर पाता है, जितनी तेजी से उस को काम करना चाहिए।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले अगस्त में चौदह दिन की हड्डताल से साढ़े चौदह करोड़ पए का नुकसान हुआ था। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि जब रेलवे को एक रूपए का नुकसान होता है, तो राष्ट्र को कम से कम दस रुपए का नुकसान होता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाल्मीयी: वे कौन से विशेषज्ञ हैं?

श्री श्री० पी० शौर्य: रेलवे के ही विशेषज्ञों का ऐसा कहना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाल्मीयी: रेलवे मंत्री ने कागज दिया है उस पर लिखा हुआ होगा।

श्री श्री० पी० शौर्य: बहरहाल वह दस रुपया बताते हैं। अगर मुझे बत्त आप दें और इस के लिए दो तीन महीने बैठाएं तो मेरे खाल से इस का खर्च 25 पये पड़ेगा। यहीं नहीं, इस से लोग भूखे मर जाते हैं, खाने की चीज़ एक बजह से दूसरी बजह नहीं पहुंचती; और दूसरी चीजें नहीं पहुंचतीं, कोयला नहीं पहुंच पाता, पावर हाउस फेल हो जाते हैं, बिजली की कमी आ जाती है, किसान को पानी नहीं मिल पाता है, राष्ट्र का पूरा जीवन बम जाता है। रुपये में उस

नुकसान को आंकना संभव नहीं होगा। रेल बम जाय तो पूरा राष्ट्र बम जाता है। इसलिए मैं अटल जी से कहना चाहता हूं, मैं उन के साथ कदम से कदम मिलाने के लिए तैयार हूं लेकिन इरादा यह होना चाहिए आप का, हमारा और सब का कि हड्डताल कम से कम ऐसे स्थानों पर नहीं होने दें जिस से देश बम जाता है, देश रुक जाता है, देश पीछे जाता है। यही मेरा निर्देश है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाल्मीयी: मैं एक सावल पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह हड्डताल के पहले रेलों कोयला कर्यों नहीं पहुंचा रही थीं। हड्डताल तो अब हुई है, कोयला पहले कर्यों नहीं मिलता था? उस के लिए रेल जिम्मेदार है।

श्री श्री० पी० शौर्य: अटल जी स्वयं विदान पुरुष ही नहीं एक विदान नेता है। वह स्वयं जानते हैं कि एक दफा जब हड्डताल हो जाती है तो उस का असर कितनी देर तक रहता है? एक दफा आदमी बीमार होता है तो कितनी देर तक उस की कमज़ोरी रहती है? जहां तक कोयले का संबंध है रेल मंत्रालय का कहना है कि बैंगन की कमी नहीं है, कोयले की कमी है। कोयला खाने वालों का कहना है कि यहां कोयले की कमी नहीं है, बैंगन की कमी है। असली बात यह है कि दोनों सही हैं और दोनों गलत हैं। दोनों सही और दोनों गलत व्यापों हैं यही कह कर मैं समाप्त करूँगा। पहले यह बड़े बड़े सेठों के हाथ में कोयले की खानें थीं। उस में 30 प्रतिशत

[श्री बी० पी० मोयं]

कोयले को सेठ कागजों पर दिखाते नहीं थे । ब्लैक में बेचते थे, अब जब सरकार के हाथ में खान आ गई तो वह कागज पर आ गया । कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले कहते हैं और सरकार कहती है कि हम ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन कर रहे हैं । असली बात यह है कि प्रोडक्शन उतना ही है । जो कोयला ब्लैक में जाता था और कागज पर नहीं आता था वह कागज पर आ गया है ।

मैं उस में और अधिक न जा कर यही प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि जब कभी भी हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता ड्राइवरों और बड़ी तनब्बाह वालों की बात करें तो उस के साथ साथ रेलवे के कैन्युल लेवर की भी बात करें । एयर होस्टेस जिस को सोलह सौ रुपये केवल चाय पिलाने के मिलते हैं उस के साथ सिम्प्ली हो जाती है । लेकिन धास खोदने वाला और खेंगों पर काम करने वाला जो खेतिहार मजदूर है उस की मिनिमम मजदूरी की मांग पूरी नहीं हो पाती । इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जो समाज में सब से पीछे रह गए हैं उन को आप ले कर चलें ताकि समाज को और देश को आगे बढ़ा सकें ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यहां जो सिफारिश आई हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Chairman, the railway finances have been in a very bad condition since 1969-70 and at the end of the Fourth Plan the total loss to the railways was of the order of Rs. 200 crores.

inspite of the fact that each year during the Fourth Plan, there was increase in freights and fares and some relief was given by the Railway Convention Committee. It will go from bad to worse during the Fifth Plan as mentioned in the interim report of the Railway Convention Committee which says in recommendation No. 4:

"According to present estimates based on current costing and existing levels of fares and freights, the railways are likely to incur a deficit of Rs. 439 crores at the end of the Fifth Plan....."

It further says:

"The position might worsen further in case the assumption with regard to freight traffic during the fifth plan fail to materialise and/or the rising trend of prices continues. Further the committee recommend that corrective steps should be taken promptly to avoid these pitfalls."

What were the reasons for the deficit during the fourth plan? One reason given by the Railway Board was the floods in various parts of the country. It is true that railways suffered heavy losses because of the floods, particularly in Narmada at Broach. Due to this flood, railway services between Bombay and Baroda remained suspended for over a month and heavy losses were incurred by the railway administration. Therefore at this juncture I would request the Railway Minister to press the point before the Prime Minister because the Narmada dispute is now with the Prime Minister and according to reports, she is going to give her award. If the dam at Navgaon is constructed at a height of 530' there will be flood control completely.

More than 15 per cent are ticketless travellers on the Indian railways. If it is at least reduced to 10 per cent, a majority of the losses will be wiped out. But the railway administration is not alive to this pro-

blem. For example, in Rajkot division on the Western Railway, all trains are running without TTEs. That is why there is increase in ticketless travelling. I am sure the same is true of other railways as well. If every train is manned by a TTE, railways will have better revenues because there is some fixed target for every TTE.

The railways are incurring losses on certain strategic lines. In case, God forbid there is a war between India and Pakistan, it would be on the borders of Gujarat and Rajasthan. So, I have suggested a link line which will connect Kakosi on the Western Railways with Bhiladi on the Northern Railways. If they were connected, then there will be a direct parallel route to the trunk line between Ahmedabad and Delhi, which will be a shorter route. It will also serve the strategic areas. This demand has been made several times on the floor of this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha, but this request has not been complied with by the Minister, even though this is a very important line.

I am not satisfied with the statement made by the Railway Minister on the strike by the loco staff. Government should take immediate steps to see that the strike is ended.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, I support the Demands for Grants. The demands total Rs. 21,24,06,000. The major demands are Working Expenses—Administration Rs. 3,08,51,000 Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance Rs. 8,77,54,000 and Working Expenses—Operating Staff Rs. 7 80,35,000.

It is a fact that the expenditure of the railways is in the increase every year if we see the budget of the last few years. Whether it is repairs, maintenance, administrative staff or maintenance staff, the expenditure is on the increase. On the other hand, coming to the receipt side, the actual

receipt is always less than the estimates. Both passenger traffic and goods traffic are declining.

Because of the increase in expenditure and decline in revenues, the railways have come to a stage where they are not self-sufficient for the last few years. The railways are losing so many crores of rupees every year. This is a very alarming state of affairs and we have to consider this aspect very seriously.

If you go into various reasons, you will find that the major reason for this state of affairs is the growing indiscipline among the railway workers. My hon. friend mentioned how many people are employed and how much work is there. The Railways have got all the resources, the wagons, the passenger coaches, to carry the traffic. But they are not being properly used. Due to indiscipline, they are not running them efficiently. With the result that there is more expenditure. On all the items, the expenditure is more. That is why the hon. Minister has to come before the House for Supplementary Demands to the extent of Rs. 21 crores.

The railway people are well-paid. If you compare with the salaries of other Government employees, they are better paid. The amenities provided to them are also much more than what other people get. Even then, they are not satisfied. The result is that on a small pretext, they want to go on strike. In the last two months or in the last one month, on three occasions, the Loco staff, some of them, have gone on strike. I was very much surprised to see the news-item that has appeared in all the papers. Day before yesterday, some of the representative of the Loco staff wanted to see an officer of the Railways. I want to quote it. It says:

"The lightning strike called by the Loco-running Staff Association is in protest against the authorities' refusal to meet the representatives

[Shri S. R. Damani]

of the Association to discuss the grievances of the loco-men, a Railway spokesman said."

One of the representatives goes to see an officer, all of a sudden, and, due to certain reasons, if the officer is not in a position to meet him, they go on a strike. That means, the railway staff have no consideration for the public, for the country. Because their representatives could not meet an officer or the officer could not meet them, they immediately went on strike and all the trains, all the traffic, was dislocated. They could have gone to the higher authorities; they could have gone to the Minister who is always available here. But they have no patience. They want to take the country to ransom. I want to know from the hon. Railway Minister how long he is going to tolerate these things.

We have got the Fifth Five Year Plan. We have to implement it. The production is going to increase; the passenger traffic is going to increase. What will happen? If the attitude of the railway staff is like this, if they are not going to cooperate in any way with the authorities, if on a small pretext they want to go on strike, what will happen? How are we going to fulfil the Plan targets? The entire transport is being carried by the railways.

What is the position today? Take, a very important item of coal which is a raw material for the railways, which is a raw material for the thermal plants, for the steel plants and for most of the industries. Two years back, it was not sufficiently available. Now also, it is not sufficiently available. Now there is shortage or insufficiency. That can be checked. They do not want to work. The Railways have cancelled hundreds of trains. Why? Because there is no

coal. All the thermal plants are running with only two days' stock. Today they have got the stock; for tomorrow they do not know whether the stock will be available or not. Coal is being carried by trucks. Naturally it adds to the cost. And who pays? It is the general public who pay for the increased cost. My friends on the Opposite say that they have sympathy for the workers. We have also got sympathies for the workers. But they should work, they should render services for which they are being paid. If there are grievances, these can be discussed. Resorting to strike thereby causing dislocation everywhere is not in the interest of the country. This cannot be tolerated. And if this position continues, then it is better that the Railway Board is wound up. Let them run the Railways as they like. Therefore, we have come to the stage where stern measures have to be taken. The general public is fed up with this kind of strikes, with this kind of disruption. How much inconvenience the general public have had to suffer. If there is no coal, the trains are cancelled. The thermal plants stop working. Such state of affairs should not be tolerated. (Interruptions) Everybody has got the right, but they have their responsibilities to the country, to the general public.

I also want to say that the officers who are in charge should consider the situation, and whatever grievances of the workers are there should be settled immediately and not kept pending. They should not sit tight and allow the workers to come to the point when they will go on strike. It is their duty. They should foresee what are the grievances, how they are going to affect, what are the reasonable things, etc., and they should accommodate and settle them quickly.

Take, for example, the Sholapur division which was merged with the South Central Railway, although it

was to merge with the Central Railway. All of a sudden, they changed the decision and merged it with the South Central Railway. Seven or eight years have passed. There have been requests and representations to the officers, to the Chairman of the Railway and also to the Railway Minister. But nothing has happened. These people then went on strike for one month, and the traffic from north to south was disrupted for one month. The Government appointed a Committee of Members of parliament. I was also a member of that Committee. All these representatives of students, teachers, doctors and lawyers who appeared before the Committee said that the decision was wrong and pleaded that it should be merged with the Central Railway. In such cases, Government should take a decision immediately, so that if something wrong has been done, it is rectified quickly.

As I was saying, the workers, on small pretexts, should not hold the country to ransom. This cannot be tolerated. I would say that the Minister should be firm. The general public are with him because he has to carry a heavy burden for looking after the transport, the quickest transport system of the country, namely, the Railways. Only I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into their grievances but to deal with them firmly and he should not be lenient and such kind of tactics should not be tolerated any further.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I stand to support these Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But the hon. Member is reading the wrong report—the report of the Railway Convention Committee.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I support also what Mr. Banerjee has just now mentioned.

First of all, I stand to remove certain misunderstandings which have been repeatedly made by learned persons like Vajpayeeji and other friends against the recognised Federations. Vajpayeeji perhaps forgets that these federations became one some time ago and he should also try to read and understand the reasons why they were bifurcated and who was responsible for it.

There are people in this country who accept certain things only when it results to their advantage. That was the only reason. Great leaders like Shri Harihar Nath Shastri and Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan put their heads together—we were also in that camp—and they were brought together as one federation. Later on, the National Labour Commission set up a Study Team which also made a recommendation that whereas there will continue to be two federations on the Railways, efforts should be made by their joint working to see that ultimately one federation is brought about.

But I am sorry to say this and I maintain this. Even our learned President, President Giri has also been of the same view that there should be one federation, one union one industry. Then why could not we have it? Is it the fault of the workers?

Vajpayeeji just now demanded that the Government should demolish the two federations, as if the Government has constituted the two federations. That is the difficulty. The Government cannot make a federation nor can they unmake the federation. It is the workers and, therefore, the workers have decided to work jointly and that is how it can be one. Even my friend, Mr. Banerjee who politically differs with me is working with us in the Joint Consultative Machinery. There is no problem....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are disgusted with the JCM.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: You may be disgusted because of your own reasons, but so far as the working of the machinery is concerned there is no difficulty.

My friends talk about one federation. The most important thing that everyone and more so, the hon. Members, should remember is that there is no difficulty so far as workers are concerned. All these problems are created by these politicians....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Including Mr. A. P. Sharma.

16 hrs.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am not a politician. Mr. S. M. Banerjee is also not a politician. That has been accepted by the Government, by its own admission. We are workers still and we will continue to be workers till we survive. But Atalji is a politician. Therefore, what does happen? All these trade unions that have been constituted and formed in this country are projection of the political parties in the trade union, in the industrial field. I request all of them including my own party members. Let this matter be decided by the workers and politicians should keep their hands off. There should be one trade union and one trade union only in this country. Why is there only one Trade Union in Britain? I have told about this often. Predominantly the British TUC is controlled by the Labour Party in Britain. But the Conservative party never tried to form a rival trade union, rival to the British TUC. But here Mr. Vajpayee runs after ASM Association and some of my friends run after some other categories. It is all right for them to say that some federations have failed to represent the wishes of the associations of the workers. But I wish to make the statement here that so far as the National Federation of Railwaymen is concerned (which I have the honour to represent) we are the first to take up the cause of the loco running staff. As a result of taking up that issue, a tribunal was

appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mian Bhai, retired Chief Justice of Gujarat. The only difficulty is, the Railway Minister and the Railway Board delayed implementation of the Mian Bhai tribunal award. I would like to congratulate Mr. L. N. Mishra the present Railway Minister. Mr. Mishra took a bold step and he did not only implement the recommendation of Mian Bhai tribunal but he even went beyond that recommendation. The Railway Minister agreed that the locomen's hours of duty should be reduced to ten hours, in phases, in four years. The representatives of the loco staff perhaps—I don't accept that they are the sole representatives, but anyway they are now the spokesmen of some of these workers.—said that this can be implemented in 90 days, that is to say, in three months. The Minister says that it will be implemented in four years. But these people say it can be implemented in three months. So far as the Minister is concerned and so far as the Ministry is concerned they have fulfilled the assurance. The assurance was that hours of work will be reduced to ten. That has been accepted in principle. They have taken the necessary steps from the 1st of December, this month, towards the implementation of this decision.

Sir, a rumour or an interested propaganda is made that the National Federation is opposed to this demand of locomen. I want to say with all the emphasis at my command that we have never said like that and this is nothing but a mischievous propaganda by interested parties. We are the people who have supported those demands. Definitely we are not going to support any illegal activities or activities whereby they indulge in violence and lawlessness where they try to intimidate and force the workers to act in a particular way. They talk about the staff. Now, this is a novel thing which we hear in this country. Under the Trade Union Act there is a provision for conducting a strike. But everything is given a go-by. And,

I am sorry, on this point I have differences with the Railway Minister. Why should they recognise a strike in this manner. For a strike a proper strike ballot should be conducted. A 14-days notice should be given. I have not heard of this thing in my whole 30 years of association with the trade union movement. I have never heard that on the transfer of a particular railway employee (may be, that transfer order may be wrong), the whole railway services have been paralysed. I have never seen that Sir.

Some of my political friends, only to fulfil their political aggrandisements only to fulfil their political motives, try to accuse the Railway Minister.

They try to accuse the Government; they try to accuse everybody including the trade unionists and federationists.

This is the position with which we are faced to-day in this country. I am sorry to say so because, we have to decide about this—this House has to decide about this, being a supreme body—as to how to conduct the affairs of this country are going to be conducted in future. Everybody, whenever I travel, comes to me and talks about the workers. I have to hang my head in shame when people say that things cannot move without these railwaymen's cooperation. Who are those people who do this? There are 20 lakhs railway employees in this country who are responsible for this. I am prepared to conduct any ballot or voting on this issue. The railway minister issued a pamphlet wherein he has written as to who suffers; definitely it is the country. The Railway Minister tells them that if the railways run into losses, it is the railway men who are going to suffer; they are not going to gain anything. They have to gain only out of the earnings of the railways. And in this manner, if the work is being disrupted every now and then, it will be the workers who will suffer in the end. I wish good luck to these railwaymen. What we could

not achieve for the last so many years through the constitutional approach, they have been able to achieve that by paralysing the whole railways by only a handful of people—not the majority of the people. And those friends serve only the loco railway workers. Locomen are not the only people who run the Indian railways. They should understand that there are 2 lakhs gangmen—engineering gangmen—my hon. friend, Shri Maurya had already spoken about the casual workers—whose conditions should also be looked into. It is just like in our society whosover is more powerful, he wants to get more and whosever is weaker he is not going to get anything. There are two lakhs of engineering gangmen who are working day and night. What about their duty hours? And what about their salaries? What about their emoluments? Is it to be assumed by my comrades that if these two lakhs gangmen do not perform their duty for the Indian Railways, the railways can work? There are, for example, Assistant Station Masters, Station Masters, cabinmen and train examiners in the railways. Can the railways work without them? That is why I say we cannot have a categorical approach; always we should have an industrial approach. And we have to share the benefits amongst the whole class of railway employees.

I am happy that the President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, Shri George Fernandes has also seen the reason and he has appealed to these people to restrain from such kinds of activities. I was coming in the train to-day and I read in the papers that it was not the loco running staff but it was the locomen who do the maintenance work of the engines. Those who are working in the loco sheds have also given a two days' notice to the Minister that if such and such a demand is not fulfilled they will also go on strike.

Are we going to solve the problem in this country by strikes and lock-

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

outs or are we going to solve our economic problems of this country by producing more and more? If we produce more and more, then only the workers can share the benefits out of it.

Sir, even in the Communist countries like the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, the payment is made on the results of the work done by an employee. (Interruptions) I am telling you here that I have made a study and then only I make this point. Therefore, I am telling you that if we, in this country, want to reach the goal that we want, then everybody will have to produce. Then only the question of sharing the benefits will arise. I had an occasion to visit Yugoslavia in the recent months—only a few days back and I asked a pointed question from the employees about their duties and responsibilities. They said in the same words as Mahatma Gandhi said namely, 'those who do not perform their duty, do not have any right.' Therefore the duty has to be performed and the people have to be served. Then and then only the rights can flow. No right can flow without performance of duty. I have taken this opportunity to explain this point, because I want to request my politician friends, especially Shri Vajpayee, to see which way we are going. Are we going to run the railways or are we going to stop the running of the railways? If we stop the running of the railways, whatever may be the problems, are we not going to stop thereby the wheel of progress of this country? This is the problem that my hon. friends should understand. There is no question of fighting between two unions or three unions or whatever number of unions there may be. Anybody who represents the workers has got the good of the workers at heart. Shri Vajpayee also may have the good of the workers at heart....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What does he mean by 'may'?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have also got the good of the workers at heart.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He may also have.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: But the question is about the methods and means. What method is he going to adopt and what method am I going to adopt? What means are we going to adopt for fulfilling their demands and what means are these friends including Shri Vajpayee going to adopt? Are they going to have political exploitation of the workers? I would request them not to have it, because that will serve neither the interests of the workers nor the interests of the country. I am quite sure that all of us, whether we be on this side or on that side, want to serve the interests of the country in which the workers are also included.

I hope hereafter strikes on the railways would be a forgone thing, and we must work and work and also have our right, and for that purpose we must follow the constitutional method of resolving our disputes and grievances and not indulging in call-strikes and sporadic strikes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): After hearing the statement of the hon. Minister on the loco-men's strike, I wish to say that this is nothing but an atrocious piece of gimmickery. It seems that the Railway Minister is a prisoner in the hands of the Railway Board, if he has at all applied his own mind and that he cannot take decisions on his own. The hostile attitude displayed by the Railway Board towards the problems of the locomen and even when the previous negotiations were going on, is well known.

So far as the two main aspects are concerned, the hon. Minister said that the assurances had been fulfilled in letter and spirit. I do not know why he stressed the words 'letter and spirit'. The question is whether the assuran-

ces which were given had been fulfilled in the manner in which they were intended to be fulfilled.

Let us take the case of victimisation first. A definite assurance was given that there would be no victimisation, there would be withdrawal of cases of victimisation and there would be no dismissal of reversion etc., I have got here with me a memorandum of the All India Loco-running Staff Association, Western Railway, dated 5th December, 1973, which has been submitted to the hon. Minister also which catalogues that even the pending cases and the pending suspension orders and reversions which have not been dealt with. I shall give only one or two instances.

In the Ratlam division there are 77 cases which are pending under the DIR, and those cases have not been withdrawn till today. There are five cases instituted under the Railway Act which are pending in the Baroda division. There are six cases where persons were removed or suspended from duty but have not been reinstated. I do not wish to take the time of the House by cataloguing this, but I find that about fifteen to sixteen heads of victimisation are still going on, which have not been withdrawn. It is very simple for the hon. Minister to assure the House, the country and the locomen. But merely saying 'I have followed it in letter and spirit' will not do. These are particular and concrete cases submitted to the Government by the representatives of these associations. These matters were brought to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister, the Railway Minister and the Labour Minister by very many members of this House repeatedly including Shri Samar Mukerjee and others. I would like to know why instead of making a general statement, these particular cases are not dealt with and answers given point by point as to what is happening in those cases.

During the period the matter was being considered by the Grievances Committee headed by the Deputy Minister of Railways, there have been fresh cases of removals, reversions, suspensions; penal transfers filling of charge-sheets. There has been surrenders of promotions and debarring of promotions even during the time the negotiations have been going on. Even recently 70 employees of Ajmer have not been given the national holiday payment of 15 August. I have got a telegram from Ujjain in which they say that 5 leaders were arrested for taking part in the agitation. These are methods of harassment of staff being deliberately encouraged and adopted obviously vitiating the atmosphere.

No employee wishes to go on strike for the mere pleasure of it. In these days of hardship, nobody has got the funds or resources for launching an agitation or strike. They have been waiting patiently after this agreement was concluded as early as 13 August. But nothing has been done. Six weeks' time was taken to implement the duty hours agreed upon. Now it is being said that six weeks were taken to decide how it is to be implemented. Now they say it will take 3-4 years. The workers are suggesting methods how to achieve it within 90 days. They have given the proposal. One or two or three points raised by the Railway Board in this connection have been dealt with point by point by the railwaymen. They have shown how this can be achieved, how it can be implemented within 90 days. But nothing is being done and they are being asked to work for 14 and 16 hours for four years. By way of sop, some of the employees are being told 'Now your time is being reduced'. But the others will have to suffer for years together. This is an attempt also to create division amongst the workers, to create discontentment among them. This situation has been tolerated for 3½ months.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

But nothing has been done. Why do you blame the workers? What have they been done to be called 'anti-social'? If anti-socials have to be tackled, there are methods of doing so. Let them start with the Railway Board first. I cannot imagine the Government of India, which should be the ideal employer, today castigating its employees who have genuine grievances in respect of which a solemn agreement has been entered into which is not being implemented while they are being characterised as 'anti-social'. Obviously, the Minister was reading out a statement prepared by the Railway Board. Although he read it out, if he agrees with it, I am very sorry to say that it shows with what attitude the Government is trying to tackle the problem. You call the employees who are agitating for their well-recognised demands as 'anti-social'.

Therefore these are matters which should be looked into. Merely abusing railwaymen, merely trying to paint a picture that they have taken up an unpatriotic attitude will not solve the problem.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House another thing. It has been stated in the memorandum submitted to the hon. Minister that during the time the negotiations have been going on and the Grievances Committee has been deliberating, the Railway Board has taken some steps, some of which I would read out. One is granting of cash rewards to non-strikers and giving them undue facilities in order to create a group of 'permanent Dalals' though many loco running staff have refused to be duped by these measures. They are trying to win over some by giving a sort of incentive payment.

Then they are trying to create division among the loco-running staff by

various measures; encouraging officers at the lower levels to refuse to accept memorandum and settle issues thus forcing stoppages of work at various centres; they are ordering fresh victimization. I have already indicated with some facts and figures that the situation in the eastern Railway has become very grave and although the Deputy Minister was asked to discuss this matter, it is kept pending and is hanging fire.

You know that it is recognised that so far as the loco staff are concerned, their hours of duty should not exceed ordinarily eight hours, but they have agreed to 10 hours. But that is not being implemented. The Rajadhyaksha Award, which is an old award, nearly recognised the position. But it has never been implemented, what is being done, on the other hand, is that more and more victimisation is being effected.

I request the hon. Minister, do not try to be swayed by the advice you get from the Railway Board whose hostility is well known. You should look into the matter. Do not go by mere general assurances given by the Railway Board. We want that the House should be satisfied and also the people of this country as to why you cannot implement the agreement within 90 days or even four or five months, if you are already agreed about it as early as in August, 1973.

Therefore, no rational or reasonable explanation has been given why the matter has been allowed to drift in this fashion, forcing the employees to go on an agitation which they have got themselves into for the purpose of the redressal of their grievances.

प्र० नारायण चन्द पाराक्षर (हमीर शुर) : ममापति महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत पूरक मांगों, और रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी की मिकारिंगों, के समर्वत में बोलने के लिए बड़ा हुआ है।

रेलवे कनवेन्शन कमेटी की सिफारिशों को पढ़ने से यह जाहिर होता है कि यह रेलवे के फ़िनांसिंज के बारे में काफ़ी चिन्तित है और इस संबंध में उस की 76 वीं रीकमेंडेशन काफ़ी इम्पोटेंट है, जिस में कहा गया है कि रेलवे फ़िनांसिंज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, जेनेरल रेलव्यु से जो लोन बगैरह रेलवे डेवलप-मेंट फ़न्ड को दिए जाते रहे हैं, वे दिये जाते रहने चाहिए। 81 वीं सिफारिश में रेलवे कनवेन्शन कमेटी ने पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है और कहा है कि सरकार इस बारे में मुनासिब गौर करें।

इस सिनिसिले में मैं रेल मंत्री का ध्यान अपनी स्टेट की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। देश के लगभग सभी राज्यों के पचास संसद-सदस्यों ने वहां पर नंगल से तलबाड़ा तक की एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने रखा था। यदि मंत्री महोदय समझते हैं कि इस में ख़र्चा बहुत ज्यादा है, तो मैं उन से आग्रह करूँगा कि वह उस रेलवे लाइन को दो हिस्सों में बांट कर उस के निर्माण की स्वीकृति दें। पहले फ़ेज में नंगल से पचास किलोमीटर तक की रेलवे लाइन को तो भी अभी बना दिया जाये, और बाकी को बाद में हाथ में ले लिया जाये। इस तरह दो फ़ेजिंज में इस रेलवे लाइन को मुकम्मल कर दिया जाये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक वह सारे देश को सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकेंगे, तब तक

सारे देश का संतुलित विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है कि जहां हम पिछड़े बगों के उत्थान के लिये कार्य करें, वहां हम पिछड़े प्रदेशों के विकास के लिए भी प्रयत्न करें। जब तक किसी ज़ोन में रेलवे लाइन नहीं पड़ुंच जाती है, तब तक उस का कोई भी विकास नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक किसी इलाके में रेलवे लाइन नहीं पहुँचाई जाती है, तब तक यह कहना ठीक मालूम नहीं होता है कि वह इलाका इस-लिए तरक्की नहीं कर सका कि वहां पर साधन कम हैं। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से, जो बहुत प्रगतिशील हैं, यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश की ओर ध्यान दें और कम से कम नंगल से पचास किलोमीटर की रेलवे लाइन आउट-प्राफ टन एलाट करें उस प्रदेश के लिए, जहां प्रकृति के अद्याह मंडार है, सेकिन जहां अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो सका है, क्योंकि किसी भी रेल मंत्री का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया है। अगर आज तक के रेल मंत्रियों ने उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया है, तो वह और भी कारण है कि श्री मिश्र उधर ध्यान दें और यह देखें कि जो लोग अपने परिवारों का पालन करने के लिए, या दूसरे कामों को करने के लिए प्रधिकृत सेना में अपना सारा जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं, उन को कुछ सुविधा मिले।

जैसा कि मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा है, मैं रेलवे की पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। उन में नई लाइनों के लिए चौदह लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं उस का भी हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। इस

[प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर]

बक्त पारियामेंट के सामने सब से ज्यादा ग्रोरतलब प्रभर स्ट्राइक्स के बारे में है। इस सिलसिले में मैं मुकेरियां की बात सोचता हूं, जहां पर रेलवे मिनिस्टर गये और स्टेशन पर उन लोगों की स्मृति में एक प्लेट लगाई, जिन्होंने राष्ट्र पर आक्रमण के दौरान बड़ी तत्परता और कर्तव्यपरायणता से, अपना जीवन निशावर कर के भी, देश की रक्षा की और जो पाकिस्तान की सरहद तक गाड़ियां ले जाते रहे।

मैं रेलवे कर्मचारियों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ठीक है, उन की बहुत दिक्कतें होंगी, लेकिन जब देश की एयरलाइन्ज की स्ट्राइक हो रही है, जब देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था एक बहुत भयंकर दौर से गुजर रही है, जब देश को अभूतपूर्व आन्तरिक समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, तब क्या यही समय है कि वे इस तरह स्ट्राइक पर चले जाएं। अगर हम ने देश के लिए सोचना है, तो यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि जीन या पाकिस्तान के हमला करने पर ही हम देश के लिए सोचें। जब देश के सरमायादार उस को लृटने के प्रयत्न में लगे हुए हैं, जब देश की कृषि ज़क्कित सीमा के सवाल पर, बाहर एलाइनमेंट के सवाल पर, दंगे करवा रही हैं, और इस कारण जगह जगह पर करपटू लगाना पड़ रहा है, उस बक्त भी यह ज़रूरी है कि रेलवे कर्मचारी उसी शैर्प, बलिदान और त्याग का सुबूत दें, जो उन्होंने बुद्ध के दौरान दिया था, क्योंकि देश की रक्षा बाहर से भी ज़रूरी है और अन्दर से भी ज़रूरी है।

मानवीय सदस्य, श्री ए० पी० शर्मा ने, जो रेलवे के एक बहुत बड़े ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर है, कहा है कि स्ट्राइक के लिए इतने समय का नोटिस दिया जाता है। मेरी भी रेलवे कर्मचारियों से योड़ा बहुत सम्बन्ध रहा है। मैं भी समझता हूं कि हो सकता है कि उनकी मांगें बहुत ज़ायद हों—इस में कोई शक की गंजायश नहीं है—, और मैं यह भी मानने के लिए तैयार हूं कि रेलवे के उत्तराधिकारी शायद वर्कर्ज को दबाने के लिए रेल मंत्री जी की उदार नोति में योड़ा सा व्यवधान डालने की कोशिश करते हों, अगर्च मैं इस से पूर्णतया सहमत नहीं हूं लेकिन फिर भी मैं रेलवे कर्मचारियों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वे यह देखें कि क्या पुराने सभी रेल मंत्रियों की तुलना में वर्तमान रेल मंत्री ने उन के साथ ज्यादा सहानुभूति का सुबूत नहीं दिया है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह माना है कि काम के घंटों को चौदह से घटा कर दस कर दिया जाये। और मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी यह अन्तर्रोध करूंगा कि वह वर्कर्ज के सुझावों पर फ़िर से शौर करें, और जहां तक हो सके, काम के घंटे घटाने की योजना को जागू करने के लिए चार साल की जी अवधि निश्चित की गई है, उस को घटा दें।

लेकिन इस के साथ साथ रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी यह उत्तरदायित्व और रिस्पांसिविलिटी हो जाती है कि वे इस बात को समझें कि जब एक तरफ दफ्तर में, उन्नर प्रदेश में, और देश के अन्य राज्यों में दंगे हो रहे हैं, और दूसरी तरफ हवाई जहाज नहीं चल रहे

हैं, सामान्य जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है, तब ऐसी स्थिति में क्या यह देशभक्ति का सुबूत है कि व 48 घंटे का नोटिस देकर स्ट्राइक पर चले जायें। क्या यह देशभक्ति है कि वे कहें कि चूंकि हमारी मांगों को नहीं माना गया है, इस लिए हम देश की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इस्त-व्यस्त कर देंगे ?

इस में एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है कि क्या रेलवे कर्मचारी यह बात सोच नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों में एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग ऐसा है, जिस को इस देश से प्यार है, जिसको इस देश की निर्वाचन जनता से प्यार है, जिस को प्यार है उस भूखे मरते हुए इंसान से, जिस के लिए शायद रेलवे की गाड़ी अनाज ले जाये। अहां मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि जैसे तक हो सके, वे कर्मचारियों के अ०-पायांट को समझने का प्रयत्न करें; अगर रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने उन के सामने कोई बात रखी है, तो आद्वित वे भी भारत के निवासी हैं, और इस लिए उन का दृष्टिकोण भी समझा जाना चाहिए, वहां रेलवे कर्मचारियों को भी मंत्री महोदय की दिक्कतों को समझना चाहिए। उन्हें यह भी याद रखना चाहिये कि राष्ट्रपति जी जैसे महान व्यक्ति रेलवे की ट्रेन यूनियन मूवमेंट में से हो कर गूजरे हैं और रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए यह एक गोरव की बात है। इसलिए ऐसे राष्ट्रपति के समय में, जो रेलवे की ट्रेन यूनियन मूवमेंट से सम्बंधित रहे हैं वे ऐसा कोई पर्यन्त उठायें, जिस से रेलवे की ट्रेन यूनियन मूवमेंट को घस्का लगे, और देश

के लोगों, और चिकित्सियों को भी, यह कहने का मोका भिले कि जब सारा देश ब्राह्मणाहि कर रहा था, जब एयरलाइन्ज पर लाक-प्राउड था, जब देश में दंगे हो रहे थे, तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने अपनी ओर से देश को एक घस्का और दिया।

मैं मुकेरिया की मिसाल को फिर ओहराते हुए इए रेलवे के एम्प्लाईज से उन बीरों के नाम पर अग्रील करना चाहता हूँ, जिहोंने अपना खून पसीना देकर भी इंजिन को चालू रखा। आज तो खून देने की जरूरत नहीं है। आज वे अपना पसीना बढ़ा कर रेलवे के इंजिन को चालू रखें, ताकि देश में कोई भी आदमी भूख या पास से न मरे।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): While I rise to speak on the Resolution seeking approval for certain recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee and also on the supplementary demands for grants of the Railways, I wish to draw the attention of the House to some of the important point covered in the Report of the Convention Committee. In para 76, the committee have clearly mentioned the unsatisfactory state of railway finance. In conclusion, in para 80, they say:

"The railways are likely to incur a deficit of as much as Rs. 167 crores during the fourth plan, whereas the original anticipation was for a surplus of Rs. 119 crores."

In spite of all these difficulties, in para 81 they have said:

"The committee are also aware of a persistent demand being voiced in Parliament and outside for provision of railway facilities in backward areas including conversion

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

schemes in the interest of development. The railways have also been pressing their request for relief on account of the social burdens that they have to bear in providing transport in public interest even when it is uneconomic."

So, this is a very difficult situation and the railway minister is on the horns of a dilemma. On the one hand you have additional loss due to a variety of factors including strikes, destroying of railway property which becomes the target of demonstrators, etc. On the other hand, the very people who are demonstrating want new railway lines in backward areas, even if it is uneconomic. While I appreciate the dilemma of the hon. minister, I suggest that railways, being a national organisation, need to be looked at from a certain national outlook. You should not take a partisan attitude. I appeal to my friends on this side of the House not to look at railways from a narrow political angle. We should look at it from the angle of the benefit to society as a whole. If the fault is with government, by all means let us criticise the government. But basically, it is wrong to look at it from a narrow party angle. We must look at it from a national angle.

The time has already come when we should be thinking on the lines of merging the railways with the general administration of the Government. We have two budgets in February every year—railway budget and general budget. Why should we continue this old British legacy after 27 years of independence? How long shall we keep the railways as a separate identity from the rest of Government? With this separate identity of the railways are involved certain problems including loco strike etc. The railway management have been looking at the problem from a special

bureaucratic angle. This House has repeatedly said that Railway Board needs to be very radically reoriented. It is a white elephant, a legacy of the old colonial administration. The bureaucratic behaviour which the Railway Board suggests is not in tune with the changed circumstances. You cannot tell the railway employees, "You cannot do this because you are citizens of the country" and at the same time behave with them as if they are under some big bureaucratic machinery. I endorse the appeal made by Prof. Parashar to the employees, but if you really want them to feel that they are a part and parcel of national development and they have a sense of involvement, you must take them into greater confidence. As long as the white elephant and separate identity are there, I am afraid railways will be continuously faced with the kind of problems with which unfortunately they are faced today. I am very glad that the Minister has come out with an Appropriation Bill in which he has mentioned a sum of money, though small, for staff welfare. I hope he will go more and more in this right direction because, unless the amenities and facilities for the staff are properly looked after, we cannot expect them to work for the welfare of the country.

I am very happy that a sum is provided under item No. 14 for the construction of new lines. We have been assured in this House that the railways will take up the construction of many new lines, like the Konkan railways, which Shri Dandavate had been demanding. We from Gujarat had been demanding for a long time the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapore and Kapadwanaj-Madras line in the Sabarkantha district. Then, the Ahmedabad-Ajmer-Delhi metre gauge should be converted into broad-gauge and it should be extended to Kandla in Kutch.

It is good that the railways are spending a lot of attention and money, more of attention than money, on new lines. It is a good thing. It only means that in the short term period you must see which are the areas in which you can legitimately make economy in terms of operational cost. Now there are certain railways which are running on uneconomic lines while there are some other lines which, if taken up, can give good revenue. Today there are thousands and thousands of people from U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab who are living in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat. If they want to go to their native places, they have to go by the metre-gauge to Delhi and from there they have to change to the broad gauge line, which is certainly a much longer route. Suppose there is a direct line connecting Ahmedabad with Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi, it will help these people to go home by a shorter route. Shri Vajpayee said a little earlier that Government are doing certain things in U.P. only because of the elections. If that is so, let us have more elections in every State so that at least in the name of the elections the people will get some facilities. In the case of this route also, since it is being connected to some towns in Uttar Pradesh I hope the Minister will kindly look into it early. If there is a shorter route, more people will go to their native places more frequently and the railways will earn more, apart from providing some facility to the people.

Finally, coming to the strike by the loco staff, there have been strikes in Kankaria, Baroda, Ratlam and other places because of which the atmosphere is vitiated. Even though some assurances are given, somehow they are not honoured by the Government justly, speedily and sanely. I appeal to the Railway Minister to make efforts to end this strike at an early date in the interests of the nation.

The Minister should see that the railway employees perform their duties in the interests of the economy of the nation so that while the general traffic is not effected, the economy of the country is also not disturbed.

श्री लिलावति तिहार (मुंबान्) : सभापति जी, रेलवे की सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांडस का समर्वन करते हुए दो तीन बातें मैं भवी महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा और चाहूंगा कि वह रेलवे प्रशासन में थोड़ा सा सुधार लायें। मदन में जो कुछ मुझाव आते हैं उनको कम से कम एकसर्विमेंटल तौर पर तो मान लें। उनमें कहां घाटा या बढ़ोतरी आती है वह मिर्झ रेलवे एम्प्लाईज पर न छोड़ें।

मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशन्सी से सीकर से दिल्ली तक एक थड़ क्लास का कोच आता है। जब कभी भी दिल्ली जंक्शन पर आप जायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि 50 आदमियों के लिए सिटिंग प्रीर स्लीपिंग स्पेस होती है, उसमें डेंड सी, दो सी आदमी एक दूसरे पर जाकर पड़ते हैं। हमारे जिलों से भेड़ काटने के लिए दिल्ली में लाते हैं, उनको उससे ज्यादा आराम से लाते हैं, लेकिन मनुष्य जो यहां से जाते हैं वह किस तकलीफ में जाते हैं यह आप देख सकते हैं। कभी भी आप अपने किसी अधिकारी को एक दिन एयोरोट्राइट बरिए, वह जाकर रेलवे स्टेशन पर देखे कि क्यों हालत होती है, जो मैं कह रहा हूं वह फिर गत्त आती है या सही। क्या उसमें जितने आदमी चढ़ते हैं उनके लिए स्पेस होती है उसको देख सकते हैं।

हम रेलवे पर रिजर्वेशन के लिये जाते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि जगह नहीं है, लेकिन सब के सब चार्ट मोके पर भरे जाते हैं, 2-4-10 रुपए देकर जगह मिल जाती है। मैं तो आप से किर यही निवेदन करूंगा कि दिल्ली से सीकर के लिए एक कोच अवश्य अधिक लगायें।

[श्री शिव नाथ सिंह]

मैंने पहले भी आप से निवेदन किया था कि शेखावाटी और उस के आस पास के क्षेत्र के बहुत से लोग अहमदाबाद रहते हैं। एक जनता गाड़ी रींगस से पास होती है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें रींगस अहमदाबाद के लिए एक कोच लगा दें ताकि जो बहुत से वर्कर्स अहमदाबाद में काम करते हैं, उनके लिये सहलियत हो जाए।

आपने इलाके की कुछ बातें कहने के बाद अब मैं रेलवे प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे ख्याल से रेलवे के प्रशासन को मैं प्रशासन नहीं कह सकता। आज देश में इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि कोई भी नागरिक जब घर से निकलता है, तो वह नहीं सोच सकता कि वह अगले स्थान पर समय पर पहुँच जायेगा। आज तर्ह तरह की स्ट्राइक्स चल रही हैं, कभी लोकोमोटन की स्ट्राइक चलती है कभी लोको रॉन्ग स्टाफ की स्ट्राइक चलती है कभी दूसरी स्ट्राइक चलती है। ये स्ट्राइक्स वर्कर्स करते हैं और वर्कर्स के नेता उनका बोट लेने के लिए करताते हैं। मेरे दाहिने तरफ के साथी शायद मेरी बात से असनुष्ट हों, लेकिन यह महीं है कि इस में उनका बहुत बड़ा हाथ है, लेकिन इसमें रेलवे मन्त्री जी का प्रशासन भी दोषी है। वे स्ट्राइक के बाद किसी एक्शन की घोषणा करते हैं, लेकिन इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक होने के बाद भी वे उनको रियायत देते चले जाते हैं जिससे उनका उत्साह बढ़ जाता है। पिछली अगस्त में स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उस बबत उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि जो लोग गलत एकटीविटीज में हिस्सा लेंगे, इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक में हिस्सा लेंगे तो उन के खिलाफ स्ट्रांग एक्शन लिया जायेगा। लेकिन बाद में आपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया कि सबको एकजोनरेट कर दिया। या तो आप कोई एक्शन न लें, न घोषणा करें, यदि सेते हैं तो फिर उसको न रोकिएं, जो उचित कार्यवाही है वह अवश्य की जानी

चाहिए। आप की इस प्रवाह की नीति से वे समझते हैं कि इससे हमारा क्षमा बिछड़ता है, चाहे एक महीने का स्ट्राइक का नोटिस हो, चाहे 14 दिन का स्ट्राइक नोटिस हो, चाहे दो घंटे का स्ट्राइक नोटिस हो, उनका कुछ भी बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है।

जोधपुर-बीकानेर मेल हमारे क्षेत्र से चुजरती है, जोधपुर से चली और रिवाड़ी तक आने के बाद उन्होंने कह दिया कि हम तो स्ट्राइक पर चले गये—अब आप बताइए जो हजारों आदमी उसमें बैठे हए हैं, वे कहाँ जायें? वे कहते हैं कि हम से 14 घंटे के बजायें 10 घंटे काम लो—मैं उनके प्रतिनिधियों से कहना चाहता हूँ—आज देश में आप लोग ही नहीं हैं। क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि रेलवे विभाग में जो आमदानी हो, वह वर्कर्स खा जाएं और जो सुधारने के काम हैं, नई लाइनों के काम हैं, फैसिलिटी के काम हैं वह जनता से टैक्स लगाकर लायें। आप इस बात को भी देखें कि सिर्फ आप ही 10-12 घंटे काम नहीं करते, देश की बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या, आज पचास करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो 18-16 घंटे काम करते हैं। आप उस किसान की तरफ देखिए जो दिन रात सांप, बिल्लू से लड़ा रहता है, अन्धेरे में काम करता है, क्या आप उसके लिए नहीं सोचते कि उसके काम करने के घंटे भी कम होने चाहियें। उसको इतना काम करने के बाद क्या मिलता है और आप को क्या मिलता है? मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की चीज़ पौयुलीर्टी के लिए उनको सहयोग मत दीजिए, देश हित को दृष्टि में रख कर काम कीजिए।

रेलवे में आप किस प्रकार का ट्रेडीजन ढालना चाहते हैं। जब भी रेलवे में स्ट्राइक होने की आशंका दिखाई दे आप के अफसरों की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये, वे आप को गाइड करें, उसके बाद वर्कर्स के साथ बैठ कर

बातचीत करें और फैसला करें । फैसला होने के बाद उसका पूरा इम्पीरिशन होना चाहिये । फैसला होने के बाद यदि उसका इम्पीरिशन नहीं होता है, किसी भी साइड से वह बेक होता है तब आप स्ट्रांग से स्ट्रांग एकशन लें, जब तक आप सब्जी से कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा ।

रेलवे आज देश का सब से बड़ा अन्डर-ट्रेकिंग है, जिस पर देश का जीवन निर्भर करता है । जहां तक आने जाने का सवाल है, आनाज और दूसरे सामान लाने लेजाने का सवाल है । डिफेल्ट की दृष्टि से, इस का बहुत महत्व-पूर्ण स्थान है । उस में यदि 40-50 आदमी स्ट्राइक पर चले जायें तो सारा यातायात ठप्प हो जाता है, एक संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है । आज आप सदन को विश्वास दिलाइये कि रेलवे का प्रशासन ठीक होगा, जो आदमी अपने घर से निकलता है अपने डेस्टीनेशन पर सुरक्षित पहुँच जायेगा । जो लोग चाहे किसी भी पार्टी के सपोर्टर हों, लेकिन जिन्होंने इल्लीगल एक्टीविटीज में भाग लिया है, उन के खिलाफ सब्ज तो सब्ज कार्यवाही की जायेगी । अगर आप ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सब्ज कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार होंगे, तब इस का अच्छा रिजल्ट निकल सकता है, इसका असर देश की दूसरी अन्डर-ट्रेकिंग पर भी पड़ेगा, देश के सामने वह एक मिसाल होगा और फिर मार्फिंदा कोई भी इल्लीगल एक्टीविटीज की तरफ नहीं जायेगा । प्रशासन को स्ट्रोन रखिए, इल्लीगल एक्टिविटीज में भाग लेने वालों को तनिक भी प्रोत्ताहन मत दीजिए ।

श्री भासीरच भंवर (आमुजा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, रेलवे के पूरक बजट की चर्चा करते हुए सब से पहले मैं इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि देश में हड़तालों का तांता लगा हुआ है और इस सदन में जब उन हड़तालों की चर्चा होती है तो शासक दल तथा विरोधी दल दोनों की ओर से अत्यधिक अलग दलीलें दी जाती हैं । अभी मैंने कई

माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुने, जिसमें उन्होंने रेल कर्मचारियों की मांगों का उल्लेख किया । शासक दल की ओर से जो दलीलें दी गई हैं, उन में कहा गया है कि उन की जो भी मांगें थीं, उन को पूरा कर दिया गया है, उन की अब कोई मांग बाकी नहीं है । लेकिन कर्मचारियों की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हमारी मांगें नहीं मानी जातीं और कई ऐसी मांगें हैं जो सामान्य मांगें हैं ।

पिछले अगस्त में जब हड़ताल हुई थी उस के दौरान कर्मचारियों की कुछ मांगें सामने आई थीं—जैसे कुछ को मोश्ट्रिल किया गया था, कुछ को तवादला किया गया था, कुछ कर्मचारियों पर किये गये कैसेज को वापस लेना था ऐसे कई प्रकरण थे जो शासन के विचाराधीन थे, उनको वापस नहीं किया गया । लेकिन रेल मंत्री जी का कहना है कि सब प्रकरणों को तय कर दिया गया है । मेरे पास रतलाम के लोको स्टाफ, लोको रिंगस्टाफ के ऐसेसिएशन की तरफ से एक पत्र आया है, मैं उसे मंत्री जी के पास भेजूँगा । जिस में उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है कि जो मांगें रखी गयी थीं और जिन के लिए शासन ने आश्वासन दिया था, कुछ निर्णय भी लिये थे, लेकिन उन पर अब नहीं हुआ है—इस लिये यह हड़ताल की जा रही है । मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि बहुत सी छोटी छोटी बातें होती हैं, मामूली बातें होती हैं जिन को डिविजनल मैनेजर या जैनरल मैनेजर सुलझा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन को तूल दिया जाता है, सुलझाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता, जिस के कारण ये हड़तालें होती हैं । इन हड़तालों से देश का बहुत नुकसान होता है, जनता का बहुत नुकसान होता है । यदि उन छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये मंत्री जी तूल दें, अधिकारी तूल दें तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा ? मैं आज कहने के लिए बाध्य हो रहा हूँ कि आज रेलवे में अधिकारी हाबी हैं, अक्षरतराही का बोल बाला है

[भी आवीरण घंवर]

यदि मंत्री जी अफसरणार्थी को खत्म कर दे और कर्मचारियों की जो मांगें हैं उन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें तो जो स्थिति आज देश में पैदा हो गई है उस को टाला जा सकता है। पिछले दिनों जिन बातों के बारे में सरकार ने निर्णय लिये थे, वाहे तबादले के हों, वेतन के हों या पिछली हड्डताल के केसेज हों, जो निर्णय किये गये थे, उन पर अमल करें तो समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। यदि अमल नहीं करेंगे तो नतीजा बुरा होगा। आज देश का कोई नागरिक नहीं चाहेगा, सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी नहीं चाहेंगे कि 'ेश में हड्डताल हों, देश का नुकसान हो, खाद्यानन निश्चित स्थानों पर नहीं पहुंच पाये ये बातें अच्छी नहीं हैं, देश के हित में नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और यदि कोई समस्या बाकी रह गई थी तो उम पर निर्णय करें और उम को मुलाजाने का प्रयत्न करें।

दूसरी बात जैसा कि प्रायः ममी बजटों में नई लाइनों का उल्लेख होता है और सभी सदस्य अपने अपने क्षेत्र में नई लाइनों की मांग करते हैं। ममी सदस्य यह भी चाहते हैं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा नई लाइन खोली जाएं, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास हो। लेकिन प्रायः 'सा देखा जाता है कि जब भी बजट आता है नई रेलवे लाइनें ऐसे स्थानों पर खोली जाती हैं जहां या तो कोई मंत्री रहता हो या प्रभावशाली सदस्य रहता हो या शासकीय दल के सदस्य रहते हों, उन्हीं स्थानों पर नई रेलवे लाइने चलाई जाती हैं उन्हीं का विकास करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में या जहां विरोधी लोग रहते हों उन स्थानों पर रेल लाइनें खोलने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया जाता है। आजादी के 25 सालों के बाद भी आज देश के ऐसे बहुत से हिस्से

हैं जहां लोगों ने रेल तक नहीं देखी है, जहां कोई कारखाना नहीं है, कारण कहीं है कि वहां कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी जब भी रेलवे लाइन के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव रखे, कोई योजना बनायें तो कम से कम सन्तुलित योजना बनायें, जिस से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र भी आगे आ सके।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा— मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों का प्रभाव है—मैं आदिवासी क्षेत्र से आता हूँ जो नर्मदा नदी के किनारे महाराष्ट्र-गुजरात और राजस्थान के आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं। इसी प्रकार मेरे क्षेत्र खाड़ी रत्तलाम के पास खरगोन, धार, वांसवाड़ा हैं जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं। जहां पर खनिज पदार्थ पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं। मेरे ज्ञानांग क्षेत्र में लाइन न होने से कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। वहां विपुल मात्रा में खनिज पदार्थ उपलब्ध है, लेकिन उन का भी ठीक तरह से दौहन नहीं हो पाता है। किसी इंडस्ट्री के बारे में चर्चा की जाती है तो चाहे पर्यावरण सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोग हों वे कहते हैं कि चूंकि यहां पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं हैं इस लिए हम यहां पर काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी नियंत्रण की तरफ भी देखे और वहां पर रेलवे लाइन डालें। कई रेलवे लाइनों के सुझाव यैने पिछले दिनों में दिए हैं तथा मंत्री महोदय ने पिछली बार आश्वासन भी दिया था कि जहां पर सूखा पांडित क्षेत्र है वहां पर यदि राज्य सरकारें आश्वासन देती हैं जमीन उपलब्ध कराने लिए तो हम वहां पर रेलवे लाइन डालने को कोशिश करेंगे। मैं पुरानी बातों की ही याद मंत्री महोदय को दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ उसकी तरफ वे देखें।

एक बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि पिछले दिनों से यह बहाना किया जाता है—अभी तो खैर हड्डताल चल रही है—लेकिन

उसके पहले से यह बहाना किया जाता रहा है कि कोयले के अभाव में गाड़ियां बन्द की जा रही हैं। उस में लम्बी गाड़ियां नहीं होती हैं जैसे दिल्ली से कलकत्ता, दिल्ली से बम्बई, बम्बई से भटास, और भटास से कलकत्ता जाने वाली गाड़ियां चलती हैं और छोटी छोटी गाड़ियां जो होती हैं जिनमें आम लोग बैठते हैं, जिनको अपने छोटे भोटे आवश्यक कामों के लिए चलना पड़ता है, उन पैसेन्जर गाड़ियों को बंद कर दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार से सैकड़ों छोटी गाड़ियां बंद कर रखी हैं जिन से आम जनता को बड़ी परेशानी हो रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि यदी आपको कोई परेशानी है तो थीक है लेकिन बोड़ा महत्व इस बात को भी दिया जाना चाहिए। कि जो छोटी गाड़ियां हैं उन को बिलकुल बंद नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इस प्रकार के जो 50 या 100 भील के टुकड़े हैं वहां गाड़ियां नहीं चलती हैं तो आम लोगों को बढ़त तक़ाफ होती है। कुछ उन लोगों की तकलीफ को दूर करने की तरफ भी ज्ञासन को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात के सम्बन्ध में मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरे क्षेत्र रत्नाम से भोपाल तक एक लोकल रेत गाड़ी चलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ वह गाड़ी जहां से चले और भोपाल तक आये तथा भोपाल से दोहद तक फिर वापस आये। वह गाड़ी रत्नाम में बेकार पड़ी रहती है। मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके मेरे इस सुझाव को और उचित ध्यान देंगे।

मन्त्र में मैं पुनः इस बात को कहना। चाहता हूँ कि जो हड्डताल है उसके बारे में मंत्री जी गहराई से सूचें किसी भी मामले को ध्नावश्यक तूल न दें अन्यथा जनता को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a very large list of Congress Members still wanting to speak and at 5.30 the Minister will be called. So, may I

request that each Congress Member may not take more than three minutes?

ओ पलात्तास वास्पास (गंगानगर) : समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

समालित महोदय : समय बढ़ाना मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। सदन में इस पर निर्णय ले लिया है। तीन मिनट में ही अपनी बत समाप्त करें।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): The hon. Railway Minister made a statement in this august House on 13th August 1973 regarding the strike of the loco running staff on the Indian Railways. He informed this august House that there has been an agreement arrived at and he enumerated the main points of the agreement.

One of the points of the eleven point agreement reached with the striking people was that no strike will be resorted to within the next three years. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how it happened that within three or four months from the date of that agreement, there has been another strike or a threatened strike by the same people. Has there been any allergy on the part of the railway management to implement the terms of the agreement? If the terms of the agreement have been implemented, then why have these people threatened a strike or have gone on strike? If there has been implementation of the agreement, then what steps is the administration now contemplating to deal with the striking people? I want to know it from the hon. Minister if there has been implementation of the agreement both in letter and in spirit

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: They have not implemented. That is the trouble.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The national Commission on Labour has recommended that there should be one union, one industry. This recommendation has become more necessary for the country in view of the destructive attitude taken by labour in all spheres of economic life of the country. The other day two groups of railway men quarrelled among themselves and that led to a strike. Nobody has heard of such type of activities in any other part of the world till now. They held the entire nation and the country to ransom. This is the attitude taken by the workers but yet no trade union leader condemned that attitude on the part of workers. Of late there is a tendency for everybody to become progressive or ultra-progressive. They don't mind if by their activities they destroy the economics of the country. We are all earnestly hoping that the lot of the workers should go up. But if there interest here clashes with our national interest, we for one will certainly opt for the national interest. None of the trade union leaders condemn this. They destroy the communication system of the country. But nobody condemns this. Of late a parasite class has grown up in the country who have taken into trade unionism as their profession. They don't have ostensible means of livelihood, yet they lead a princely life; they have their own cars; they live in luxurious buildings. There must be some stoppage somewhere. We cannot allow this type of trade unionism to flourish and destroy totally the economy of the country.

I was going through the list of agitations that have taken place after the agreement. The agreement was—for the next 3 years there should not be any strike. What we find is this. In September there were 25 agitations. In October there were 30 agitations. In November there were many agitations. In December, upto 6th, there were 15 agitations. After the agreement which was reached in August this year, there

have been so many agitations which have taken place. None of these so-called progressive leaders condemned these agitations. They should know that they should not hold the country to ransom.

The people who are going on strike now do not draw Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month. They draw Rs. 700 and over a month. Some of them even draw Rs. 1,500 per month. I do not know how these people could deserve sympathy from the trade union leaders. My friends' crocodile tears will have meaning if only they express their sympathy for those who draw Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. Then I would have understood it. Therefore, Sir, let us give them a call and let us also warn them that they should not take this country into ransom, they should form one union, and there should be no demand for categorywise unions. Thank you.

17 hrs.

श्री सरजू थांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं। रेलवे में जितना संकट आज है पहले कभी नहीं था। मुख्य रूप से इसके लिए प्रशासन जिम्मेदार है। अभी मैं कल गोखलापुर गया था, आल कैटेगरीज के लगभग दस हजार रेलवे इम्प्लाइज वहां इकट्ठा थे लेकिन जनरल मैनेजर ने जान बूझ कर, यह जानते हुए भी कि हम लोग आ रहे हैं, हमारा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन लेने से इंकार कर दिया और वह चला गया। अगर यह एटीट्यूड रेलवे अधिकारियों का हो तो रेलवे कर्मचारियों के दिल में क्या बीतेगी इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। हम लोक समा के मैम्बर हैं, हम उनकी तरफ से बात करने के लिए जाते हैं लेकिन वे कहते हैं यह रिक्माइड यूनियन नहीं है इस लिए हम आप से बात नहीं करेंगे। और नौवं इस्टर्न रेलवे में ऐसी यूनियन को रिक्माइड कर रखा है जिस को न लीगल

और न मीरल राइट है। तो कोई भी हड्डियाल में इंटरेस्टेड नहीं है, अभी माननीय कह रहे थे कि 700 पाने बले कर्मचारी हड्डियाल कर रहे हैं। उन को मालूम होना चाहिये कि खलासी से ले कर और तमाम लोग स्ट्राइक पर हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बायदा किया था वह तमाम देश को मालूम है, लेकिन आज उन का हैरासमेंट हो रहा है, लोगों को नौकरियों में नहीं लिया जा रहा है, उन को निकाला जा रहा है। ट्रांसफर किया जा रहा है। पूरे का पूरे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बरबाद हो रहा है। सभी मेम्बरों को शिकायत है कि रेलों का चलना बन्द है। अभी अभी सूचना मिली है कि हावड़ा की तरफ जाने वालों जितनी लाइन है, गाड़ियाँ हैं, सब कैंटन हो गई हैं, यात्री लौट नौँ कर आ रहे हैं। अब सोचिये देश में क्या हो रहा है? जितनी हालत प्र. जे रेले कि खराब है उतनी पहले कभी नहीं थी। कि माननीय मंत्री जी को लोक सभा के सदस्यों को विश्वास में लेना चाहिये और बताना चाहिये कि क्या स्वित है। बजाय इस के कि हम पहुँचे कि यह गलत कहने हैं, वह गलत कहते हैं। मैं अपनी आंख से देखता हूँ कि स्वित बहुत खराब है। बजाय इसके कि रिट्राइंजड गृनियन कौन है और उसके को बातों को सुना जाय यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे एम्प्लाइंट के ग्रीवासज को मेरिट के ऊपर डिलाइड किया जाये। मैं कहूँ या यह कहें या कांपेस दल का कोई आदमी कहे, इस जगह में न जा कर जो सही बात है उसका फैलना होना चाहिये, और सिर्फ रिक्मिनिशन का नाम ले कर के मामले को और पेचोदा नहीं बनाना चाहिये। इस संकट से रेलवे को निगलने के लिये हमारी मंत्री जी से अपील है कि इरासमेंट का तरीका छोड़ कर के लोगों से बात कंजिये वह कोई

पागल नहीं हैं उन को भी देश की चिन्ता है। आर में चहाता हूँ कि उन की मांगों को सुनें और इस जगह को छोड़कर कहना है जो सही मांग हैं उनका और व्यापार दीजिये फैसला कंजिये तभी देश आगे चलेगा अन्यथा नहीं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Sir, on the question of strike, much has been said already and so, I would not like to burden the House again on that.

I feel that if it is a solidarity of the working-classes motivated by our friends on the other side, particularly, by the friends from the Communist Party (Marxists), to go on strike because of the reason that there is a lock-out in respect of the Indian Airlines and if it is a strike for establishing the solidarity of the working-classes, then they could have given a day's token strike call. As a matter of fact, this is a strike which is unheard of because we are quite conversant with the technology of the workers. So, this is not fair to do this thing.

I would say that while the trade union leaders should not be denied of their right to its own livelihood, I do believe that the trade union, whichever is the trade union, it has politicised to that extent that it harms the interests of the working classes as such. The trade union to which my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee is pleading is also guilty for the simple reason that he represents the Mazdoor union.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is the INTUC politicalised?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I do appreciate the sentiments expressed by him. Therefore, I say you should depoliticise the entire trade union. They have given the clarion call from the position of responsibility he being a Deputy Leader of the Opposition. That is your daily bread and butter. (Interruptions) You better ask the champions in the trade union movement and

[Shri B. V. Naik]

you will be able to know where the butter is.

Coming to Demand No. 14 I find only two lines for which a token amount has already been expended, namely the restoration of Pratapganj-Forbesganj metre gauge line, North-Eastern Railway and the restoration of Bagaha-Chitauni metre gauge line, North-Eastern Railway. Both of them are situated in Bihar. One is to help the river Kosi and the other is to help the river Gandak. Already, expenditure has been incurred for new lines. I do not think that it is only a matter of coincidence that the hon. Minister also comes from Bihar.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mysore Ministers also had done the same thing.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We have no quarrel over this. The backward areas of North Bihar have been crying for attention. Bihar is as much a part of India as Karnataka is, in fact, much more a part of India being the land of Buddha and others. I hope that the hon. Minister will also remember that we have been waiting for a hundred years for the west coast railway, and not a paisa has been spent on this. From the recent information which we have collected, it will make the entire west coast and Delhi nearer by about 2000 k.m. or so for ten million people. The entire amount of money spent from Amra to Dasgaon is now being spent by the Government of Maharashtra, and not a paisa has been spent by the Government of India, and there is not even the question of earthwork being done by them, because even that has been taken up as part of drought relief work. This is an essential point, so far as we are concerned. To say that the entire matter is engaging the attention of the Planning Commission is not adequate. As we have urged time and again, it is not a political issue at all. We have the most natural harbour of India at Karwar

but the shipyard project there is going overboard, because the expert committee under Brig. Narula has said that since we have no railway lines, we cannot have the shipyard there. For the same reason, they are not giving us a major port also. The absence of a railway line is thus proving as a handicap. I would request that the hon. Minister of Railways may give a fresh look to this very early and he may promise something about it.

श्री डॉ. एन. तिवारी (गोपालगंज): समाप्ति जो, इस सदन में जब रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होती है तो सब व्यू पौइंट तो रिप्रेजेन्ट होते हैं, लेकिन एक व्यू पौइंट रिप्रेजेन्ट नहीं होता है और वह है रेलवे यूडब्ल्यू का। यह रेलवे प्रशासन इसलिये नहीं है कि कुछ मंबी या रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य आइकरी टावर में बैठे रहें और जो लोग रेलवे को इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन को बातों को न सुना जाये। अभी तक जितने भाषण हुए किसी ने नहीं बताया कि हजारों हजार ऐसैजर्स हर स्टेशन पर पड़े हुए हैं, स्ट्रांड हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या होना चाहिये और क्या नहीं होना चाहिये, इस बारे में कोई सुझाव नहीं आये। रेलवे इसलिये नहीं चलती है कि कर्मचारी काम करें या न करें लेकिन तनरच्छाह पायें बल्कि इसलिये चलती है कि लोगों को सुविधा हो। और लोगों को यह सुविधा नहीं होगी तो रेलवे का बहिष्कार लोग करेंगे और उस की आमदानी घट जायगी। जो घटी है उस से भी अधिक घटने की सम्भावना है। और ऐसा इसलिये होगा कि लोगों को यात्रा करने की सुविधा नहीं है, माल भेजने वालों को सुविधा नहीं है। जो भी जनता के हित के खिलाफ स्ट्राइक करता है उसको एंटी-सोशल एलीमेंट करार दे करके उचित

सजा देनी चाहिये। ऐंटी-सोशल का अर्थ यह है कि जनता के हित के खिलाफ जो काम हो वही ऐंटी-सोशल एलीमेंट होता है। ऐंटी-सोशल एलीमेंट कोई आसमान से तो नहीं आता। हम ही लोगों में से हैं जो ऐसी कार्यवाही करते हैं। चन्द लाख रेलवे एम्प्लाईज को पैसा देने के लिये 55 करोड़ आदमियों को ऐट हैन्सम रखा जा रहा है और जो रेलवे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन के दुब्ब दर्द को न समझ कर के 20 ला रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में सब बातें होती हैं। मैंने आपने पहले जो एक बिल यहां रखा था उस पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि रेलवे बोर्ड में सोचने की प्रक्रिया मन्द पड़ गई है। आपको चाहिये कि आप रेलवे बोर्ड में एक सैल बनाएं जो सोचा करे कि लोगों को सुविधा कैसे हो, किस प्रकार से लोग सुविधापूर्वक यात्रा कर सकते हैं, लोगों को क्या चाहिये और क्या नहीं चाहिये। लोग यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि उनको कोई धन मिल जाये या उनका महीना बढ़ जाए। लोग यही चाहते हैं कि रेल ठीक समय पर चले। कोयले के अभाव के कारण जो रेल गाड़ियां बन्द हो गई हैं उन को फिर से चालू किया जाए। आप स्ट्राइक करते हैं। किस लिए? आपका पांच सौ से छः सौ महीना हो जाए। लेकिन आप यह नहीं समझते हैं कि एक दिन की स्ट्राइक के माने क्या होते हैं? कहीं अपने नहीं पहुंचा तो हजारों आदमी भूखे रह जाएंगे। इसका आप कभी स्याल नहीं करते हैं। रेलवे यूनियन्ज के जो अधिकारी लोग हैं वे सोचें कि 55 करोड़ लोगों का क्या होगा? केवल रेलवे कर्मचारियों के संबंध में ही सोचना ठीक

नहीं है। (अवधारणा) अगर पांच छः बाटे गाड़ी लेट शाती तो है आप देखें कि कितनी हानी होती है। हजारों हजार लोग स्टैंडिंग रहते हैं। उस अवस्था में शास्त्री जी भले ही कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बाह बाही ले लें यह दूसरी बात है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि समय आ गया है कि लोग अपने को आगेनाइज करें और इस स्ट्राइक के खिलाफ आवाज उठाएं। जब तक लोग एसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह सिलसिला बन्द होने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि तब शास्त्री जी को जब भार कर लोगों के सामने झुकना पड़ेगा। वह कुछ लोगों की बात लेकर चलते हैं लेकिन आम जनता की बात छोड़ देते हैं।

जो रेल यूजर्स हैं वे यह भी चाहते हैं कि उनको पीने का पानी ठीक से मिले। मैंने मंवी जी को इस संबंध में चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि कहीं पर पानी नहीं मिलता है। कोई खास स्टेशन का नाम मैंने नहीं लिखा। छपरे से लेकर लखनऊ तक कहीं पानी नहीं मिल सका। लोग यह भी चाहते हैं कि गाड़ियों में सफाई रहे। खोग यह भी चाहते हैं कि उनको जो रेलवे में भोजन मिले वह अच्छा मिले। अब आप देख कि केटरिंग का क्या अरेंजमेंट है। आप जब लोगों को यह काम देते हैं यह नहीं देखते हैं कि कौन ब्लैकलिस्टिड है, कित पर रेलवे का कितना रुपया बकाया पड़ा हुआ है। आप केवल सिफारिश के आधार पर दे देते हैं। जो भी अच्छा काम करे उसको आप दें। जो अच्छा न करे, जिस के नाम पर बकाया रकम हो, जो ब्लैकलिस्टिड हो, ऐसे लोगों को आप कभी केटरिंग न दें। पटना में महेन्द्रहवाट, सोनपुर स्टीमर के अपर के डैक

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

का तो केटरिंग अरेंजमेंट रेलवे करता है लेकिन लोगों डैक का जो अरेंजमेंट है, वह दूसरों को दे देता है। यह रेशम में बचिया क्यों लगाया जाता है। जब आप तीन तीन जगह कर रहे हैं तो उसको भी आप ही करें। किस को देते हैं किस को नहीं देते हैं इससे भूले कोई मतलब नहीं है। महेन्द्रहवाट से लेकर सोनपुर तक जब रेलवे केटरिंग है तो किसी को खास केवर करने की क्या जरूरत है। उसको भी रेलवे को दीजिये। अपर डैक पर जहां कम मुसाफिर रहते हैं, वहां दो हजार की आप आमदनी करते हैं, लेकिन लोगों डैक पर जहां हजारों हजार आदमी हैं जहां आमदनी की बात है, वहां आप दूसरों को दे देते हैं। जहां बाटे की बात है उसको आप अपने पास रखते हैं, यह ठींक नहीं है।

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा): मैंने श्री सरजू पांडे के भाषण को सुना है। उन्होंने कहा है कि रेलवे विभाग के लिये यह कठिन समय है। मैं इस को मानता हूँ। देश के लिए भी यह एक कठिन समय है। अगर लाइन पर गाड़ियां चलना बन्द हो जाती हैं तो क्या स्थिरति पदा हो जाएगी इसका अनुमान आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है। अगर किसी बीमार आदमी को अस्पताल में कहीं बाहर गाड़ी से ले जाना हो तो उसकी क्या हालत होगी, इसका अनुमान लगाना कठिन नहीं है। मई महीने में स्ट्राइक हुई थी। उस बक्त दवा दारू के लिए जाने वाले लोग भी रास्ते में ही मर जाते थे, अस्पताल तक तो पहुँच नहीं पाते थे। मैं भी समझता

हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। हम सब लोगों को इस पर सोच विचार करना है। क्या रेलवे विभाग में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन्हीं की बैलफेयर को हम को सोचना है या सारे देश के जो लोग हैं, जो रेलवे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जो क्या देते हैं, जिनकी बजह से रेले चलती हैं उन के बैलफेयर की बात भी हमें सोचनी है? आम लोग जो काम करते हैं कल कारखानों में तथा अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन करते हैं, या जो व्यापार करते हैं, या जो खेती बाड़ी करते हैं, उनकी आमदनी को आप देखें। उन में से किसी की भी आमदनी आज उतनी नहीं है जितनी गड़ चार में काम करने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारी की है, उस से कम ही है। मुझे मालूम है हमारे यहां के लोग भी रेलवे विभाग में बहुत काम करते हैं, लोकों में भी काम करते हैं और लोकों में काम करने वाले ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो पंद्रह-पंद्रह सौ रुपया तक महीना पाते हैं। उनके मुकाबले में जो पढ़ लिख कर आई० ए० एम० बतते हैं उन से भी ज्यादा तनब्बाह पाने वाले लोग यहां हैं। फिर उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता भी नहीं है और उन्होंने अध्ययन बंगरह भी नहीं किया है और ऐसे लोग भी इन में हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पेशा एक प्रिवेलेज्ड पेशा है। रेलवे में काम करने वाले लोगों के साथ-न्साथ हमें देश के लोगों के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हमन ऐसा किया और इनके साथ सख्ती नहीं की तो देश का काम ठप पड़ जायगा।

पिछले दिनों जब देश में अम्र की कमी थी और अकाल की स्थिति पैदा होने वालों थी

“उम्” वक्त हमारे रेल मंडी महोदय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी ने अपनी प्रशासनिक योग्यता, अपनी मृदु भाविता और लोगों के साथ मिलजुल कर काम करने की बजह से देश के कोने कोने में अन्न पहुंचाने में सफलता प्राप्त की और इसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। रेल कर्मचारी और रेल विभाग में काम करने वाले लोग भी इसके लिए धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। खराब काम करने वाले अगर अच्छा काम भी करते हैं तो उसके लिए उन को धन्यवाद न दिया जाए और उनकी प्रशंसा उसके लिए न की जाए तो यह ज्यादती होगी। लेकिन वस्तु-स्थिति जो है उस को हमें आंखों से ग्रोंझल नहीं करना है। रेलवे की समस्या देश की समस्या है। रेलें सुचारू रूप से चलनी चाहियें। उस में अगर कोई बाधा ढालता है तो ऐसे लोगों को एंटी-सोशल लोग ही कहा जाएगा। लोगों को मारने वाले ये लोग हैं। जिस तरह से जहर की सुई दी जाती है, वैसी ही यह सुई है। पिछले दिनों जब हड्डताल चल रही थी तो शादी की बरात जो उस में जा रही थी वह शादी के दूसरे दिन डैस्टीनेशन पर पहुंची। अब यह एंटी-सोशल एक्ट नहीं है तो क्या है?

पांडे जी ने एक और बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि रेलवे विभाग में काम करने वाले लोग भी देश भवत हैं। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ उनको सुचारू रास्ते से भटकाने वाले जो लोग हैं, जो नेतृत्व देने वाले लोग हैं, उन का इस

में दोष है। वे उन को गलत रास्ते पर ले जाते हैं। ऐसे लोगों का बेराब होगी, जनता उनका बेराब करेगी और इनको सही रास्ते पर आना होगा।

तिवारी जी के भाषण को मैंने सुना है। एक बात का मुझे दुख है। मैंने उन के भाषणों को बराबर देखा है। मैंने पाया है कि सारे देश में घूम-धाम कर के वह बराबर स्टीमर के लोअर ढैक के केटरिंग पर चले जाते हैं जहां गरीब लोग इस काम को करते हैं। उन्हीं के बिल्ड वह बराबर बोलते हैं। उस से आगे वह बढ़ नहीं सकते हैं उन को उम्र के हिसाब से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये।

17.19 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I participate in this debate at this stage only to make two points. The first one that occurs to me is that at the root of much of the troubles that the railways seem to be facing is—

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Railway Minister!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The whole Opposition would perhaps heartily agreed with him. An analysis of the present situation shows that there is dissatisfaction and discontent among the railwaymen. Naturally the question that arises is: what is being done to bring about satisfaction and contentment among the Railwaymen. We have lost a record number of man days. Never perhaps in the history of the Railways, after Independence, had we lost so many man-days. What exactly does the Government propose to do about it? What

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

have the two Railwaymen Federations been saying about it? What are the points of difference so far as the Railway administration and the two Federations are concerned?

Before I make the second point I should like to make it clear that, generally, I do not want to refer to any individual case in the services and if I do so it is with utmost reluctance and without any ill-will or prejudice to the officer concerned. It has come to my notice that there has been an irregular promotion and extention of service of the Deputy Financial Commissioner Mr. Bhandari. He may be a very good officer. I really do not want to say anything against him, but it has been brought to my notice that the Financial Commissioner Mr. Sundarerajan was to retire later in the month of December, 1973 and the Deputy Financial Commissioner was to retire in the month of November, 1973. Maybe Mr. Bhandari's services have been excellent and his record has been impeccable. But the person who was due to retire earlier had been promoted to the post of the Financial Commissioner. He had also been granted two years' extension. One would like to know what factors weighted with the hon. Minister in granting him not only promotion but two years' extension, although he was to have retired earlier than the Financial Commissioner?

These are the two points on which I wanted some clarification and I am grateful to you for having given me time for it.

17.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FIXATION OF EX-FACTORY PRICES OF LEVY SUGAR OF 1973-74 PRODUCTION

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Taking into account the revised Cost Schedules recommended by the Tariff Commission in its latest Report (Oc-

tober, 1973) on the Cost Structure of the Sugar Industry, and the estimated duration of the crushing season, recovery of sugar, etc., the Government have revised the ex-factory prices of levy sugar of 1973-74 production in the various zones as required under section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Sub-section (6) of section 3 of the same Act requires that every Order made under this section should be laid before both the Houses of Parliament, as soon as may be, after it is made. Accordingly, I lay on the Table of the House a copy of order No. G.S.R. 522-E|Ess. Com. Sugar dated the 14th December, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8024 73.]

These revised prices should have normally resulted in an increase in the uniform retail price of levy sugar for the consumers all over India by about 10 paise per kilogram. The Government of India have, however, decided to maintain the consumers' price of levy sugar unchanged at the existing level of Rs. 2.15 per kilogram throughout the country by reducing the excise duty on levy sugar from 26 per cent to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. To offset the loss of revenue arising consequently, the excise duty on free sale sugar has been raised from 30 per cent to 37.5 per cent *ad valorem*, which is the maximum permissible under the Central Excise Tariff.

A reference was made this morning to lapsed quantity of levy sugar being diverted by the Food Corporation for sale in the open market. Under the existing instructions, lapsed quantities of levy sugar are taken into the Central pool and re-allotted by my Ministry only as levy sugar and not allowed to be sold as free sale sugar in the open market.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Why does not the minister express regret for not having come before the House earlier with this notification?

श्री अटल विहारी वारपेयी (वालियर) : सभापति महोदय, आज सबरे दो मामले खड़े किये गये थे। एक तो यह कि जब पालियामेंट की बैठक हो रही थी, तो इस तरह एक्साइज इयूटी को बढ़ाने का फ़सला क्यों किया गया। दूसरा यह कि जो फ़सला किया गया था, उस के बारे में आज प्रातःकाल संसद् को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया—सभा-पटल पर वह आदेश नहीं रखा गया—सभा पटल पर वह आये हैं। वह देर से आये हैं, लेकिन फिर भी दुरुस्त नहीं आये हैं। वड़प्पन की बात यह थी कि जो गलती हुई है, उस के लिए वह माफ़ी मांगते।

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है, उस में उन्होंने दो कानूनों का उल्लेख किया है, एक तो एसेशल कामोडीज एक्ट और दूसरा एक्साइज इयूटी के बारे में। उन दोनों के तहत जो आंदोलन का नोटिफिकेशन जारी किये जाते हैं, उन को सदन के समने जल्द से जल्द रखने का प्रावधान है। 14 दिसम्बर को सदन उठने के बाद यह निष्ठा हुआ है। उन्होंने इस बात की कोई सफाई नहीं की है कि उन्होंने आज सबरे 12 बजे यह वक्तव्य, या यह नोटिफिकेशन, या यह आदेश सदन के समन क्यों नहीं रखा।

जब इस में विलम्ब हो जाता है, खास-कर टैक्सेशन के मामले में, तो उन को इस विलम्ब के लिए जरूरी माफ़ी मांगनी चाहिये। अगर वह माफ़ी मांगते, तो हम सोच सकते थे।

उन्होंने यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि राजन की दुकानों पर जो चीनी मिलती है, उस का दाम नहीं बढ़ा है। लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि खुले बाजार में जो चीनी मिलती है, उस का दाम कितना बढ़ेगा। लैंप्स्ट क्वोटा के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि उस को सेंट्रल प्लू में लिया जाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सारे आंकड़े सदन के सामने रखेंगे कि लेवी शूगर का कितना क्वोटा हर महीने रिलीज़ किया जाता है? मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार शादी-विवाह के दिनों में, पूजा के अवसर पर और जिन महीनों में इद या दिवाली आती है, उन में चीनी जानबूझ कर कम रिलीज़ की जाती है, ताकि खुले बाजार में चीनी का भाव ऊंचा उठे। उन्होंने इस बात का कोई खुलासा नहीं किया है। अगर वह चीनी के माहवार क्वोटे, जो रिलीज़ किये जाते हैं, और लैंप्स्ट क्वोटे के आंकड़े देंगे, तभी इस सदन को संतोष होगा।

श्री एस० एम० बनबौं (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, आज सुबह जब यह सवाल श्री मिश्र ने उठाया, तो विरोधी दल के तकरीबन सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया था कि अगर सरकार को शुक्रवार को इस बारे में फ़सला करता था, तो मंत्री महोदय 6 बजे तक सदन में वक्तव्य दे सकते थे। मेरी समझ में नहीं माता कि पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाने हों या चीनी के, उन के बारे में रात का फ़सला क्यों लेते हैं। यह फ़सला शुक्रवार को लिया गया, यह जानते हुए भी कि शनिवार और इतवार को सदन को

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

बैठक नहीं होगी। मंत्री महोदय ने आज सबेरे भी इस नोटिफिकेशन को सदन के टेबल पर नहीं रखा।

मंत्री महोदय काफी बुत्तुर्ग हैं। माफ़ी का सवाल नहीं है। माफ़ तो हम कर चुके हैं। मैं इस बारे में आप को रूलिंग चाहता हूँ कि आगर एक्साइज इयूटी की माफ़त टक्सेशन बढ़ाने की बात हो, तो उस को इस तरह नोटिफिकेशन या ग्राहंडर के द्वारा न बढ़ाया जाये, वर्ना पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी पर से लोगों का विश्वास उठ जायेगा। किसी दिन यह भी हो सकता है कि बजाय इस के कि फाइनेंस बिल वह यहाँ पर फरवरी के सेशन में या बजट सेशन में लाएं, सारी एक्साइज इयूटी ऐसे ही लगा दें और उस के बाद आकर हम यहाँ उस का पोस्ट-मार्टम करें। तो यह पार्लियामेंट हाउस है कि या पोस्ट-मार्टम हाउस? यह पद्धति के खिलाफ है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जो को चाहिए कि वह आइन्डा के लिए विश्वास दिलाएं कि आगे ऐसा काम नहीं होगा।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I have to raise two or three points for the consideration of the Chair. In the morning the hon. Minister said that it was within his administrative authority to raise the duty. One would like to know what is the provision in the Constitution which arms the Government with this administrative authority.

Secondly, even if there is administrative authority with the Government, then one would expect that the

notification would be placed on the Table of the House. Since it was not done, there has been breach of privilege and contempt of the House. And no contempt of the House can be retrospectively condoned. The breach has occurred, the offence has been committed. What is the kind of relief that the Chair proposes to give to the House for the offence that has been committed against the House? There is no ill-will against the Minister and there is nothing personal in it. But since the contempt of the House has been committed, we thought that the Minister would come forward with sincere apology for not having placed the notification on the Table of the House at the earliest opportunity which they had and not at 5.30 p.m. in the evening when they had the whole day. Therefore, the Chair has to tell us whether there can be any justification, any ground for the Minister not coming before the House with sincere apology for a lapse on his part and whether the Government have got the administrative authority which the Minister claims.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, if you will see the proceedings of the morning session, you will find that the Minister had categorically stated "I do not know why the notification was not put before the House". Even now he has made no reference to that point. Sir, you should find out from him why he has refused to give an explanation on that point.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): The Minister has given no explanation why he is laying the notification on the Table three days late.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, you will recall that in the proceedings this morning some of us have specifically stated that the Chair should also tell the Government that they had committed

a serious lapse in not bringing the matter before the House. The question of the power of the Government to issue a notification is not challenged. We realise that they have the inherent right under the Act. But the point is why they did not inform the House at the earliest opportunity. Lastly, if Shri Madhu Limaye had not invited the attention of the House and the Government, perhaps, they would not have come forward with a statement. What is the answer to that point?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I have already pointed out to the hon. House that this order was passed under the Essential Commodities Act. According to the provisions of that Act, the notification has to be laid on the Table at the earliest possible opportunity. I was expecting that it could be placed on the Table this morning. But because some number was not available from the press, it could not be done today morning. As soon as the number was available, it was placed on the Table. I can assure the House that it was not intended to show any disrespect to the House and at the earliest possible opportunity I have taken the suggestion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you go on to the next item, I want to bring one point to your notice (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He said that it was not his intention. we can take that. But what is the difficulty on his part in expressing an unqualified apology for it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not necessary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why? He should have come before the House. This is an offence against the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has explained the position to the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is an offence against the House. You have to reprimand the Minister. You have to pass some remarks against it.

17.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. MEETRUT INCIDENTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I beg to lay the statement regarding Meerut incidents on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri T. A. Pai to lay the statement on the Table of the House....(Interruptions).

The Home Minister has placed a statement regarding Meerut incidents on the Table of the House. I asked him to lay it on the Table of the House. It will be circulated.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्रा द्वारा पेपरी : सभापति महेदय, वह क्या रखा जा रहा है? हम इस पर चर्चा की मांग कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महेदय : वह आप फिर कीजिएगा।

Shri T.A. Pai to make a statement regarding acquisition of Alcock Ashdown Company Limited. You lay it on the Table of the House. (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : यह बयान किस चीज के ऊपर हो रहे हैं? इन्हें से न किया जाय, एक एक बयान को पढ़ा जाय। हम लोगों को दिलचस्पी है इन सारे विषयों में, इन को मंत्री महोदय पढ़ें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is reading it out.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Unless the House grants him the permission to lay it on the Table of the House, it will have to be read out.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): The Home Minister is making an important statement. It is not in the Order Paper. He makes it only because it is a matter of importance and urgency. Let him read it out so that we may understand what it is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The statement is regarding Meerut incidents. He has placed it on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*). I am not going to allow any questions on that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him read it out.

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्रा : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप को स्मरण होगा जब दंगों की बात दूरी थी तो यह कहा गया था कि इलाहाबाद और मेरठ दोनों जगहों के दंगों के बारे में गृह मंत्री महोदय वक्तव्य दें और स्पीकर महोदय ने इसी तरह का निर्देश जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है गृह मंत्रालय को दिया था। लेकिन अभी आप कह रहे हैं कि वक्तव्य केवल मेरठ के बारे में है। तो क्या यह समझा जाय कि इलाहाबाद के बारे में अलग वक्तव्य आएगा?

संभाषित महोदय : यह तो आप उन से मालूम कोजिए।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : जो स्पीकर की तरफ से सूचना मिली थी उस में मेरठ के संबंध में ही यह कहा गया था और आज का दिन निश्चय किया गया था। फिर जब हम

ने पता लगा था कि किस समय तो कहा गया कि पांच बजे के बाद। तो पांच बजे से ही मैं इसी उद्देश्य से यहां बैठा हुआ हूँ। अगर आप के पास समय हो तो मुझे पढ़ने में कोई शार्पिति नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, Government view with profound concern the most unfortunate disturbances which have occurred in some parts of Meerut Town from the 11th to the 13th December 1973. The Prime Minister and I have been keeping in continuous touch with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and whatever assistance was required by them to restore normalcy was made available.

According to information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh these disturbances arose out of a minor scuffle in Gudri Bazar on the 11th December, 1973 between some persons belonging to different communities. The miscreants aggravated the situation resulting in damage to three shops by arson and loot and one person being killed. When the police reached the scene of occurrence, the rioters were indulging in extensive brickbatting and violence and to disperse them, the police had to resort to firing. Curfew was immediately imposed in the Police Station Kotwali and Delhi Gate areas from 1.30 P.M. to 4 P.M. and, later in the afternoon dusk to dawn curfew was imposed in the whole town. During the night of December 11-12, 1973 no untoward incident happened but there were some serious incidents on the morning of 12th necessitating the reimposition of curfew until 4 P.M. Between 4 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. when curfew was relaxed, some incidents of stabbing again took place. Curfew was again clamped down in the whole town on the evening of 12th. However on the night of 12th, there were serious incidents of violation of curfew and vio-

lence. On one occasion when the police reached the spot, they were surrounded by a mob and attacked. They had to open fire to disperse the mob. During the period from 10 to 11-30 A.M. on 13th, when curfew was relaxed, some instances of stabbing came to be reported. The town continued to be under curfew during the remainder of the day on 13th. The situation started improving thereafter though as a precautionary measure, curfew orders continued to be in force in the affected parts of the city on the 14th and 15th. Thereafter, partially, the curfew has been gradually removed. That is, on the 16th, curfew was lifted for three hours; on the 17th the curfew was lifted for six hours from 8.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M., in the two police station areas. In the rest of the city, curfew has been lifted from 8.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. No incident has been reported after the 13th and the situation is stated to be normal.

It is a matter of deep regret that 8 persons have lost their lives in the disturbances. Over 70 persons including 25 of the police personnel are reported to have received injuries. Monetary relief is being provided to the families of the victims of the riots. Adequate police reinforcements have been made available to the district authorities and it has been impressed upon them by the State Government that firm and prompt action should be taken to maintain normalcy in the town. All other District Magistrates in Uttar Pradesh have also been alerted by the State Government to remain vigilant and take all necessary precautionary measures.

17.45. hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACQUISITION OF
 ALCOCK ASHDOWN COMPANY
 LTD.

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

The High Court of Bombay met today to consider the Receiver's proposal for confirmation of sale on the basis of bids received for the different properties of Alcock Ashdown in Bombay and Bhavnagar. An affidavit has been filed on behalf of the Government of India that, in view of the Act having come into force the context for confirmation of sale did not survive. The Court agreed with the view and said that there was no question of confirmation of sale in the context of the Act which had been passed by Parliament in terms of which all properties in the two undertakings had vested in Government of India. Some creditors wanted to see the Act in order that they could raise their objections as to its validity. The Court said that it would hear their objections only on the 19th of December. A specific authorisation under Section 5(2) authorising Mazagon Docks to take over the properties from the Official Receiver on behalf of the Government of India has been issued.

श्री मधु सिम्ये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, जिस हरिजन को जिन्दा जलाया गया था, उस पर दीक्षित जी का व्याप कब होगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि एक ही का आवेश हुआ था। 18 दिन पहले जो शुक्रवार था, मैंने अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही, बिजनेस पर बोलते हुए कहा था। 18 दिन इंतजार करते हुए हो चुके हैं — क्या हरिजन की जान की कोई कीमत नहीं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : मुझे पता नहीं है — अध्यक्ष महोदय की ओर से क्या निर्देश हुआ है। मैं पता लगाउंगा और जैसा उन्होंने कहा होगा वैसा कहूँगा।

श्री मधु सिम्ये : हम तो जानकारी चाहते हैं।

श्री उमा शंकर बीकित : मैंने उसी का
का उत्तर दिया ।

RESOLUTION RE. INTERIM REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1973-74 AND STATEMENT RE. STRIKE BY LOCO RUNNING STAFF—Contd.

श्री नाथूर म अहिरवर (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे का जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उस का समर्वन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, समय विचिपि बहुत थोड़ा है, किर भी कुछ बते अप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

इस बजट में बताया गया है कि पिछ्ले क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान दिया जायगा । हम देखते हैं कि आप ने इस्टन्स रेलवे में नई लाइन का सर्वे कराया है, उत्तरी ओन में भी सर्वे हुआ है, गुजरात में भी सर्वे हुआ है, दक्षिण में भी सर्वे हुए हैं, लेकिन देश के बीच का जो हिस्सा है, मध्य प्रदेश, वह एक ऐसा अभागा प्रदेश है कि वहाँ पर कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनाई जा रही है । इस क्षेत्र के एक तरफ से रेलवे लाइन निकलती है, लेकिन जिस क्षेत्र से दो-तिहाई हरिजन, आदिवासी बसते हैं उस क्षेत्र की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है । गुना-मधी लाइन अधूरी पड़ी है, बस्तर की बाला डिला की रेलवे लाइन को भी टाला जा रहा है । विसाखापत्नम में जो स्टील प्लांट लगा है, वहाँ ट्रक से लोहा जा रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस का सर्वे किया जाय ।

सैकड़ों क्षेत्रों से मध्य भारत का बुद्देल-खण्ड क्षेत्र डाकुओं से पीड़ित रहा है । पिछले

दिनों सरकार के प्रयत्न से वहाँ के डाकुओं ने आत्मसमर्पण किया लेकिन वहाँ की जो डाकूसमस्या थी, वह आर्थिक कठिनाई की वजह से थी, यदि वहाँ की माली हासत में सुधार न आया, उद्योग धन्दे न लगाये गये तो वह समस्या फिर बैसी हो जायगी । मध्य भारत की नेंगे जेज लाइन को ब्राउ जेज बनाया जाय । इस के साथ ही ललितपुर से टीकमगढ़, पन्ना, सतना के लिये 1930 में रेलवे लाइन के लिये सर्वे हुआ था, वहाँ सर्वे के पत्थर आज भी गड़े हुए हैं, लेकिन रेलवे लाइन अभी तक नहीं बनी । रेलवे मिनिस्टर की तरफ से कई दफा कहा गया कि इस लाइन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायगा, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भी इस लाइन के लिये अपना प्रस्ताव आप के पास भेजा था । उन्होंने एक दूसरी लाइन दमोह से टीकमगढ़-छतरपुर, खज्जराहो, बांदा के लिये भी अपना प्रस्ताव आप के पास भेजा था । इस लाइन के बन जाने से कलकत्ते से संभासान्न जोड़ा जा सकता है, लेकिन इस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान अभी तक नहीं गया है । यदि इन लाइनों की स्वीकृति आप की तरफ से गिर जाय तो इस क्षेत्र का विकास हो सकता है, अनेकों नये उद्योग-धन्दे खुल सकते हैं । बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में सब से ज्यादा गेहूं टीकमगढ़ में पैदा होता है, अनेकों खनिज पदार्थ निकलते हैं—इसलिये यदि इस क्षेत्र में उद्योग-धन्दों को प्रवर्द्धना है तो इस रेलवे लाइन का होना बहुत जरूरी है । कम से कम इन्हाँ तो करदें कि ललितपुर, टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर और पन्ना, सतना का सर्वे करादें, बाद में जब काइनेन्सेज हों, तब उस काम को कराये ।

आज देश में जो रेलवे की स्ट्राइक चल रही है इससे देश की प्रगति में बहुत बाधा पड़ी है। विरोधी राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्य के लिये ऐसा करा रही हैं। उनको चाहिए कि जनता की तकलीफ को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस हडताल को बन्द कराये और जनता को भी चाहिये कि ऐसी पार्टियों का साथ छोड़े।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): At the outset I must thank the hon. Members who have participated in this debate, especially for the contribution that has been made on the issue of financial difficulties and the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. I would also like to express my sense of gratitude to Shri B. S. Murthy, the Chairman of the Railway Convention Committee and other members of the committee. They have done a really good job and have focussed pointed attention of the Parliament, the Government and the Railway administration to the unsatisfactory position of the Indian Railways.

The Indian Railways this year, as some hon. Members have rightly remarked, are passing through a real crisis not only a crisis out of the industrial relations but also on the financial front. The finances of the Indian Railways are really bad and perhaps may become worse after a few months.

We had started the last year of the Fourth Plan with a cumulative deficit of about Rs. 9 crores. But, what is the position to-day? To-day's position is that we have an added financial liabilities of about Rs. 140 or 147 crores in the sense that our liability for the current year, as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission is about Rs. 58 crores; then about

Rs. 36 crores as a result of the three dearness allowance increases given and then due to losses accruing on account of the loco strikes. Therefore, I must confess before the House that the financial position of the Indian Railways is far from being satisfactory. And, naturally, in this difficult situation we need the support of the House and the support of the hon. Members to tide over the problems. So far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned as I have stated earlier, these are very modest demands mainly on two or three points. One was in regard to power traction. I have not much time to say about all the demands except to refer to some of the questions that have been raised by some hon. Members about their zones and constituencies. I will take them first and then towards the end I will come to industrial relations or the question of labour.

Shri Parashar wanted construction of Nangal-Galwara line and he said if it is not economical at least 50 k.m. may be taken up. I cannot commit anything at this stage but I must say that Himachal deserves some special attention and we will have to do something about Himachal. But it depends upon the availability of funds, the funds that we get for new lines from the Planning Commission with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee raised the question of Taj Express. He wanted it to be extended upto Jhansi and Gwalior. I am told that there is no accommodation for terminal at Jhansi and Gwalior and at this stage I will not be able to give him any assurance about Taj Express.

Shri Mavalankar wanted gauge conversion of Delhi-Sabarmati line from M.G. to B.G. The survey has been carried out for this project and the report is under examination.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Shri Jagannath Mishra ji raised some question about North Bihar, especially about Jhanjharpur to Loukaha-bazaar.

A survey has been made and the whole proposal is under consideration. Hasanpur-Sakri line survey is in progress for restoration of Nirmali-Saravagarh line, we have to have a bridge across Kosi river which is very costly and I cannot commit myself at this stage about it.

Then, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra ji said something. He has gone away. He raised the question of the appointment of the Financial Commissioner. I would like to tell him that Shri Saundararajan was due to retire on 17th December 1972, but was granted a years extension. He proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on 1st December, 1973. Shri Bhandari an officer of Indian Railway Accounts Service had been earmarked in August 1972 to succeed Shri Soundararajan. This was done in August, 1972 itself, because, he was actually granted leave preparatory to retirement at that time. These facts show that Shri Shyamnandan Mishra ji has not been correctly informed about the situation.

About the financial position I have stated that it is far from satisfactory. There have been increases in Dearness allowance and then there was this strike by the loco staff. The main thing is the fall in revenue earnings, and this year upto the end of October to estimate a fall of Ra. 52 crores in revenue earning. The financial position of Indian Railways is really far from satisfactory or whatever we call it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee wanted to know the progress of the underground railway project in Calcutta that is, the Metropolitan railway. The work is divided into 19 sections and contracts

for these sections have been awarded, and two more are under finalisation. Contracts for obtaining Soviet know-how for the project have also been finalised. And, therefore, it is not that we are not keen or serious about the project. We are very keen and serious about it and the project should go according to the schedule.

Now, Sir, I shall come to the construction work in the Haldwani area. The question was also asked by some other hon. Members about this. I would only say that the work is not in hand at the moment. Some people have been saying that there is no thinking in the Railway Board and the Minister has no time to think about the problems of the railways.

So far as Railway Board is concerned, it is very unfair to say like that. They are a hard working lot. There was no occasion when I found anything wanting in them. I do not want to give an alibi for myself. We have given thought in the Railway Board. I am trying to do my best in the railways. But, if the House or the hon. Members feel like that, I cannot help that. I must say that the railways do not suffer from any differences. Some hon. Members perhaps, Shri Banerjee—suggested that we should convene a meeting of all the unions and the two federations and discuss the industrial relations in the railways. This is a suggestion but I cannot commit anything at this stage. But, I do feel that the whole question of industrial relations in the railways needs a new thinking and a new approach is necessary. I am in full agreement when it is said that it could not be the monopoly only of these two Federations who are there at the moment. At this stage, I cannot ignore them also because they have got members of over 8 lakhs out

of 14 lakhs. And they have been doing useful service. They have done a useful job. I cannot undermine their importance. I am grateful to these organisations. At the same time I am not going to fail those workers who are not affiliated to these two Federations. Something has got to be done. The whole industrial relations in the railways have got to be thoroughly discussed. I have been thinking about it. I, sometime in January, propose to convene a conference of these two Federations, ourselves and other people representing the labour, and I would also invite the Labour Minister to come to that conference and discuss this question thoroughly because the time has come when we cannot afford to take any risk about the industrial relations in the railways. I request the hon. Members, especially, the Members of the Opposition to help us in the present crisis. I seek their cooperation. So far as loco men are concerned, I have done my best; the Government has done their best. Even then if some difficulties are there I can only say that this is a bad luck. It is time that we got together and I would seek your cooperation to use your good offices to help us out of the present crisis. This is the time when we cannot afford to take any risk. Some gentlemen have complained that people who are going to Howrah could not reach there and have been detained. It is a fact that this happens when there is locomen's strike. Because of this, even Shri Vajpayee's train was late by six hours and he could not reach there. The Board Chairman or Members of Parliament, anxious as they are, cannot drive the train. It can be done only by the locomen. They have got to be satisfied. There cannot be any two opinion about it. Whether we have done something or not, that is a point. It is my honest effort and honest endeavour to see that the genuine grievances of the locomen are attended to; not only their problems but also the problems of drivers and station masters are also attended to

by me, and whatever is possible is done. This is our approach to the whole problem. If one expects that everything should be done overnight, it is not possible. In my statement I have stated that, and, I think, Shri Vajpayee also referred to the recommendations of Miabhoj Tribunal—Shri Miabhoj was a retired judge who was appointed to go into the problems. He recommended that the total hours of work be reduced from 14 hours to twelve hours. He wanted that this should be done as quickly as possible. The maximum period for doing this is eight years according to him. I have suggested three years. There is a physical difficulty in this. Not that there is no will on my part. I am prepared to do it if I can. There are some arrangements which should be made and some people should be trained for the purpose. Some difficulties come in the way because we cannot have ten hours' work for all the locomen. As far as this is concerned, as I said earlier, for the Mail and Express Trains from 1st December it has been made. By March, we shall be able to finish this work. We shall also take over passenger trains. This year we will go to the goods trains also. Therefore, a beginning has been made already, and whichever train may be left over, as for example, passenger and goods trains, I say that a beginning will be made this year, if possible before 31st March, 1974, but the whole thing can be completed in about three years' time. I shall be very frank with the House. I cannot give any undertaking on this point that it will be done in two months' time or three months' time or in 90 days' time as my loco friends have been talking about, because that is not practicable. If it is practicable and workable, I can only say to the House that they will not find me wanting. I am all serious about it. I want to do it, and I shall do it, but the question is one of physical difficulty. If something could be found and it is suggested to me that we

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

could do it like this, I am prepared to accept the suggestion, provided it is workable. They must suggest something workable. Let them not talk about those things which are not workable. The suggestion has got to be a workable one. It is easy to make a suggestion, but it is not that easy to implement the suggestion.

18.00 hrs.

Again, I would appeal to the locomen. I have nothing much to say but I would appeal to them that they should go back to their duty. I know their grievances. They themselves had suggested the Shafi Qureshi Committee. I did not suggest the name of Mr. Shafi Qureshi for the chairmanship of that committee. The name came from the locomen themselves. They wanted the committee to be set up under the chairmanship of a political person, and they suggested the name of my colleague Mr. Shafi Qureshi. The committee had five meetings. Mr. Shafi Qureshi has put all heart into it, and he has been trying his best to solve the problem and help the locomen. The committee has fixed the next meeting on 17th January, 1974. The date was decided by them. When the whole thing is in the process of negotiation, was it fair on their part to have gone on strike in this manner? I would pose just one question. Fifteen days back when they had adjourned, they should have said 'Look here, there is not going to be any solution. We part company', and then they could have declared that the negotiation was not going to be successful and if they had done that, they would have had every right to give notice and go on strike. Of course, as regards going on strike also, as my hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma has pointed out, there are some rules to be observed by the trade unions. For if the Trade Unions Act gives some rights, it gives certain obligations also. I am just repeating

what Shri A. P. Sharma has pointed out already. The Railway Administration or any other administration or management will expect from their employees at least the elementary principles of the Trade Union Act to be observed. They must give at least two weeks' notice. But in this case, not even five hours' notice, not even two hours' notice, not even a telephone call was made to me saying 'Look here, Mr. Mishra, you are not listening to us, and so, we are going on strike from such and such a date'.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I would point out that....

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I am not yielding, Sir. Let me finish my point.

Before I conclude, I would like to repeat that whatever commitments I had made at the time of the August strike, that is, the strike on 13th August had been implemented. If anything is left out, and if any individual case has not been attended to, let hon. Members please bring it to my notice, and I shall attend to it, and I can give this assurance or this commitment to the House that if any case has been left out, or if anybody has been victimised, I shall look into it. I would like to say that whatever was possible has been done, and I give my commitment here that if there is any individual case left out, it will be looked into.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: On a point of order....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member sit down please. First, he wanted to interfere, and when the hon. Minister has not yielded, he has started on a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am raising this point of order because the matter is very serious. I want to urge this upon the hon. Minister. My point of order is that the hon. Minister is misleading the House, and that is the statement that he has been making from the very start...

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Is it a point of order?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I appeal to the hon. Members as well as the hon. Minister to know the seriousness of the situation, because the trains are already dislocated; and a forty-eight hours' ultimatum has been given by the chairman of the All India Loco Running Staff Association that throughout India, the strike will spread. We are having the debate here in this context. So, let not anyone take these things lightly....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not make a speech. By saying that it is a point of order he has said that the hon. Minister has misled the House. I may tell him that the hon. Minister is not misleading the House. He has placed his cards on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have had a talk with the hon. Deputy Minister himself, and he knows that the general secretary of the Western Railway loco-running Staff....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is too much. He has made his point already. I have already said that this is no point of order. Now, let him resume his seat.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You have not allowed me to clear the point....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has made his point already.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing him. He is speaking now without permission. So there will be no noting of his observations.

**Not recorded.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मानकीय देस उप-मंत्री का जवाब भी नहीं लिखा जायगा क्या?

सभापति महोदय : लिखा जायगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर अगर उनका सिखा जायगा तो इनका लिखे उनका जवाब क्यों लिखा जायगा?

सभापति महोदय : मैं सोचता था आप अनरीक्षनेवत नहीं होंगे। हमने उन को पाइंट आफ़ फाईर उठाने दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद वह स्वीच करने लगे। हमने कहा कि आप स्वीच न दीजिये। अब एक नई बात है मिसलीडिंग जो मिसलीडिंग नहीं है कह उन्होंने कैलेन्फर्मर्ड किया। हमने कहा कि उनको बदल आपनी सीट रिस्यूम करनी चाहिये। लेकिन वह लंबवर दे रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर कुरेशी साहब उस बात का जवाब दे रहे हैं।

रेस मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी) : नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी; आप एक मिनट मुझे दीजिये। आपको याद होया मैंने आपने भाषण में कहा था (ध्यानानन) सभापति जी, यह बिना बैक के गाड़ी चलाते हैं तो हम क्या करें।

सभापति जी, मैंने आपने भाषण में एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया था। वह मुद्दा मने स्वीकर सहृदय की इजाजत से पहले भी उठाया था। उत्तर प्रदेश के वित्त मंत्री, श्री नारायण इत तिवारी ने यह घोषणा की है कि कुमाऊँ से जोड़ने वाली मीटर गेज को ब्लौड गेज में बदलने का फ़ैसला सरकार ने कर लिया है। मैंने आभी कहा था कि डिमान्ड्स आफ़ ब्रान्ट्स में नहीं है। पिछले बजट में भी यह नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा कोई फ़ैसला किया है तो सदन में उस का ऐलान होना चाहिए।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : मेरे ख्याल से तो ऐसा फँसला अभी तक नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paras 60, 70, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 79 contained in the Interim Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance and General Finance which was presented to Parliament on 11th December, 1973.

"That this House further directs that the action taken by Government on the other recommendations made in the Report should be reported to the Committee".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall take item 11.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सभापति महोदय, मैंने बोलना है, मैंने नोटिस दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : अभी तो डिमान्ड्स पृष्ठ की जा रही हैं। जब उस की बारी आयेगी तो आप अवश्य बोलेंगे।

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the following demands entered

in the second column thereof—Demands Nos. 1, 2, 4 to 10, 14 and 15".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 12.
Shri L. N. Mishra.

18.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
No. 4 BILL,* 1973

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I introduce** the Bill.

I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

*Published in Gazette of India 17-12-1973.

Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated

**Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

श्री मधु सिंहपे (बांका) : मैं बहुत ही कम शब्दों में अपना भावण खत्म कर दूँगा। इन्होंने कुंपन के बारे में, पूर्ण के बारे में इस में एक डिमांड रखी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में तेल के बारे में जो घटनाएं हो रहीं हैं उनका ख्याल न करते हुये इन्होंने डीजलाइज़ेशन का अपना कार्यक्रम बनाया है। क्या अभी भी वह जर्गे? क्या अभी भी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे? जमालपुर वर्क्ष-माप में इन्होंने स्टीम लोकोमोटिव का काम बन्द करना शुरू कर दिया था। अब धूमा फिरा कर फिर स्टीम लोकोमोशन पर आ रहे हैं। जल्दी नहीं जर्गे और कोयले की बैदावार के बारे में और उसकी मूवमेंट के बारे में यदि सम्बुद्धित कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे तो खत्मता सामने है। डीजलाइज़ेशन को छोड़ दीजिये। इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन भी छोड़ना पड़ेगा। स्टीम लोकोमोशन को भी छोड़ना पड़ेगा और बैलगाड़ी और बच्ची के जमाने से भी पीछे शाब्द पदयात्रा के जमाने में वापिस आना पड़ेगा। अटल जी और इंदिरा जी को भी और पीछे जाना पड़ेगा। इसके बारे में एक लम्बान की नीति, पूर्ण के बारे में, ईंधन के बारे में इनको सदन के सामने रखनी चाहिए। कम से कम उसकी स्परेखा तो बतानी चाहिए।

इन्होंने विरोधी दलों को मदद के लिये कहा है रेलों को सुचारू ढंग से चलाने के लिये। मैं कहूँगा कि रेल मजदूरों से, उनकी फड़ेलांज से, उनके संगठनों से आप बात करें। आप उम्मा मामला पे कमिशन में क्यों देते हैं। मैं इसका धूर से विरोध करता रहा हूँ। रेलों को व्यापारिक संस्थान के रूप में आप चला दें। कलेक्टिव बारोनिंग मजदूर करें लेकिन जो समझौता हो मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि ट्रेड यूनियंज में यह हिम्मत हो कि उसको वे कार्यान्वित भी करें। मैं आस्वासन चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम कोयला, रेलवे, इस्पात और विजली से आप धूसखोरी को, भाई भतीजावाद को एक दम सीमा पार कर देंगे। अगर मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इन चार उद्दोगों को बख्तरे (अवबोधन) चीनी का मामला अभी आपने देखा है। लेकिन मेरी केबल इतनी प्राप्ति है कि कोयला, विजली, इस्पात और रेलवे को बख्तिये, वाकी जो नंगा नाच करना है, करिये, हमारे कहने पर आप चलने वाले नहीं हैं। लेकिन कम से कम इन चार उद्दोगों को छोड़ दीजिये वर्ना हमारी भव्य अवस्था ढूँढ़ने वाली है, मैं बतरे की बालटेन विद्याना चाहता हूँ।

इन्होंने मजदूरों के कल्याण की बात की है। लेकिन जिस देश में रेल मजदूरों के मौलिक अधिकार सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, जहां वे म्यूनिसिपलिटी के, पंचायत के, असेम्बली के, सोक सचा के चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते हैं और राजनीतिक दलों के सदस्य नहीं बन सकते हैं, वहां क्या आरूप आप मजदूरों के कल्याण

[श्री मधु लिम्बे]

करेंगे ? आप अपने उत्तर में घोषणा करें कि जहां तक पालिसी बनाने वाले बड़े अफसर हैं, उनको आप छोड़ें, लेकिन उनके अलावा जो मजदूर हैं, जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके नागरिक अधिकार चुनाव आदि लड़ने के और सदस्य बनने के आप सुरक्षित रखेंगे । साथ ही उन पर से सारी पाबन्धियां उठायें । तभी आपको मजदूरों का सहयोग मिलेगा ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : ये कैसे करेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : सर्विस रूल जो होते हैं ये इनकी सिफारिश पर ही तो बनते हैं । वे सिफारिश करेंगे, अद्येंगे तो शीक्षित जी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । इनको अड़ना चाहिए अपने मजदूरों के लिए । मजदूरों के जो शिक्षिक राइट्स हैं, जो राजनीतिक अधिकार हैं उन को सुरक्षित रखना चाहिए ।

जहां तक लोकोमोटन, व्हाइंटसबैन आदि का सम्बन्ध है, जो कैटेगरीज वाइज संगठन हैं, उनकी मांगों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जाहता हूं कि उन से आप बात करें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन एक बात मैं स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूं । ट्रेड यूनियन आन्डोलन को आप पीछे पचास साल न ले जाएं तुच्छ स्वाभावों के लिए । यह बात मैं अटल जी से, जास्ती जी से मझे अपने अन्य मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं । आपका ज्ञान्दा शास्त्री जी के साथ हो सकता है, जार्ज फर्नेंडीज के साथ हो सकता है लेकिन मैं तो मिछांतो की बात कह रहा हूं । पंद्रह लाख मजदूरों को बदि आप सात सौ कैटेगरी

वाइज यूनियंज में बांट देंगे तो रेल मजदूरों का भविष्य कभी नहीं सुधरेगा यह आज मैं कह देना चाहता हूं ।

इन्होंने रेलों की रचनाओं के बारे में, निर्माण के बारे में एक मांग रखी है । मेरे जीव में चुनाव के अक्सर पर इन्होंने जनता को आश्वासन दिया था जो एक अकाल अस्त इलाका है कि मंदार रेलवे का आप विस्तार करेंगे बांका और डुमका तथा दैदानाथ देवघर के बीच में । इसको आप पूरा करें— (यथव्यापान) आपने क्या यह कहा था कि अगर कांग्रेस हारेगी तो यह रेल नहीं बनेगी ? देवगढ़ और यथा के बीच में एक गाड़ी शुरू करने के बारे में आपने कहा था कि सहानुभूति पूर्वक आप सौचेंगे । दो तीर्थ जीव हैं, दोनों को आप जोड़िये । साथ ही फस्का होते हुये डुम्लीकेट असम मेल दो दिन के लिए नहीं, सात दिन के लिये आप जालू करे । तभी इस इलाके की जनता कहेगी कि बिहार के रेल मंत्री ने बिहार के लिये कुछ किया है ।

श्री एन० एव० चिक्क : मुझे कोई बात बात नहीं कहनी है । कोयले का इन्होंने चिक्क किया है, और प्लॉस पालिसी की बात कही है । वह सही बात है । हम लोग एक योजना बनवा रहे हैं छठी और सातवीं योजना के लिये और प्लॉल कंजम्बशन के बारे में लोका जा रहा है कि क्या हो सकता है । खतरा है, संकट भी है यह जो उन्होंने कहा है सही कहा है । यह हमारे ध्यान में है । रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग एक योजना भी इसके बारे में बना रहे हैं । लेकिन आप यह भी जानते हैं एक ट्रक के मुकाबले में छः गुना माल रेल से ढोया जा सकता है ।

जहां तक रिक्विजिशन का सम्बन्ध है वह एक नीति है उसके मुताबिक ही हम करते हैं। यह सही है कि बहुत तरफ से मांग आ रही है कि दोनों फँडरेशन से बाहर के लोगों से भी बात होनी चाहिए।

मैं दोनों फँडरेशन को नवारांदाज महंग करना चाहता हूं। दोनों फँडरेशन की अपनी ताकत है, और अपना स्थान है। लेकिन उम का भी स्थान है, जो दोनों फँडरेशन से बाहर है, और उम के साथ भी त्वाव होना चाहिए, वे भी सारे हरिद्वार के सदस्य हैं। इस लिए यह सोचना होगा कि रेलवे में किस तरह एक मजबूत तंत्रजन बने। (व्यवस्था) शर्मा जी की राय मुझ से अधिक नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में बात होनी कि मिल-जुल कर एक संगठन बनाया जाये। शर्मा जी भी मेरा साथ देने और यी जार्ज फँडरेशन जो मेरा साथ दें।

उम की प्रक्रिया के बारे में, श्री जनवरी ने कहा कि वह गुप्त भवदान के द्वारा ही गुप्त भवदान ठीक है या नहीं, लेकिन फिजिकल बैरिफिकेशन हो। अगर इंडियन लेवर कांग्रेस के फिक्स्ड नाम्बर के मुताबिक एक संगठन बनाया जा सके तो हम बनाना चाहते हैं। मैंने बताया है कि हम जनवरी में दो तीन रोज़े के लिए एक सम्मेलन करना चाहते हैं, जिस में दोनों फँडरेशन के लोग, स्थूल कुछ संसद सदस्य रहेंगे, जो इस सम्बन्ध में दिलचस्पी लेते हैं, और अप मंत्री भी रहेंगे। सब मिल-जुल कर कोई रास्ता निकालें। अब सभी आ गयों हैं कि रेलवे की श्रमिक नीति के बारे में पुछ सकता जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये ने एक रेलवे साइन की बात कही है। युसे इस बारे में याद नहीं है।

चुनाव के एक उमीदवार वह थे। मैं तो भाषण देने के लिए गया था। लोगों ने कोई मांग की होणी और मैंने कुछ कहा होगा, मुझे वह याद नहीं है। लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि मंदार हिल एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है बाक़ा के इलाके को जहां से श्री मधु लिमये चुन कर आये हैं, बहुत भाग्य होगा अगर श्री मधु लिमये उस का कुछ उद्धार कर सके, ताकि वहां के लोग याद करे कि माननीय सदस्य वहां आये थे। अगर श्री मधु लिमये द्वारा बाक़ा क्षेत्र का कस्ताच होगा, तो मुझे खुशी होगी। अगर वह बहां से फिर जीत कर आ जाये, तो मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। लेकिन श्री मधु लिमये वहां फिर चुनाव के लिए खड़े होंगे भी नहीं, इस में भी शक है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1973-74 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments. I will put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18.24 hrs

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

STEPPING UP OF PRODUCTION OF SCOOTERS

SHRI N. K. SANGHII (Jalore): Sir, the very difficult position about the availability of scooters in the country and the difficulties of the common man have persuaded me to raise this discussion today. Production of scooters started in India in 1955. During the last 18 years, practically no perspective planning has been done to meet the situation. Scooter has been our second line of defence so far as a means of communication is concerned, besides the public transport system of buses. The increasing cost of petrol in the wake of the West Asian crisis has landed the middle-class people travelling by scooters in this country in a further very difficult situation. Unfortunately there has been no coordination between the Planning Commission and the industry in the last 18 years and they have not been able to come to grips with the problem. The industry has been in a fortunate position for 18 years because there has been pent up demand and they have been having a brisk business. The Planning Commission has been lost in the planning of the public transport system like buses etc. and small cars. Unfortunately the emphasis on increasing the scooter production was lost. Today scooter has become very very essential, in the wake of the oil crisis. Whereas a private owners car consume about 150 litres of petrol a month, the same person can do with a scooter by consuming 15 litres a month. But what is the situation today? We find that there are more than 3½ lakhs of pending orders lying with the scooter

dealers for supply of these vehicles and every year the demand that is pent up is increasing *vis-a-vis* production in the country.

Recently, the National Council of Applied Economic Research had made a detailed survey and they have come to this conclusion that 80 per cent of the scooters were being used in urban areas and 20 percent in the rural areas and that more than 20 per cent are being used in Delhi alone. They have come to the further conclusion about the people who are using these scooters. They found people with an annual income of Rs. 5,000 using 11 per cent, people with an annual income of Rs. 7,500 were using 24.2 per cent people with an annual income of Rs. 10,000 were using 23.3 per cent and people with an annual income of Rs. 12,500 were using 18.3 per cent of the total production of scooters. You will see from this that people below an income of Rs. 12,500 per annum were 77 per cent of the users of scooter. The increasing demand by the middle income group has aggravated the situation that we find ourselves in today in the matter of supply of scooters, and the situation is going to be further aggravated.

A little brief history of the production of scooters will be revealing. In the year 1964 the Government unfortunately decided to give no more licences to any party in the country. Therefore, there was a lot of discussion in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Whenever such a discussion took place it was thought that something has got to be done in this matter.

Today, what is the situation in the manufacturing of scooters? More than 94 per cent of the scooters that are available in this country are being manufactured by two concerns, namely, the Automobile Products of India Limited and Bajaj Autos. The balance six per cent is split up between Escorts and Enfield. These two concerns have practically a monopoly of the scooter production in this country.

In 1969 there was a discussion on this question and some parties applied for licence for the manufacture of scooters. The Ministry of Industrial Development in October 1970 called for applications from parties for the manufacture of scooters with indigenous know-how. Even though as many as 180 parties came forward, out of these 180 parties the applications of only 43 were considered by the Government and ultimately it was decided to issue letters of indent to 17 parties, including 8 State Industrial Development Corporations and some private individuals.

What happened after that? We find out of these 17 parties only two have been issued industrial licences. The other 15 parties have not yet applied for an industrial licence, though the gestation period of more than two to three years has already passed. This is the situation for the production of scooters.

Again, when this matter was taken up in Rajya Sabha in 1970, it was decided to set up a scooter manufacturing plant in the public sector. Later on, a Committee was set up headed by Shri O. P. Murthy, Chairman of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited to go into the question whether a scooter with an indigenous design could be manufactured in the public sector. What do we find? The O. P. Murthy Committee came up with the recommendation that there was no indigenous proven design which could be taken up in the public sector and that in case we want to make our own design it will take at least five years. So they suggested collaboration with some popular make. If we wait for so many years to make our own design, the result would be that for the next 7 or 8 years there would be no production of scooters and people would not be able to get it.

I am very happy that there was an offer from the Government of India from the Innocenti to set up a plant here and the Government was good enough to take a wise decision to

accept that offer and set up a scooter plant.

The proposal for this scooter plant was that the Government of India will have 51 per cent shares, 20 per cent will be held by Innocenti and the balance will be contributed by Automobile Products of India Limited and the public of the country.

This was a first case where a complete plant was imported into the country. It was decided to make one lakh of scooters in the next four years. But a lot of things happened afterwards. Shri Saran and Shri Chidambaram, who originally negotiated for bringing this plant to this country, resigned from the Board of Directors of Scooters India Limited.

What do we find now? The original terms was that Innocenti will provide the foreign exchange and they will also assist us in the export of scooters to the extent of 40 per cent. But this was changed. I would like to know from the Minister why we agreed to pay the entire amount in foreign exchange and why did we depart from the original terms of the agreement.

We have lately found that there has been a statement from the hon. Minister that they will consider the Scooters India Limited, the joint sector undertaking to be a Holding Company. They will supply built-up engines and transmission assemblies for the manufacture of scooters to other State Industrial Development Corporations. May I know from the hon. Minister in case they have decided to give to other State Industrial Development Corporation, whether they will be able to reach the target of manufacture of 1 lakh units themselves or it would reduce their production.

I do not think this is going to meet the situation. We are interested to see that the public sector, the joint sector undertaking, takes up the manufacture of scooters to the level which has been originally decided.

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

This is what we find from the hon. Minister's answer recently given in Parliament to Unstarred Question No. 1702 dated 23rd November, 1973. In

the Fourth Plan, the demand of scooters is envisaged at 2,10,000 per year. What is the production of scooters? We find presently the production is as follows:—

M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	40,000
M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd.	30,000
Other manufacturers.	4,000

So, only about 65,000 scooters are being produced in India.

In another answer to Unstarred Question No. 1793 dated 22nd November, 1973 the hon. Minister has said:

"Letters of intent have been granted to eight State Industrial Development Corporations for manufacture of scooters for a total capacity of 1,98,000 Nos. per annum and to thirteen parties in the Private Sector for a capacity of 2,75,000 Nos. per annum. Out of these one Unit in the State sector and one Unit in the Private Sector have been granted industrial licence for a capacity of 24,000 Nos. per annum each....."

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the production that is envisaged by the grant of these letters of intent is only a misnomer and that we can hardly expect a production of 12,000 to 20,000 scooters in case these two licences granted to the State Industrial Development Corporations go into production.

This is a difficult situation, a very serious matter, and, in the wake of oil crisis in the wake of big demand for scooters, we have long queues at the public transport system—I think, a review has to be taken as to how this demand is to be met.

Before I conclude, I would like to put a few questions to the hon. Minister. What is the total available installed capacity in the plants that are producing scooters at present, whether it is being fully utilised and if not, the reasons therefor, and what steps are being taken to see that the capacity

of these scooter manufacturing plants is fully utilised in view of the acute shortage of scooters?

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether, as suggested by a Member of the Monopolies Commission, the Government consider it desirable to allow the present manufacturing units to raise their production to 1 lakh units to help bridge the demand and supply of scooters. Is the Government thinking on these lines?

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister if he is thinking in terms of cutting down the gestation period of the Scooters India Ltd., the joint sector project which is going to be started, so that they are able to produce 1 lakh units not in a period of five years but as early as possible, at least by 1975?

With the rise in the cost of steel, aluminium and other raw materials, with the increased difficulties of aluminium availability etc., the labour trouble and the escalation in the prices will the hon. Minister consider to see that the present manufacturers are allowed to increase the production of scooters and are given some relief by way of some increase in the price structure.

When commercial vehicle manufacturers have been allowed to increase the prices by 20 per cent, when we find that some increase has been allowed to car manufacturers, is it not desirable that the production of scooters is also increased by allowing a certain increase in the price so that the poor man is able to get the supply? The black market price of scooter today is more than Rs. 7000 to Rs. 8000.

The hon. Minister should give a re-thinking to the present system of registration of bookings. If a person wants to get a scooter, he has to wait for 7 to 8 years in the queue. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a small number of scooters is also made available through the State Trading Corporation at a little increased price so that extra money can go to the Government and the people who really need scooters instead of going to the black market, get them from the S.T.C.

I would like to have categorical answers from the hon. Minister to the questions that I have posed, so that for this difficult situation, some solution is found.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Sanghi has asked number of relevant questions and I would confine myself only to a few points.

At the present moment a person who applies for getting scooter in Delhi alone has to wait it for ten years. The position is much worse in other State. In view of the rise in the price of petroleum and in view of the increasing dependence of the public in scooters, may I ask the hon. Minister to say whether he has any policy in view in order to provide relief to the persons who want to have scooters and further whether he is starting a new procedure, any rethinking on the existing procedure so that the period of waiting is curtailed from ten years to a minimum of two or three or four years, so that the people get some relief?

Secondly, there are illegal transactions going on at the present moment. What happens actually is that, on the sale deed, date is put even in advance, and that leads at black-marketing in scooter. A scooter which costs Rs. 3,200 normally goes up to more than Rs. 7,000 because this kind of practice continues. What is the hon. Minister going to suggest as remedy

for this? Then, there is normal period of two years which is allowed for transaction, for transfer. In the Minister's view, does this period of two years encourage or discourage black-marketing?

In answer to a question, it was stated by Shri Dalbir Singh the Deputy Minister, that the capacity of M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd. was allowed to be increased from 24,000 to 48,000; similarly the capacity Automobile Products India Ltd. was also allowed to be increased to the same extent; and that of M/s. Escorts Ltd. was allowed to be increased from 6,000 to 24,000. The total in the highest limit, comes 1,20,000. When the demand is 2,10,000 to the existing rate, what is the Minister's proposal to see that the supply is in consonance with the demand as that people do not have to lag behind?

Formerly there was a discretionary to allowed to scooter manufacturers some percentage was allowed. Now that has been stopped. It has further led to frustration. Does the hon. Minister have any plan to see that this is also taken into consideration and some way-out is found?

These are the three or four points I wanted to raise. I would not repeat what Mr. Sanghi has already said.

स्त्री अवस्थाव विभाग (महामंत्री) : समाप्ति महामंत्री, स्कूटर सातम्बत का एक उपयोगी माध्यम है। प्राप्त उस की उपयोगिता और बढ़वाई है। सामाजिक इंटिकोण से भी वह इपना विवेष महत्व रखता है। सरकार ने इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है, यह प्रसन्नती की बात है। उस से तीर कार्यों की घटना उत्पादन बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति बढ़ावा दी गई है। इस परिवेष्य में भी सबी भवेद्य से जानता चाहता कि सिर्फ इन तीन मोनो-लिफ्टाउट्सेज को ही क्यों उत्पादन बढ़ाने इसी स्वीकृति द्वी गई है और वह गई है तो बढ़ाने का आधार क्या चाहा?

श्री जगनाथ मिश्र

किस आधार पर ऊपर की बो फर्मों तथा बजाज स्वीकृति दी गई है तो बड़ने का आधार क्या है? जिस आधार पर ऊपर की फर्मों की तय, बजाज लिमिटेड और आटोमोबायल प्रोडक्शन इंडिया लिमिटेड को दुयना करने और तीसरे मेकर्स एस्कार्ट लिमिटेड को चौगना करने की स्वीकृति क्या अन्य फर्मों से उत्पादन बड़ने की स्वीकृति के लिए आवदन पत्र नहीं दिए गए थे? अगर दिए गए थे तो उन पर क्या विचार हुआ? क्या यह तथ्य नहीं है कि बीते तीन फर्मों आ टी फि कल स्केप्सिटि पदा कर और स्टूटर का मूल्य बढ़ा कर जनता का खोशण कर रही है? क्या इन फर्मों की मोनोपॉली कमीशन से क्लीयरेन्स मिला है? अब जब कि देश में पेट्रोल का अभाव है क्या सरकार नई नई फर्मों को लाइसेंस देकर स्टूटर के उत्पादन में बढ़ावा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी? अन्तिम चीज़ में यह जानना चाहना है कि भौद्योगिक दृष्टिकोण जो इन्डिलेस्ट खेत्र है उन में सरकार का इराद इंडस्ट्री स्ट्रापिट करने का है तो देश के जिन इन्डिलेस्ट 'स्टेट' से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त विहार और अम्भयमान स्टेट उन पर क्या विचार किया गया और नहीं किया गया तो अब क्या विचार है?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am broadly in agreement with my hon. friends, Shri Sanghi, Shri Parashar and Shri Misra and I hope the Minister will be good enough to give detailed answers to the various points they have raised.

I look at this problem from a different angle also. Therefore, I want to ask this question. Firstly, there is no denying the fact that the scooter today in modern India is a very convenient vehicle for transportation purposes for the middle-class people and for as many years as one can see ahead I do not think these people belonging to the middle class can afford

a car. Even if that will be publicised small car "Maruti" comes, they will have to fortunately or unfortunately use this vehicle, the scooter. Therefore when this is the fact or the situation that the middle class people for many years will have to use only the scooter and for many many years, this is not going to be changed then, surely, I want to ask the Minister whether he is not aware of this situation and if so how is he going to solve this problem in terms of augmenting the supply? Not only in big towns and urban centres but even in big urban areas, what are called by the Census Report, urban agglomerations where even the surrounding areas are also linked with the main city, people live in the suburbs and the outskirts and come to the city work there and then again go back. Now, therefore, if this is the reality and if this is the situation, why is it that the Government is not giving priority to the necessary extra manufacture of scooters?

My second question is that this leads to black-marketing as my hon. friends have said, as the demand is far more than the supply. This leads to increase in prices not only by two times 2½ times or 3 times and a flourishing black-market is created but it also leads to corrupt practices and illegalities. Many of these, I suggest, are avoidable. I want to ask the Minister whether he also thinks that these things are avoidable and if so, why not the Government do something quick and urgent so that these illegalities and black-marketing operations are eliminated?

Lastly, is his Ministry of Heavy Industry also in constant touch with the Planning Commission and other relevant authorities for fixing certain priorities in this regard so that not only these three companies viz., Bajaj Auto, Automobile Products of India and the Escorts but also others who have applied will also get chance?

Finally, has he any data to tell us that others who had applied could not get it because of certain difficulties

from the Government end or because of their own deficiencies? If it is because of difficulties on the part of the Government, will he see to it that he helps those people who apply for producing these scooters so that the pressure will be relieved?

श्री मूल चंद डागा (पाली) : राजस्थान इण्ट्रीयल कारपोरेशन ने आप के पास स्कूटर बनाने के लाइसेंस के लिए दरखास्त दी थी। उन का चेतक नाम का स्कूटर एप्रेव भी हो गया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को इण्ट्रीयल लाइसेंस ग्रान्ट करने में कितना टाइम लगेगा? उन्होंने के पास कब दरखास्त दी आज तक उन को लाइसेंस क्यों ग्रान्ट नहीं किया गया? लाइसेंस न मिलने से चेतक का निर्माण प्रारम्भ नहीं कर सके हैं।

आप ने जो इण्ट्रीयल लाइसेंस दिए हैं, ये कितने असें में अपना काम शुरू करेंगे? क्या आप ने उन के लिए कोई टाइम लिमिट रखी है कि इतने समय में अपना काम शुरू कर देंगे? यदि नहीं बना सकेंगे तो वह लाइसेंस कैन्सिल होगा और किसी दूसरे को दिया जायेगा।

स्कूटर की बिकी में जो काला बजार हूँगा है क्या आज तक किसी कानून के अन्तर्गत किसी को सजा मिली है? जितने स्कूटर इस तरह से बेचे गये, क्या बेचने वालों को किसी भी रूप में आप के डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा सजा दी गई है या कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिस से सजा दी जा सके? क्या आप जिस को कार का परमिट देते हैं, उस को स्कूटर का परमिट देने के लिए कोई पाबन्धी लगायेंगे? आज लोग बीएट कार भी ले लेते हैं और स्कूटर का परमिट भी ले लेते हैं, जब कि दूसरों को कुछ भी नहीं मिल पाता। क्या आप जैसा प्रावधान करेंगे कि जिस को कार का परमिट मिलेगा, उस को स्कूटर का परमेंट नहीं दिया जायगा।

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am happy that the hon. Members have raised an important issue regarding the manufacture of scooters and their availability and the programme for the future.

My friend Mr. Mavalankar said that he agreed with most of the previous speakers, but I found that most of the points that the Members had raised were contradictory and I do not know what he agreed with. I have been asked whether it is not true that even while somebody buys the motor-cycle, somebody else can also take it from him while the licence continues in his name and if we extend it from 2 years to 4 years: whether it is a remedy. Well you may think for yourself; as long as somebody is willing to run the motor-cycle which is held in the name of somebody else possibly I cannot prevent it but such cases are few and far between. It is impossible to regulate the society when we know that the demand for the scooters is far higher than what is available in the market. There is no substitute for our increasing the supply in order that the needs of the people may be met.

Now, hon. Members have asked, well, now in view of the fact that there is going to be petrol shortage and it would be difficult for people to go by cars, whether it would be possible for them to have scooters. They have themselves answered partly this question because there is a long waiting list of people who don't have cars. Now if those who have had the benefit of cars think that cars are now expensive and therefore they have to switch on to scooters, I am afraid, they will have to be at the end of the line because precedence will have to be given to those who have registered and those who are waiting and you cannot possibly consider them now important, keeping their car inside and having a motor-cycle also. Well, I think much has been made of this as-

[Shri T. A. Pai]

being a vehicle. I would like to ask? Why not also the bicycle? Why motor-cycle alone? Why even Lambrettas or why even Vespas? Because, when I went abroad there has been an active movement all over Europe; I saw Government even advocating people to take to cycles and saying that it is good for health also. Here I think cycling has become a status symbol mostly. The people judge a man's status by whether he has a car or a motor-cycle or a cycle and how much he has to travel. I think cycles will also have to be popularised besides the motor-cycle, because if there is going to be petrol shortage since they run on petrol some day, they will also face the problem of petrol shortage.

I have been asked by one hon. Member: Why do you allow these two or three monopolies to expand? Sir it is only those who are in existence, those who are manufacturing, who can expand. So, these three being the only units, they were allowed to expand because the country requires more of the scooters to be manufactured within a shortest possible time where the investment is little, where the expansion perhaps is quicker and when hon. Members are now telling me, why did you not expand much quicker, there was no other solution except permitting those to expand and they have been permitted to expand and all the rules and regulations that were required to be fulfilled under the Monopolies Act have been satisfied.

Now, I may also tell the hon. Members that the production this year that is, the total approved capacity is of the order of 103,200 in respect of these manufacturers. In 1971 the production was 67,212. In 1972 it was 64,731. Upto November 1973, the production has been 72,562 and I expect it to go to 80,000. Bajaj and the other one, API have been allowed to expand upto 48,000; and under the rules they can go up to 60,000 each. So they have now the capacity of nearly 1,20,000—both of them. Escorts also has been

permitted to expand their capacity. The Escorts has been making 18000 motor cycles and 6,000 scooters. Apart from scooters, the number of motor cycles that are being manufactured in the country are now 43,873. As against 47,557, last year 43,873 have been made upto November. As against the capacity of 75,000, Mopeds this year their production upto November has been 21,246 as against 24,671 last year. You will see from this that the production at least in this sector has been much higher upto November as compared to the other sectors. You may ask me whether it satisfied the conditions or the requirements of this country. I have been told just now—the survey has also been carried out by the National Council of Applied and Economic Research—that according to the survey made by the N.C.A.E.R. by 1979, the total requirements of the country for the scooters would be 2,43,000. But, as against that we have a manufacturing programme of 4,00,000 We have not agreed with these estimates. So, we have provided for much more expansion and we expect that four lakhs should satisfy this. In fact, the officers in my Ministry have come to me with this when the problem of petrol shortage came namely, whether the public sector factories should go slow now in view of the apprehended shortage of petrol. I told them not to have this apprehension but to stick to the programme. I hope that enough petrol would be available to met this requirement.

Now, I have been asked about the rest of the people as to why they have not been permitted to go into production. My answer to this is that in 1969 October we had invited applications from the interested entrepreneurs who had been prepared to take up production of scooters with a complete indigenous know-how. Letters of intent have already been issued to the new manufacturers and some of the States Industrial Development Corporation for a local full capacity of

3,95,000 per annum. One Corporation, namely, the Gujarat Small Scale Industries Corporation has already been granted an industrial licence on 1st October 1972 for an annual capacity of 24,000 scooters. Industrial licence for a similar capacity has also been granted on 17th September, 1973 to Messrs. U.P. Scooters, Kanpur, Messrs Western Maharashtra Development Corporation who have been allowed to enter into a collaboration agreement with M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited for the manufacture of scooters will be granted an industrial licence. We are awaiting their confirmation of the agreement. Their capacity will be 24,000.

Now, in order to cover the gap as quickly as possible it has been decided that the States Industrial Development Corporations who have obtained the letters of intent but have not been able to proceed very much further in the absence of indigenous know-how should be taken under the orbit of Scooters India in its own production plan programme. The idea is not to reduce the production of Lambretta scooters of Scooters India. But they would provide the collaboration and assembly lines for Lambretta scooters of the same model so that we would have the scooters of the same type in maximum production and popularise it in the country. It is only when we go into a large scale production there is a possibility of reducing the prices and the spares being made available so that the country is not burdened with having a museum of different types of scooters all over the country.

Now, this scheme has been agreed to by the Industrial Development Corporations of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. They all have agreed to have a licensing arrangement with Scooters India Limited.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What about Rajasthan?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Their scooter has been decided and we have cleared

their licence for the import of capital goods. I think their industrial licence also should not take much time now to be followed.

Now I come to the public sector project. As the hon. Member pointed out, it is being imported completely—the entire plant from M/s. Innocenti of Italy is being imported. We are now making a joint sector project in the sense that though Shri Chidambaram might withdraw for his own reason, I may assure the hon. Members that the Innocenti would continue to be there. They are going to have shares of Rs. 30 lakhs in the equity capital of the project. The Government is going to have 51 per cent and the rest of the capital is going to be issued to the public.

The factory is expected to go into production in August, 1974 and is expected to produce about 40,000 scooters in 1974-75. In 1975-76 it would be producing 60,000 but in 1976-77 and 1977-78 it will be 1 lakh each year. If it is possible to increase the number that they can make even earlier than this, I would certainly ask them to examine this and see what can be done.

I do not think that the picture is as bleak as has been described. I am convinced that the price and long waiting list can be brought down by only increased production. Sometimes if people want the Bajaj scooter in preference to Escorts or in preference to the other make namely the API, there is an artificial demand created for only one particular type, and, therefore that cannot be considered as a pent-up demand for the scooter, it is pent-up demand for one particular type of scooter. That is what I must point out.

A number of other people have also submitted their scooter for test namely Messrs. Kanpur Construction Co. Kanpur, Shri M. C. Lalla, Poona, Maharashtra, Messrs. K. Kumari and S.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

Luxmi Lucknow, Delhi, Messrs. Kerala State Engineering Technician Workshop Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Trivandrum, Kerala, Messrs. B. R. Herman Mohatta (I), Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. They have submitted their prototypes to VRDE, Ahmednagar and as soon as they are cleared we shall consider their applications for industrial licence. I think we shall have a fairly large capacity to produce.

I have been asked whether there is going to be an increase in price permitted. This was quite contrary to the other suggestion that it is a common man's vehicle and therefore the prices must be controlled. Now, there are two things. Either you will have the price which is due to them on account of all the cost of production or net. You cannot artificially hold it down for long without affecting production; if it is artificially held down, you will not have the production. If you just give them the fair price

which is due to them I suppose that the production also would be ensured.

Whatever the price system should be, it is too early for me to decide until the scooters come into production. I hope hon. Members are satisfied with the replies that I have given. If they want any clarification on any other point, I shall be happy to give it.

18.59½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHUPATHI RAMAIAH): I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

19.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 18, 1973/Agrahayana 27, 1895 (Saka)