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Thursday, April 5, 1973
Chaitra 15, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 33, Thursday, April 5, 1973/Chaitra 15, 1895 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 5, 1973/Chaitra 15,
1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कोयला श्रमिकों और अभ्रक श्रमिकों की मजूरी में अन्तर

*623. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या अम और पुकर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कोयला श्रमिकों और अभ्रक श्रमिकों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या कोयला श्रमिकों और अभ्रक श्रमिकों की दैनिक मजूरी में कोई अन्तर है ; और

(ग) इस अन्तर को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The average daily employment in coal mines (1971) and mica mines and factories (1970) was 3,82,250 and 31,908 respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The wages of workers in the coal mining industry are higher. These were fixed by a Central Wage Board.

(c) The wages of mica workers have been fixed by the State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Act provides for review and revision of minimum wages and the State Governments would no doubt increase the existing wages to the extent necessary and feasible.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कोयला मजदूर और अबरक मजदूर, दोनों एक ही तरह की खान में जाकर काम करते हैं, दोनों की जान को एक ही तरह का जोखिम रहता है लेकिन कोयला मजदूरों पर सरकार ने बहुत ध्यान दिया है, अबरक मजदूरों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया दिया है, और जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि केवल 31,000 अबरक मजदूर हैं, यह बात गलत है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण के चक्कर में पड़ गये। सवाल कीजिये, वरना नतीजा यह होता है कि प्रश्न पूरे नहीं होते हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह अबरक क्षेत्रों का भ्रमण खुद करेंगे और अधिकारियों से कहेंगे कि वहां जाकर उनकी स्थिति को देखें और देखकर इस तरह की रिपोर्ट दें किससे कोयला श्रमिक और अबरक श्रमिकों के बीच की खाई पट सके ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I propose to tour most of the mining areas in order to study this problem and impress upon the State Governments about the necessity of revising the wage scales.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 1948 में मिनिमम वेज के अनुसार अबरक

मजदूरों के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने नीति बनायी थी तो 1948 से लेकर 1973 तक बहुत समय बीत चुका है इसलिये आज जो अबरक मजदूरों की स्थिति है उसके ऊपर विचार करते हुये सरकार क्या इस बात पर ध्यान देगी कि कोयला मजदूरों को जितना बेतन मिलता है उतना ही अबरक मददूरों को भी दिया जाये ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: In Andhra Pradesh, the wages were revised in 1972 and they are 3.15; in Bihar, the wages were revised in 1968 and they are 2.25; in Rajasthan, in 1971—3.25; in Tamil Nadu, in 1962—1.38. I understand, Tamil Nadu and Bihar are contemplating the revision of scales. They are trying to do it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that before the coal mines were taken over by the Government, the recommendations of the Wage Board were not implemented by the coal mine-owners. I wish to know whether, after the taking over of the coal mines, the wages recommended by the Wage Board have been given to all workers.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The Wage Board recommendations are not statutory in character, as the hon. Member knows. The Ministry of Mines which has taken over the mines is looking into this problem and is vigorously pursuing it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: In view of the fact that mica mines are spread over in more than one State of the country, will the Central Government appoint its own Wage Board to review the whole situation?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: This is a suggestion for examination.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the capacity of the mica mine-owners is the same as that of coal mine-owners.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a question about capacity.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I mean the paying capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it is not a relevant question. (Interruption).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is there no answer?

MR. SPEAKER: He may be ready with an answer. But I am not holding it in order.

Plan to use Industrial know-how for Mutual Benefit by Non-Aligned Nations

*624. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-aligned meet in Algiers in September this year is scheduled to put in operation the Lusaka declaration that there was a vast store of industrial know-how and resources within the non-aligned family that could be used to mutual benefit by proper planning;

(b) if so, whether Government are working on plans by which the non-aligned nations could help each others' industrialisation without seeking aid from outside the fold; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The question of economic cooperation amongst non-aligned countries has been discussed since the Lusaka Conference at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in Georgetown in August, 1972. Standing Committee of Non-aligned Countries in New York has also been discussing follow-up action with a view to implementation of the decli-

sions arrived at in the field of economic cooperation amongst non-aligned countries. It is expected that this subject will be considered in depth at the forthcoming Summit meeting in Algiers in September, 1973.

(b) and (c). Mutual assistance for economic development forms an important aspect of economic cooperation amongst the non-aligned countries. India is a member of the Standing Committee, and has been assisting in the efforts of that Committee in this respect. At the present stage, important aspects of economic cooperation amongst non-aligned countries are under study by the Committee. Meetings of economic experts are also proposed to be held before the Algiers Summit Conference.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether adoption of the agreed measures by the coming Algiers Summit Conference will have any sort of international sanction and binding on participating countries?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Various proposals have been put forward by the last Conference and they are now being studied by the Standing Committee and they are bound to be discussed in detail when the Summit takes place later.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: May I know whether, at the present stage, our Government is prepared to give some broad outlines of its mind?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This matter is now being discussed at various levels. A number of countries have been asked to produce papers on the subjects to be discussed. Once the papers are prepared, they will be discussed at the Standing Committee meeting which is to take place in Kabul before the Summit Meeting. We have no more details of the programme.

Implementation of Recommendations of National Labour Commission

*625. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABI-

LITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken on the various recommendations of the National Labour Commission headed by Shri Gajendragadkar and the action taken so far in pursuance thereof;

(b) the recommendations which have been rejected and the reasons for such rejection; and

(c) the recommendations which are still under examination, and the reasons for the delay in taking a decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A statement (No. I) indicating a classification of the various recommendations according to action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4724/73].

(b) A statement (No. II) indicating the recommendations not accepted and the reasons therefor is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4724/73].

(c) These are indicated in Statement No. I. It has not been possible to take decisions on some of the recommendations as a few have to be examined in the light of the Pay Commission's report; in the case of a few others, the Department of Personnel are considering the matter and a number of others are still to be considered by the national tripartite.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: One of the subjects dealt at considerable length in the deliberations of the National Labour Commission was to fix norms and evolve a formula that would fix the living wage or, what was called, the need-based minimum wage. Would the Government explain the factors that it took into consideration while fixing Rs. 185 as the minimum wage—by the Third Pay Commission? I want to know the rationale or the reasons which you took into account.

how far you have gone in incorporating the recommendations of the National Labour Commission while fixing up Rs. 185 as the minimum wage.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There are three hundred recommendations made by the National Labour Commission. I have given the analysis of the various recommendations accepted, implemented, sought to be implemented and also under consideration. In the absence of notice of a specific question, I humbly submit, it is not possible for me to answer pointedly one topic. The hon. Member may, therefore, give notice of a specific question on that.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Among the recommendations of the Commission which have been listed as 'not accepted' is the one relating to the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour. The recommendation reads: 'The field agency for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour should be the Zila Parishad and its functionaries at the village level'. The reason given for not accepting it is that the State Governments were not willing to accept this recommendation. All I want to know is this. Is the Government satisfied with this? Does it feel that it has done its job by leaving it at that, or does it feel that it has a responsibility to the vast force of agricultural labour which is, perhaps, the more vulnerable part of the labour force, which is unorganized and belongs mostly to Scheduled Castes. Is the Government considering re-examining this matter with a view to safeguard the interests of the agricultural labour?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to this question, I told the House previously also that the entire problem of agricultural labour is now being studied. After a proper study, this question would be reconsidered and re-examined. I have full sympathy and I am also equally anxious as the hon. Member, to do something as far as the Agricultural labour is concerned.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the fact that one of the recommendations of the National Labour Commission was in regard to industrial relations and also in view of the fact that the Government was contemplating to come out with a statute in order to ensure good industrial relations, may I know whether the Government thought over all these matters in respect of industrial relations and the view points and opinion of the other trade union centres in this regard?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Keeping in mind the entire broad spectrum of the industrial relations and also the realities of life, the Government propose to bring in a legislation as early as possible, a legislation which would be broadly acceptable to all sections.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I hope it will not be the same as the one circulated by Mr. Khadilkar.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether the Government has accepted the principle of one union for one industry.

Secondly, about agricultural labour, just now the hon. Minister said that this problem is being discussed for the last few years and every time it is being said that the Government is re-examining the whole question. Have you set any time schedule as to when the question of framing a minimum wages legislation for the agricultural labour who constitute 57 per cent of our labour force will be taken up seriously?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With regard to the first part of the question, though it is an ideal proposition to have one union for one unit, the Government will have to take into account the realities of life.

With regard to the minimum wages legislation, I have already made my submission.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether, as the agricultural labour force is spread throughout the length and breadth of the country in about six lakhs of villages, whether the Government intend to set up an organization to see that whatever minimum wage that is fixed, is actually adhered to?

MR. SPEAKER: This is just the same question as a Member asked earlier.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Have they set up any machinery? That is the question.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As a first step in this direction, I am trying to organise an expert cell in the Ministry of Labour itself to study this question in all its ramifications. After proper studies are available, we are also anxious to introduce elements of an organization either in terms of legislation or otherwise, in order to bring this unorganised sector into some form of organised sector.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय युद्धवन्दियों के साथ किये गये अमानवीय व्यवहार के बारे में सीधी बातचीत करने का प्रस्ताव

* 626. श्री फूलबन्द वर्मा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय युद्धवन्दियों के साथ किये गये अमानवीय व्यवहार की कोई शिकायत सरकार द्वारा सीधे पाकिस्तान से न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या शिमला समझौते की भावना के अनुसार इस बारे में पाकिस्तान से बातचीत हो सकती है?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Complaints of ill-treatment made by Indian POWs repatriated from Pakistan have been verified and a protest note has been handed over to the ICRC for taking up this matter with Pakistan Government. The reason why the Government have approached

the ICRC is that this organisation has been looking after the welfare of the POWs in both the countries under the Geneva Convention.

(b) Government will consider the possibility of raising this matter with Pakistan when talks on the resolution of the POW issue are held. Meanwhile, it is proposed to pursue this matter through the ICRC.

श्री फूलबन्द वर्मा : 18 दिसम्बर, 1971 को सदन में जो पाकिस्तान हमारे लापता युद्धवन्दियों की सूची दी गई थी वह कुल मिलाकर 2233 लोगों की थी। उसके बाद पुनः मार्च, और अप्रैल, 1972 में जो सूची दी गई थी उसमें वह संख्या काफी कम थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिसम्बर, में जो सूची दी गई थी वह गलत थी या भार्च अप्रैल में जो सूची दी गई थी वह गलत थी? मार्च-अप्रैल में जो सूची दी गई थी लापता युद्धवन्दियों की चूंकि वह काफी कम थी तो क्या इसका यह मतलब हुआ कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे लापता युद्धवन्दियों को मार डाला है? यदि मार डाला है तो इस सम्बन्ध में रेड क्रास के द्वारा सरकार कोई जांच करवाना चाहती है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This question does not relate to numbers but it relates to inhuman treatment. On the substantive question we did receive some information that some of the personnel of the Indian Armed forces including officers were shot down after they had surrendered and had been taken captive. To the extent that this information was available we have already taken up this matter through ICRC with the Government of Pakistan.

श्री फूलबन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रेड क्रास सोसायटी के द्वारा हमने एक विरोध पत्र में जाना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह किस तारीख को भेजा है, क्या रेड क्रास सोसायटी को पाकिस्तान

गवर्नमेंट का कोई उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है, यदि हुआ है तो उसके बारे में आपने अभी तक क्या कायंवाही की है तथा उसका समूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This protest note was given after verification of the fact from the prisoners of war who were repatriated to India. This repatriation, as the House may recall, took place in the month of December and this protest note had been sent in March. No reply has yet been received. I would also like to add this. Earlier too two notes had sent, one on 10-3-1972 and the second one on 27-4-1972 for which no reply has yet been received. We are not fully satisfied about every person having been accounted for by the Pakistan Armed Forces but that is a separate matter.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government whether the Pakistan Government in season and out of season brings out all sorts of complaints against the Government of India for their ill-treatment of Pakistani prisoners held in India, while our case suffers because Government of India has shown utmost restraint regarding the ill treatment of Indian prisoners held by Pakistan either before the International Red Cross or the International Community?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true we have shown greater restraint and we should not be sorry for that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Pakistan is trying to get the favour of world opinion especially the Muslim countries and the Arab countries and I would like to know one thing in the light of his own statement which has been published in today's *Statesman*.

MR. SPEAKER: May I just remind you that this is about Indians?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is also about prisoners of war, it is a mutual thing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have a clever way of dealing with things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If you like you may disallow, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I disallowed it in advance. I have followed it. You are referring to his statement which is different.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The case of those Indians who are detained in Pakistan is connected with the release of Pakistani prisoners of war in India.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't go too far; please ask a question within the relevant limits.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I just want to know whether the Government of India has taken any decision in consultation with the Bangla Desh Government to release those Pakistani prisoners of war against whom there are no cases pending.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant. I disallow it. You can ask a separate question.

I am like a revolving fan coming sometimes this side and sometimes that side. A revolving fan would not respond to a person which it is not facing.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: What is the nature of the complaints of inhuman treatment meted out to our prisoners in Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The types of complaints that have come to our notice are shooting of persons after they had surrendered or had been taken into captivity, torture to extract statements or information and several other methods of inhuman treatment?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: May I know how many persons were shot dead?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have received information so far about 12 such cases.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In view of the fact that third degree methods were employed to extract confessions from the prisoners of war, may I know if the matter is being taken up at the United Nations forum so that this sort of thing may not be repeated?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a suggestion which can be considered.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER: I want to know if the Indian prisoners of war can be released from Pakistan by releasing an equal number of Pakistani prisoners of war here.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about inhuman treatment. Will this inhuman treatment stop if they are exchanged?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Perhaps the hon. member has forgotten the fact, which has been stated on the floor of the House that so far as Indian prisoners of war with Pakistan are concerned, they were only on the western front and all those persons have already been repatriated. There may be a dispute about some odd number missing, but according to Pakistan, there are no Indian prisoners of war with them now. So, the basis of this question is no longer there.

Rejuvenation of Indian Iron and Steel Company

†

*628. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether a Rs. 46 crore comprehensive programme has been drawn to rejuvenate the Indian Iron and Steel Company so that it can achieve its million tonne production target by 1976;

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

(c) whether there is an ample scope for turning the Indian Iron and Steel Company into an encouraging viable unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The essential features of the programme are:

- (i) Improvement of raw material handling facilities particularly in relation to Coal and Iron Ore;
- (ii) Emergency and hotrepairs, of Nos. 7, 8 and 9 Coke Oven Batteries and rebuilding of No. 7 battery;
- (iii) Building a new Ladle House for Blast Furnaces;
- (iv) Repairs of Open Hearth Furnaces and converters;
- (v) Augmentation of steam generation capacity and thus of power generation.
- (vi) Rehabilitation of handling equipment like cranes and ground charges.
- (vii) modernising and fully rehabilitating rolling stock;
- (viii) providing facilities for oil firing.

(c) Yes Sir.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The essential features of the programme of rejuvenation of IISCO are stated in the statement. May I know what are the machines where this programme would be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANAGALAM): The different heads under which this programme is being implemented are given in para (b) of the statement. Briefly, item (i) i.e. raw material handling facilities etc. relates to the coal handling plant where two Titan cranes which have been in service for 20 years have to be replaced. The same is the position in regard to the hammer mill. As for the second item, emergency and hot repairs of the coke oven batteries 7, 8 and 9 and rebuilding of No. 7 battery, these have to be done. Then new ladle house for blast furnace under item 3 and Open hearth furnaces and converters; this is mainly due to poor availability because there is deterioration in the condition of the body steel works. In relation to the other items, we are putting through detailed programmes mainly because of ageing equipment.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: In reply to part (c), the hon. Minister stated that there will be improvement of raw material handling facilities particularly in relation to coal and iron ore. May I know what is the total output of raw materials in the country at present, State-wise, and whether Government are proposing to fully utilise the raw materials of India in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANAGALAM: I have no doubt that whatever raw materials we have we will use fully. As for the balancing facilities we are putting in in regard to repairs to and rehabilitation of the plant, it is in order to be able to put them to the maximum use.

DR. RANEN SEN: When IISCO was taken over, it was stated both publicity and in this House that there were cases of mismanagement in the plant as also bad industrial relations. Have these two things been taken special note of by the Minister because their solution is essential for rejuven-

ation of IISCO? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to rectify the mismanagement and remove those people responsible for it and also have better industrial relations?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANAGALAM: The hon. member is aware that a new Custodian was appointed to take charge of IISCO who was not previously in IISCO, namely, Shri Aurobinda Ray. He has appointed a new Commercial Director who had previously been working in IISCO's branches in Delhi and who was assessed to be very competent officer. A new General Superintendent has been inducted into IISCO. He has had long experience in the steel line. Earlier, he had been working in the Rourkela steel plant. Certain officers against whom certain charges had been made have either resigned or retired. That is so far as the managerial part is concerned. We have taken quite serious action on this score.

DR. RANEN SEN: What about the improvement of industrial relations?

MR. SPEAKER: 'Rejuvenation' is a very wide term. He is asking too much.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANAGALAM: I thought I had covered the point the hon. member made. He asked me about the question of reorganisation of the management and that I have covered.

श्री अचल सिंह: क्या बंडी महोदय यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के चार स्टील प्लांट कब तक फुल कैपेसिटी से काम करने लगेंगे और उनमें पूरा पूरा माल तैयार होने लग जायेगा ?

अचल महोदय : यह सवाल तो इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के बारे में है ।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANAGALAM: I think as and when we put

through our rehabilitation programme, we expect that we would be able to reach the rated production of one million tonnes in 1975-76.

उत्तम श्रेणी की काफी मात्रा वाले बौक्साइट क्षेत्रों को एल्यूमिना बनाने के लिए आरक्षित करना

* 629. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या इस्पात और लाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उन क्षेत्रों को, जहां उत्तम श्रेणी का बौक्साइट काफी मात्रा में है, एल्यूमिना बनाने के लिये आरक्षित किया गया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): High grade bauxite deposits in the country have been generally reserved for Aluminium industry.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उत्तम श्रेणी का बौक्साइट मिला है। पहले उसका उपयोग निजी क्षेत्र में किया जाता था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह उपयोग न मरे और वह फिर से चालू हो, इस सम्बन्ध में केंद्रीय सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): So far as the bauxite deposits in the district of Bilaspur are concerned, it has been entirely reserved for exploitation in the public sector, that is, the exploitation by the Bharat Aluminium Co.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : सरगुजा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जो सर्वेक्षण हुआ है, और जो शर्षी भी हो रहा है, उसकी रिपोर्ट है कि उस क्षेत्र में 21 लाख टन बौक्साइट उपलब्ध है। क्या शासन उस बौक्साइट का उपयोग करने के लिये सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ऐल्यूमिनियम का कारबाना खोलने के लिये तैयार है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: At present, the hon. Member

is aware that the main project in the State of Madhya Pradesh is the project of Korba and we are concentrating on putting it through as early as we can, utilising the deposits in Amarkantha in Shahdol district and in Bhatkopahar in Bilaspur. So far as other deposits are concerned, I am aware there are other deposits and since available resources are there we will develop them.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Sir, please allow us to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already passed on to the next question.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: He is not going to object to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Can it not be postponed for some other occasion. Next question.

पाकिस्तान के आन्तरिक मामलों में भारत द्वारा कर्तव्य हस्तक्षेप

* 630. श्री श्रोंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने यह धमकी दी है कि यदि भारत ने उसके आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया तो शिमला समझौता तोड़ दिया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके उत्तर में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to reports of President Bhutto's statement to this effect.

(b) The reported Statement refers to a purely imaginary situation without any basis, since Government continues to follow the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान ने अब तक शिमला समझौता कितनी दफ़ा भग्न किया है और उसकी कितनी भारतीयों का उल्लंघन किया है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the basic, operative part where the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir was to be delineated, that delineation has been completed and withdrawals have taken place. That was the most important operative provision of the Simla Agreement. There is an agreement further to discuss matters with a view to find agreed solution to the remaining problems. It is true that in attitudes and statements, the Pakistani leaders have been taking an extreme view and have made several statements which are not consistent with the spirit of the Simla Agreement.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार इस मरे हुए शिमला समझौते को कब तक आक्सीजन देती रहेगी और कब तक इसका इंतजार करेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मरा हुआ तो नहीं है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not dead; neither are we giving it any oxygen. It is a document which lays down a sound principle for settlement of mutual disputes and I request the hon. Member to view it dispassionately rather than to a line which I think is not based on a correct appreciation of the facts of the situation.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से पूछना चाहती हूं कि पाकिस्तान के लोग हमारे किसानों के मवेशी उठा ले जाते हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए, आप तो मध्य प्रेष में हैं, मैं बिल्कुल बोर्डर पर

बसता हूं। आप बैफिक, रहिए, जब कोई बात होगी तो मैं आपको बता दूँगा।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Every time President Bhutto and other Pakistani Leaders want to camouflage their acts of omission and commission by pointing out India as the seapagoat. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the present trend of bringing Pakistan, India Bangla Desh together is now being initiated by the Chinese Prime Minister as reported in today's papers and if so whether the Government of India has not pursued their attempts to bring Bangla Desh and Pakistan into a sort of bilateral negotiations to solve the problems without anybody's interference, much less the interference of China?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: So far China has not approached us with any suggestion of a tripartite meeting. I have not seen the Press report and if there is a report I should say that it might be based on speculation: so far no contact has been made by the Chinese with the Government of India in this respect. With regard to the Second part, I do agree that the disputes or differences between India and Pakistan should be resolved in accordance with the Simla Agreement by mutual discussion and agreement; this is the policy which we continue to follow.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In view of the fact that the Simla Agreement has been more or less in a condition of stalemate and the spirit of Simla understanding is fast evaporating and in view of the fact further that the Pakistani President has continuously been given threats and issuing all kinds of contradictory statements to various newspapers in the world, may I know why the Government of India is not taking more firm and strong action to meet partly the propaganda of the Pakistan Government and partly to assert India's rightful stand? How long will

this unilateral action go on with regard to the Simla Agreement and is not the Government considering responding effectively to Pakistan's tactics and propaganda? What are the positive steps that our Government are taking?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true that the statements of President Bhutto are not always consistent; they are full of contradictions. But I may remind the hon. Member that when Indian Press people asked him about his contradictory statements, he made a statement to the effect that the Indian subcontinent itself was full of so many contradictions and that he was a product of that. In view of that very clear statement, it is difficult to continue to raise objections to the various contradictory statement that President Bhutto may choose to make. We have been proceeding on the basis of accepting the Pakistani stand as conveyed to us rather than be too much obsessed by various statements that are made from time to time. I think that we should not be too much obsessed by propaganda and what appears in newspaper in Pakistan or other countries. These are important vital issues which cannot be resolved by propaganda. The Simla Agreement does provide the basis for the settlement. I am quite sure that propaganda also will not resolve the problem. That was why we signed the Simla Agreement and we should try to bind Pakistan to it and to take every step to find mutually acceptable agreements and mutually acceptable solutions. No outsiders can resolve these vital issues which have bedevilled the relations of India with Pakistan.

**Increase in Relief Assistance to
Bangladesh Refugees**

*631. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to increase the quantum of cash and relief assistance given to the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan now Bangladesh;

(b) whether his Ministry has received a petition to consider increment of such relief assistance from inhabitants of Nowgaon Camp and Mana Group of Camps; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (c). Relief assistance is given only to the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who are living in Camps. The question of increasing the quantum of such assistance is being looked into by the Government.

(b) No formal petition has been received by the Department of Rehabilitation.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The reply of the hon. Minister seems to be surprising. I simply would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in January last, the erstwhile Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation visited that particular Mana group of camps and if so, whether the people of Nowgaon Camp referred to by me had submitted a memorandum and whether their cases are being considered in view of the assurance that I got from him on subsequent occasions and other meetings that I had with him. In view of all these things, how many months more or years more would be required by the Ministry to consider extending this relief assistance to the poor displaced persons.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: About the memorandum referred to by the hon. Member which has been given by the President of the Mana Group of Camps to the then Deputy

Minister, I do not have immediate information with me. I shall find out. We have got information that the hon. Member himself had written a letter to this Department on various matters specially drawing the attention on this aspect. I do not like to refer to the hon. Member's letter. I have great respect for all the petitions and the hon. Member would pardon me for not referring to them.

So far as the family of six is concerned, instead of Rs. 70 Rs. 72 have been given. For more than six, instead of Rs. 75 Rs. 80 is sought to be paid. Subsidised ration is also being given to the refugees. In case employment is not possible, their case is also being considered, 200 grammes for the adult are being given as ration. Enhancement of the quantum and other matters also being considered by the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I think the hon. Minister has not received all information from the ministry. In the case of Mana group of camps it is not a fact that they are given subsidised rations. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether it is possible to issue immediate instructions to give them financial assistance according to the Ministry's rules. For the subsidised ration why no policy decision has been taken for this particular Mana Group of Camps. Otherwise all people there will die within a few days.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It would be immediately examined and considered.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know from the Government the total number of refugees still waiting for the rehabilitation. How long are they waiting for the rehabilitation and has Government attempted any time-bound programme for the rehabilitation? If so, I want to know the details thereof?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: According to the information available with us 7547 families have returned from Bangladesh upto 23-3-1973. Out of these families, 4259 families have been moved from Bashirhat to Mana upto 17-3-1973. In addition, 313 families who had returned to the camps/rehabilitation sites from where they had deserted direct, have also been moved to Mana. About 2,585 families are awaiting dispersal at Bashirhat after verification, 248 families are also awaiting dispersal in Dandakaranya Project and in Chandrapur Project in Maharashtra where they have gone direct. In addition, 142 such families have arrived in Tripura.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Prior to 1971 also, thousands of refugees have come. I wanted to know the total number.

MR. SPEAKER: For that you should give separate notice. This question is about the increase in quantum of relief assistance.

श्री लालबी भाई : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के लिए राहत कार्य देने के लिए धनराशि के आंकड़ क्या हैं तथा इन राहत कार्यों के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार की कुछ शिकायत आप के पास आई हैं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY
There are complaints and we are looking into them.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: May I know how much amount has been spent up till now by the Central Government on relief assistance, which is very much in the nature of being unproductive? May I know whether that amount would have been sufficient to rehabilitate a substantial portion of the floating population who migrated from East Pakistan? May I know for how long the Government of India will allow this floating population to create political instability in West Bengal?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The second part of the question, I have already answered about the dispersal of the refugees. About the first part, I do not have immediate information. I will supply it to the hon. member.

देश में इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना

*633. श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुछ नये इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने का सरकार ने कोई निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में ये कारखाने स्थापित किये जायेंगे; और

(ग) क्या इन कारखानों के लिए विदेशी सहयोग लेने का भी प्रयास किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं और इन इस्पात संयंत्रों में पूँजी लगाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir; except for the three new steel plants being set up at Sairem in Tamilnadu, at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and at Vijayanagar near Hospet in Mysore State.

In connection with the longterm steel development programme preliminary techno-economic studies for some potential sites are, however, proposed to be taken up by the Steel Authority of India Limited.

(c) There are no proposals at present for foreign collaboration for the aforesaid three new steel projects. The question of importing some of the plant and equipment as also obtaining technical know-how for the manufacture of some sophisticated products would be considered at the appropriate stage.

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के भाष्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कारखानों को खोलने की व्यवस्था की गई है, क्या वे पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARARAMGALAM): Both Visakhapatnam and Hospet are not industrially advanced areas. I do not think it is possible to can Visakhapatnam as a backward area but certainly it is not industrially Advanced. So far as Vijayanagaram is concerned, it is certainly a backward area where there is very little industry. Salem also is not considered a major industrial area in the South.

श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या सरकार ने पिछले अधिक्षेत्र में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि शहडोल जिले के बिजुरी क्षेत्र में जो 6 लाख की सम्पत्ति खराब हो रही है, वहां पर हम कोयला खदान खोलने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार ने यह नीति बदल दी है और अब बिजुरी कोयला खदान को नहीं खोलेंगे ? क्या विन्ध प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में—जैसे रीवा, सतना, शहडोल या अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में इस्पात कारखाना खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARARAMGALAM: To my knowledge, no assurance has been given regarding the opening of mines. Regarding the opening of industries, to such a wide question I am not in a position to say categorically either "yes" or "no". All that I can say is that I have given no assurance.

Reassessment of India's Relations with Commonwealth

*634. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any reassessment of India's relation with the Commonwealth;

(b) whether India's commitment to the Commonwealth outlived its purpose in view of U.K.'s entry into European Common Market; and

(c) the political, economic and cultural reasons for India's continued membership of the Commonwealth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) It is customary for Government to review India's membership of various international bodies, including the Commonwealth, from time to time.

(b) While it is true that the U.K.'s entry into the European Common Market has adversely affected the traditional pattern of Indo-U.K. Trade, based on Commonwealth preferences, efforts are continuing, with the U.K.'s active cooperation, to mitigate these effects to the extent possible.

(c) The Commonwealth members derive numerous benefits through co-operation in the financial, cultural and economic fields. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Agreement, The Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme, the Commonwealth Air Transport (Technical Information) Council, the Commonwealth Foundation (Educational) are some examples. As an association of Nations belonging to all continents and comprising peoples of all races and religions, the Commonwealth also provides useful forum for exchange of ideas on international issues.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Commonwealth is nothing but an institution as a good memorial for the British Empire. I do not know how long this stigma.....

MR. SPEAKER: Ask your question. Otherwise, the question Hour will be over before the answer.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of the changed pattern of international relations between different countries, what specific political purpose the membership of the Commonwealth ensures?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): The international situation is never static. It is changing and it is all the more reason that a group of independent countries, would be meeting together to exchange their opinions about the changing international situation. It Serves a great political purpose to be able to understand the views of countries in Africa there are a very large number of African countries in the Commonwealth in Asia and in Canada, which is another Commonwealth country which follows an independent policy. So, it is always an advantage to have a forum where these opinions are exchanged.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The hon. Minister has referred to a group of countries. Looking historically, this group of countries represents nothing but the history of slavery to the British Empire. I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the economic and cultural benefits that we are deriving by continuing our membership in the Commonwealth, particularly, in view of the changed economic pattern of U.K. with European countries.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This has been answered in the main reply itself.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Invitation to Prime Minister to visit Sri Lanka

*621. **SHRI M. S. PURTY:**
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka has extended an invitation to the Prime Minister;

(b) whether Sri Lanka has also invited the views of the Prime Minister for solving the problem of Stateless persons of Indian origin living there; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Ministers of Sri Lanka and India have been in contact with each other on this matter.

(c) Government are cooperating fully in order to ensure the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, which, as Honourable Members are aware, deals with the question of Stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

President Nixon's Assurance to Pakistan to help release of P.O.Ws in India

*622. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made recently by President Bhutto's Special Emissary, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar, after his return from Washington, that President Nixon has assured Pakistan that he would use his good offices for the early release of the Pakistani Prisoners of War held in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen reports to this effect.

(b) Government are convinced that sub-continental problems can best be resolved through direct negotiations between the countries concerned without any third party intervention. This view has also been reflected in various statements made by U.S. Official spokesmen.

Purchase of war-ships from Yugoslavia by India

*627. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is purchasing three War-ships from Yugoslavia;
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(b) if so, the cost of these ships and how much foreign exchange is involved; and

(c) the time by which these ships will reach India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No. Sir.

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

Position of Orissa in total Minerals output and Export thereof

*632. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the position of Orissa in the total mineral output and export in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARANGALAM): Orissa occupies the sixth position in the statewise order of value of mineral production during 1971 and 1972. Two statements showing:—

- (i) The position of Orissa in the total mineral production in India during 1972, and
- (ii) the despatches for exports of minerals for the whole of India and for Orissa during 1972.

are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-4725/73].

Setting up of a Third Wage Board for working Journalists

*635. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Government have since taken any final decision on the question of appointing another Wage Board for the Working Journalists; and

(b) if so, its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सरकार द्वारा मैसर्स इंडियन कापर कार्ट पोर्टेल लिमिटेड को अधिकार में लेना।

* 636. श्री मूलद्वन्द डागा : क्या इसपात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 20 मार्च, 1972 से मैसर्स इंडियन कापर कार्ट पोर्टेल लिमिटेड को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर कितनी पूँजी लगाई है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उक्त कम्पनी को कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति दी है अथवा देने का विचार है और यह क्षतिपूर्ति किस रूप में दी गई है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री एस० मोहन कुमारमंगलम) : (क) भारतीय ताम्र निगम लिमिटेड के उपक्रम का 10 मार्च, 1972 से प्रबन्ध ग्रहण किया गया था। भारतीय ताम्र निगम (उपक्रम का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1972 द्वारा 21-9-1972 से भारतीय ताम्र निगम के उपक्रम का अर्जन किया गया था। 21-9-1972 से भारतीय ताम्र निगम के उपक्रम की आस्तियां और दायित्वों को हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र निगम को अन्तरित किया गया है।

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान, पूँजी व्यय की अनुमानित राशि 169 लाख रुपये है। इसके अतिरिक्त, साधारण अनुरक्षण और प्रतिस्थापन संक्रियाओं पर 100 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये हैं। सरकार को मुरदा और पाथांगोरा खानों इत्यादि के लिए विस्तारण प्रयोजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) मैसर्स भारतीय ताम्र निगम लिमिटेड को 10-3-72 से 20-9-72

तक की कालावधि के लिए 75,000 रुपये प्रति मास की दर से 4,78,225 रुपयों की राशि संदत्त की गई थी। भारतीय ताम्र निगम (उपक्रम का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1972 की द्वारा 11 की उपचारा (1) के अनुसार, मैसर्स भारतीय ताम्र निगम लिमिटेड को उनके उपक्रम के अर्जन के लिए 7.5 करोड़ रुपयों की नगद राशि संदत्त की गई थी।

Production of Cossipore Ordnance Factory and Ichapore Gun Factory

*637. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry propose to produce other products of Engineering goods apart from the defence products in Cossipore Ordnance Factory/ Ichapore Gun Factory; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been the policy of the Government to utilise spare capacities available in the Ordnance Factories after meeting the demands of the Defence Services to produce items for civilian use. In accordance with this policy, Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore and Rifle Factory Ichapore have already been producing and will continue to produce goods for civil Government departments/undertakings and private civil indentors to the extent feasible.

Rifle Factory, Ichapore is already producing and marketing sporting arms for civil use.

Geneva Disarmament Conference

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

(a) the progress so far made by the 25 Nation Geneva Disarmament Conference;

(b) the specific proposals that are now being discussed by the Conference regarding disarmament;

(c) whether China and France have refused to participate at the Conference; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament has so far not been able to make any progress towards the accomplishment of its principal task of reaching agreement on treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control. However, following the discussion in the Committee on partial or collateral measures, the following treaties have been concluded:

(i) Treaty on the Prohibition of the emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Sub-soil thereof; and

(ii) Convention for the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction.

(b) The question of an underground nuclear test ban and the prohibition of chemical weapons are receiving priority consideration at the current session of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament.

(c) and (d). China is not a member of the Committee on Disarmament. Although France is a member, it has declined to participate in the work of the Committee from its very inception. The non-participation by France is believed to be mainly due to its belief that since disarmament is mainly a question of nuclear disarmament, meaningful discussion can only take

place among the States which possess nuclear weapons.

States not having any Unit of Heavy Industry

639. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States, which do not have even a single unit of the Heavy Industry in them; and

(b) whether Government propose starting at least one unit of Heavy Industry in each one of these States?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The States in which no unit of industry within the purview of this Ministry is located are Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and Tripura. There is no immediate proposal to set up any particular heavy industry unit in the public sector in any of these States.

Alleged Mis-representation of Prime Minister's view on release of Pak. P.O.Ws.

*640. SHRI VISHWANATH PRA-TAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state Government's reaction to the reported, mis-representation by the Correspondent of 'Guardian' of Prime Minister's view on the release of Pakistani P.O.Ws.?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): An authentic version of Prime Minister's interview with the 'Guardian' correspondent Walter Schwarz was released to the Presses as soon as inaccuracies in the paper's report were brought to the notice of the Government. No further action was considered necessary.

Hunger Strike by Calcutta Dock Workers

6100. **SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any hunger strike by the Calcutta dock workers was held in support of their 13 point demand in New Delhi on the 26th February, '73; and

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

(c) whether Government have considered the demands of the workers. if so, the steps taken by Government in agreeing to their just demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Intimation of relay hunger strike was given but it was not resorted to.

(b) The demands generally related to the improvement in the service conditions of certain categories of dock workers at Calcutta. The main demand pertained to the payment of bonus at the rate of 8-1/3 per cent for the year 1970-71.

(c) The question of improving the service conditions of dock workers is constantly under review by Government. The main demand for the payment of bonus at the rate of 8-1/3 per cent for 1970-71 is receiving Government's active consideration.

Embezzlement from Indian Naval Fund

6101. **SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress was achieved in the matter of embezzlement of \$500,000 from in Indian Naval Fund in 1961 in India; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Shri E. E. Jhirad, former Judge, Advocate General (Navy), who is charged with the embezzlement of Rs. 8,42,457.50 from the Naval Prize Fund between 1959 and 1961, was arrested in New York on 4th August, 1972. Proceedings for extradition of Shri Jhirad have been initiated by the Government and are in progress.

Meeting of Task Force for setting up New Steel Plants

6102. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a high level task force meeting held on the 5th March, 1973, by the Secretary of Steel, recommendations were made in regard to the sites of five new steel plants;

(b) whether a former Secretary of Steel who was present at the meeting made a strong plea for locating a plant in Mysore near Kudremukh; and

(c) the sites recommended by the task force and the time-table for setting up new plants at each location?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the meeting of the Task Force on Iron & Steel (Fifth Plan) which was held on March 6, 1973, under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Steel. In the context of the long-term programme for steel capacity, a few potential sites for the purpose of taking up preliminary studies were considered including one which may possibly be based on the Kudremukh iron ore deposits.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Task Force are yet to be finalized.

Mediation offers by foreign countries to settle P.O.Ws.' issue

6103. SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American Government offered their good offices to Pakistan to settle the Pak P.O.Ws.' issue with India and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have been sounded by America in this connection; and

(c) whether any other country has offered to mediate in the matter and if so, their names and the reaction of the concerned parties i.e. Bangladesh India and Pakistan in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen reports of the statement made to this effect by President Bhutto's Special Emissary Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar after his recent visit to Washington.

(b) and (c). No formal offer of mediation on the P.O.W. issue has been received by Government from any country.

Compensation for land acquired for Steel Plants

6104. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any inventory of names of persons whose land has been taken over by Government for construction of steel plants in the country;

(b) how many of these persons, apart from compensation for the land, has been offered jobs in the steel plants; and

(c) whether any scrutiny of the plant-wise list has been made to find out the number of persons in whose case even compensation has not been

paid and the total amount thereof and the number of persons who are yet to be absorbed in jobs and by what time this will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c) Land for a project is acquired by the State Government concerned and any compensation payable therefor is actually paid and disbursed by the State Government authorities. The project authorities pay whatever compensation amount is payable to the State Government. Accordingly, an inventory of names of persons whose lands have been acquired would be available with the State Government and the information as to whether compensation has actually been paid to all of them would also be available with them.

As regards employment, the recruitment policy laid down by Government for public sector undertakings envisages preference for those who have been displaced from such lands in the matter of recruitment of unskilled workers and to posts of skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff whose scales of pay are comparatively low, so long as basic qualifications and experience are forthcoming. The posts are notified to the Employment Exchange. The displaced persons have to get themselves registered in the Exchange and are considered for employment therefore on the basis of a certificate issued to such persons by the local authorities certifying that these are displaced persons. Accordingly, information as to whether or not each and every affected person has been given employment would not be available with steel plant authorities.

However, information relating to the amount of compensation paid by the Steel Plants to the State Governments concerned and the number of displaced persons who have been provided employment is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Saving of Foreign Exchange from Sound Ranging System Equipment

6105. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the saving of foreign exchange due to manufacture of the Sound Ranging System Equipment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTIONS) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Equipment has not been so far taken up for production. No indication of the foreign exchange saving can therefore be given.

उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कम विकसित क्षेत्रों में लाइसेंस देना

6106. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में कम विकसित क्षेत्रों की खानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता कितनी है और उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उन्हें किस-किस तिथि को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में उनमें कितना उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ग) उन में से प्रत्येक खान को अपना पूर्ण विस्तार करने हेतु पिछली बार मंजूरी कब दी गई थी; और

(घ) क्या उत्पादन में कमी हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक खान में उत्पादन में कितनी-कितनी कमी हुई है और यदि इसके कोई कारण हैं, तो वे क्या हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी एकवित की जा रही है और सभा पट्टव पर रखी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के रोलिंग मिलों को लोहे और इस्पात को सप्लाई

6107. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न रोलिंग मिलों को वर्षवार तथा मिलवार कितना लोहा तथा इस्पात (लोह के पिंड, लोह की कतरने और लोह का चूर्ण सप्लाई किया गया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उपरोक्त मिलों को सप्लाई किये गये कच्चे माल से उन्होंने कितना उत्पादन किया है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पट्टव पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला क्षेत्रों के कर्मचारियों को कोयला खान कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि से लाभ

6108. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला क्षेत्रों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को कोयला खान कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि से अनेक वर्षों से कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० बैकस्टामी): (क) जी नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश क्षेत्र की कोयला खानों के श्रमिक, कोयला खान अम कल्याण संगठन द्वारा निकृत्या, निवास

व्यवस्था, जल पूर्ति, शैक्षिक और मनोरंजन विविधक आदि के सम्बन्ध बढ़ाये गये विभिन्न सुविधाये प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के कोयला खानों के मालिकों द्वारा कोयला खान विनियमन अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया जाना

6109. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकांश कोयला खान मालिक कोयला खान विनियमन अधिनियम का निरन्तर उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन खान मालिकों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों में खान विनियमन अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैंकरस्थामी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा तथा इंजीनियरिंग श्रमिकों की समस्यायें

6110. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सूती कपड़ा तथा इंजीनियरिंग श्रमिकों की समस्यायें सुलझाई जा सकें ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में 31 कारखानों के बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप कितने श्रमिकों पर उत्तराधार पड़ा है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैंकरस्थामी) : (क) और (ख). मामला अस्वास्थक रूप से राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

Medical Department of Dandakaranya Project

6111. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether specialised apparatus for various sections of the Medical Department of Dandakaranya Project and specialists posts were sanctioned long time back but no specialists have been posted so far;

(b) if so, the apparatus purchased and when and how many specialists' posts are lying vacant and since when and

(c) whether Government are considering to post specialists soon, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Dandakaranya Project Administration, the specialised apparatus required for various sections of Medical Department of the Dandakaranya Project were sanctioned and purchased from time to time. Cardiological apparatus was sanctioned and purchased during 1963, 1964 and 1967 by stages. Radiological apparatus and MMR were purchased during 1963. Dental unit and Ophthalmic apparatus were purchased during 1965. Surgical and Gynaecological apparatus were purchased by stages during 1961, 1964 and 1966. It is, however, not correct that no specialists have been posted so far. Three officers of the specialists Grade of the Central Health Service namely the Chief Medical Officer, the Surgeon and the T.B. Specialist are in position now. These Specialists' posts as well as those of Pathologist and Gynaecologist had been filled up even before the Danda-

karanya Project joined the Central Health Service Scheme during September, 1966. The Specialist's post of Pathologist has remained vacant since 24th April, 1969 and that of Cynaecologist since 19th August, 1969 as these posts are encadred in the Central Health Service and no incumbents could be found for manning these posts by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. Specialist's post of Radiologist is lying vacant since 26th November, 1962. The Union Public Service Commission have been requested to select an incumbent for this post. Posts of Physician-cum-Superintendent and Ophthalmic Surgeon have been vacant since November, 1970 and November, 1971 respectively. Requisitions for these posts also have been placed with the Union Public Service Commission whose nominations are awaited.

Indo-Pak Relations After Simla Pact

6112. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is coming closer to China and U.S.A. and her relations with India are becoming far from satisfactory after Simla Pact; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Pakistan's relations with China have been close for the past few years and continue to be so.

Regarding relations of U.S.A. with Pakistan the Government have already expressed their concern about the recent unfortunate decision of the U.S. Government to lift the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan.

On Indo-Pakistan relations the position is that after the delineation of the Line of Control in J & K and withdrawal of troops under the Simla

Agreement, there has been little further progress inspite of Government of India's efforts. This has been mainly due to Pakistan's refusal to recognise the realities of the situation in the sub-continent. Government are, however, constantly exploring the possibilities of implementing the provisions of the Simla Agreement.

Mining leases reserved for Government Undertakings granted to 20 Large Industrial Houses

6113. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mining leases reserved for Government undertakings and Government Mineral Departments have been granted to large-Industrial Houses; and

(b) if not, the particulars of the leases granted to 20 large industrial houses in the year 1972 in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh States?

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

Dues regarding Mining Lease from Large Industrial House

6114. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total balances of all types of dues to be taken from Large Industrial Houses regarding Mining leases;

(b) whether all dues have not been cleared by 20 large Industrial Houses in 1972; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor and the total balances to be realised from them for the year?

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

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

Common Recruitment Policy for Heavy Industrial Units

6115. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a common recruitment policy for the heavy industrial units in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Recruitment to various posts in Public Sector Undertakings in the country is made in accordance with a common policy formulated by the Government for the purpose. No new proposal is under consideration to formulate a recruitment policy exclusively for heavy industrial units.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes for Labour Contract Societies in Kerala

6116. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals/schemes regarding the formation of Labour Contract Societies in each Taluk for undertaking the execution of departmental works on contract basis has been received from the Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a). No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of C. I Sheets in Assam

6117. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute scarcity of C.I. sheets in Assam for the last many years;

(b) the allotment of C.I. sheets to different States for the last three years; and

(c) the basis on which the allotment of CI sheets is made to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to galvanised corrugated sheets. The availability position of these sheets is at present comparatively easy.

(b) and (c). Under the present system of distribution, there are no state-wise allocations. Despatches of steel including GC sheets from the main steel producers are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee after taking into account the end use for which steel is required, the availability and competing demands. However, details of quantities of GC sheets despatched to different States in the last three years are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commission allowed to Auctioneers Appointed by D.G.S. & D.

6118. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of commission allowed to Government auctioneers appointed by the DGS&D during the last five auctioneering contracts;

(b) whether the commission allowed in the last contract is considered workable in accordance with the essential pre-requisites of these auctioneers and also in view of the present steep rise in the price index; and

(c) if so, the reasons for accepting the non-workable rates?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The required information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4726/73].

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Auctioneering Contracts

6119. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum rates of commission quoted by the prospective auctioneers are main criterion for granting auctioneering contracts by the DGS&D;

(b) if not, the other essential conditions which are taken into consideration while granting an auctioneering contract; and

(c) whether all the conditions prescribed by Government were strictly followed while awarding the last auctioneering contract; if not, the reasons for the departure from the established contract practices?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No.

(b) The essential conditions which are taken into consideration while granting an auctioneering contract are:—

- (i) Adequate proof in support of previous experience as Auctioneer;
- (ii) Sound financial position to handle the Government money;
- (iii) Valid Income-tax clearance certificate;
- (iv) Police report for a satisfactory conduct; and

(v) Competitive and workable rate of commission.

(c) Yes.

Manufacture of Steel Tubes

6120. DR. GOBIND DAS RICHHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of factories engaged in the manufacture of steel tubes;

(b) the total quantum of steel tubes manufactured in the country during last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether some applicants who were given registration numbers for manufacture of steel tubes are pending with Government for a long time and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of the applicants whose cases are pending since 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 16 units are at present manufacturing steel tubes in the organised sector of the industry.

(b) The production of steel tubes during last three years in the organised sector was as below:—

1970	2,15,578 tonnes
1971	2,34,133 tonnes
1972	3,27,219 tonnes

(c) and (d). No application for registration for the manufacture of steel tubes is now pending with the Government.

गणतंत्र विद्वास पर भवनों पर रोशनी करना

6121. श्री हुकम चन्द कधवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या 1973 के गणतंत्र दिवस पर विभिन्न सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी भवनों पर रोशनी नहीं की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). देश के कुछ हिस्सों में सूखे की स्थिति तथा आमतौर पर बिजली की कमी के कारण, इस वर्ष गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह के अवसर पर सरकारी इमारतों पर रोशनी नहीं की गई थी।

Sale of Revolvers and Cartridges to General Public

6122. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are manufacturing pistols and revolvers and their cartridges for sale to the general public;

(b) if so, what small weapons are available for purchase and from where and how; and

(c) what are the sale prices of such small arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Pistols and Revolvers are not at present manufactured in the Ordnance Factories. However, a composite project for the manufacture of 32 Pistols for the civilian use and those required by the Services has been sanctioned and the production is likely to commence in about 4 years time.

Cartridges 32 "Revolver Long and Cartridges 32" Athletic Starter are manufactured in the Ordnance Factories for sale to the general public through registered arms and ammunition dealers.

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

Revision of Wages

6123. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item with caption "Bhahuguna wants wages revised" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th February, 1973; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Press report referred to contains the personal views of the Minister of Communications and these have been noted.

News Report Regarding Losses in Heavy Engineering Corporation

6124. SHRI RAMKANWAR: DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th November, 1972, regarding the functioning of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Limited;

(b) whether reports bring out serious lapses on the part of the management which has led to heavy losses of public money;

(c) whether any investigations have been conducted in regard to the functioning of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Limited; and

(d) the gist thereof and the action, if any, taken in regard to the proposals made by the investigating body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. An article under the caption "HEC: A Lumbering Giant" appeared in the *Hindustan Times* in three instalments. The first instalment was published on November 29, 1972.

(b) The article contains allegations of certain lapses on the part of the Heavy Engineering Corporation management resulting in heavy losses.

The losses incurred by the Heavy Engineering Corporation cannot entirely be attributed to lapses on the part of the management of Heavy Engineering Corporation. Losses in a project of this magnitude and complexity are inevitable in the initial years of operation. The losses have primarily arisen on account of heavy investments involved and long gestation periods, which entail a heavy burden of interest, depreciation and overheads. To a certain extent, the losses can also be attributed to the slow rate of build-up of production due to a combination of factors including unsatisfactory industrial relations and deficiencies in management in the initial phase of operation of the HEC plants.

(c) The functioning of Heavy Engineering Corporation is under constant review by the Government. A task force to periodically review the performance of the Heavy Engineering Corporation was constituted in the Ministry in April, 1971. The Committee on Public Undertakings on two occasions (1967 and 1971) examined in detail the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. An Action Committee on Public Enterprises, set up by the Government also examined the working of the HEC in May/June, 1972.

(d) The major shortcomings brought out by the different studies relate to unsatisfactory industrial relations, lack of proper production

planning and control, defective procedures regarding procurement of materials, deficiencies in material handling and maintenance, high level of rejections, high idle time of men and machines, lack of trained personnel and the need to strengthen the management.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, the following steps have been taken/are being taken:

(i) To improve the industrial relations, grievances of the workers are redressed as quickly as possible, a rational personnel policy is being introduced and promotion procedures are being systematised.

(ii) Detailed itemised plan of production has been prepared by the HEC for each shop and is being closely followed.

(iii) Procedures relating to procurement and handling of materials have been streamlined. The procurement, issue and accounting of materials is being computerised, with a view to eliminate idle time on account of shortage of materials. The recommendations made by the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, who studied maintenance and material handling in the foundry forge plant at the request of the HEC are being implemented.

(iv) In order to have stringent quality control and to reduce the high percentage of rejections, production has to conform strictly to the specifications incorporated in the technology sheets. In addition, the training of workers and first line supervisors has been made more intense and incentives are based on production conforming to specifications.

(v) With a view to reducing idle time of men and machines, time keeping with the aid of time punching clocks has been introduced and double/triple shifts in identified areas are being introduced progressively.

An incentive scheme is being introduced in a phased manner in order to develop proper motivation.

(vi) The possibility of obtaining trained personnel from other sources including railway workshops is being considered by the HEC.

(vii) New general managers for the foundry forge plant and the heavy machine building plant were appointed by the Government in May, 1972. It is expected that a new Director (Finance) will be appointed soon. Action to fill other key posts, *viz.*, General Manager (Production, Planning and Control), Chief Engineer (Production and Planning) and System Manager has been initiated by the HEC.

New Labour Laws to regulate industrial relations

6125. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Centre has received a number of proposals from State Governments seeking its approval for enacting new labour laws to regulate industrial relations in their respective areas; and

(b) if so, how many States have submitted their proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). Proposals had been received from five State Governments.

Vigilance Cases against Executive Engineer Dandakaranya Project

6126. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some vigilance cases were instituted against the present

Executive Engineer of the Central Division at Umerkote of Dandakaranya Project; if so, when;

(b) whether he was promoted in spite of the vigilance cases against him;

(c) whether the vigilance cases have been finalised and action taken; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

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

Smuggling of Arms by Foreign Legation

6127. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any attempt being made by any foreign legation in this country for smuggling in arms; and

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent any smuggling of arms by foreign legations to foment internal revolts here?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Government continually take all possible steps to prevent smuggling of arms by any one for any purpose whatsoever. For security reasons it will not be desirable to disclose those steps.

Setting up of Panel of Experts to advise Techniques of Energy Planning by U. N. Secretary General

6128. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged upon the U. N. Committee on Natural Re-

sources to recommend to the Secretary-General to set up a panel of experts to advise on the more sophisticated techniques of energy planning for the benefit of the developing countries; and

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

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

(b). The Committee took note of India's proposal as well as some other proposals submitted by other delegations. No decisions were taken on any of them.

Production of Wagons in Indian Standard Wagon Company at Asansol

6129. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Ministry of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company at Asansol has been decreasing during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an enquiry committee has been set up by Government to investigate the cause of decline in production of wagons; and

(d) if so, the result of the enquiry and the steps being taken by Government to increase the production to make up the loss?

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

(b) to (d). A Committee was appointed by the Government to investigate into the affairs of M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd. The Committee has just submitted its report. It is under consideration.

Facilities provided to I.N.A. Personnel

6130. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what facilities have been given to the I.N.A. personnel so far; and

(b) whether any facilities have been given to their dependents and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

1. Ex-Indian Army Personnel

1.1. Army Officers and men who had joined the I.N.A were divided by the British Government of India into three categories viz., 'Whites', 'Greys' and 'Blacks'. 'Whites' were reinstated in service, 'Greys' were discharged and 'Blacks' were dismissed and/or convicted. After transfer of power, the Government of India re-considered the cases of Greys and Blacks. All the officers and men who had been convicted and imprisoned were released. Orders of dismissal were set aside and re-placed by orders of discharge so that no stigma should attach to the members of the I.N.A. The previous classification did not hold good any longer and was no more a bar for service with the State in any capacity. Re-instatement in the army of these personnel was however, ruled out because they had lost touch with the Army for a number of years and their re-instatement would have led to many complications both practical and psychological.

1.2. In cases in which dismissal from service was converted into discharge/retirement the following benefits were given:-

(i) Service pension/gratuity admissible under the normal rules assessed on whole of the service upto the date of discharge/retirement;

- (ii) War gratuity in full under the existing rules, assessed on the whole of the war service upto the date of discharge;
- (iii) Lump sum grants ranging from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 800/- to personnel who were disabled while serving with the Indian National Army, and to the dependents of the personnel who died while serving with the Indian National Army;
- (iv) Ad-hoc financial relief as follows:—

Officers	Rs. 1,500/-
JCOs	Rs. 500/-
NCOs	Rs. 220/-
Ors	Rs. 160/-
NCsE	Rs. 120/-

- (v) Arrears of forfeited pay and allowances; and
- (vi) Restoration of pension in the case of re-employed pensioners.

2. Ex-Indian Army personnel who had joined INA and their dependents are eligible to receive all the benefits normally extended to the other Indian Army ex-servicemen and their dependents, such as financial assistance for resettlement and rehabilitation in civil life, at the prescribed rates, from various funds meant for this purpose, land grants sanctioned under the various Central and State Colonisation Schemes, for ex-servicemen, assistance in securing Civil Employment etc.

II others (i.e. those who were not serving in the Indian Army at the time of joining the Indian National Army).

1. In 1961, it was decided that participation in the I N A movement should be treated to be at par with participation in the National movement in India. Accordingly, ex-INA personnel are treated as freedom

fighters and are eligible for reliefs, in the matter of employment to public service, financial assistance, educational concessions to children, etc., as are admissible to political sufferers. State Governments have been requested to follow the same policy and to extend to ex-INA personnel in the States the same concessions as are sanctioned by them for freedom fighters in their areas.

2. The Government of India have sanctioned a new pension scheme for freedom fighters which came into force on 15-8-72. Ex-INA personnel who suffered imprisonment/detention in jails within the country or in detention camps etc., outside the country, for a period of not less than 6 months or lost their jobs, civil or military, or means of livelihood, due to their participation in the I.N.A. movement, are eligible on application, for the grant of pension under this scheme, provided their annual income is less than Rs. 5,000/-. Families of the ex-I.N.A. personnel who lost their lives while fighting with the Britishers are also eligible for the grant of pension under the scheme. Persons who are not Indian citizens or are not residing in India are not eligible for the grant of pension under this scheme.

Request from Indonesian Government for Joint Naval Exercises with Indian War-Ships

6131. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesian Government have requested the Government of India to impart joint Naval Exercise with Indian war-ships to Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the date and venue of exercise;

(c) the war-ships taking part on both the sides; and

(d) whether some more friendly countries will also participate?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). At the suggestion of the Chief of Naval Staff, Indonesian Navy, it has been agreed, in principle, to have a joint naval exercise between the Indonesian Navy and the Indian Navy. The details regarding the date and venue etc. of the exercise, and the war-ships which will participate in the same, have not yet been finalised. At present there is no proposal for any other country to participate in the exercise.

Centre's help to Goa for raising iron ore production

6132. **SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:**
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government are considering to help Goa to raise Iron Ore production in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): There is no special proposal under consideration of the Government to help Goa to raise iron ore production in that State.

Approval of Sub-Marine built by Mazagon Dock Limited

6133. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF:**

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government regarding the approval of submarine which has been built by Mazagon Dock Limited in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, has not so far built any submarines. The question of Government taking any decision in regard to approval of such a submarine does not, therefore, arise.

Threat posed by Sino-Japanese Rapprochement

6134. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the issue in regard to the collective security systems in Asia considering the threat posed by the Sino-Japanese rapprochement according to the commentator of the Novosti Press Agency; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Our view is that it is for the countries in the region to discuss various ideas on the subject and evolve, in consultation with each other, ways and means to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and strengthen cooperation among themselves. As far as rapprochement between China and Japan is concerned, Government welcomes improvement of bilateral relations between all countries and any step which may help relations of tensions in this part of the world.

H.M.T. Collaboration with Citizen Watch Company of Japan for making Watch Parts

6135. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. had entered into collaboration with citizen Watch Company of Japan for mak-

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ing various parts of the watches; and

(b). Does not arise.

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have an existing collaboration agreement with Citizen Watch Company of Japan for making wrist watches and certain components thereof. This agreement, however, does not include critical components like main springs hair-springs and shock absorbers.

H.M.T. Collaboration with Malaysian Party for manufacture of Machines Tools

6136. SHI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H.M.T. is entering into a collaboration with a party in Malaysia for the manufacture of machine tools; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b). Does not arise.

H.M.T. Negotiations with Swiss Company for making Watch Parts

6137. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.M.T. had negotiated with a Swiss Company for making parts of the watch; and

(b) if so, the result of negotiation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a). No, Sir.

Percentage of Imported Parts in Tractors manufactured in India

6138. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 2438 on the 8th March, 1973 regarding manufacture of Tractors and state the percentage of imported spare parts used, in the manufacture of tractors in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The percentage of imported parts (and not imported spare parts) in the tractors manufactured in the country at present is as under:—

	Name of manufacturing unit	Percentage of Imported parts
(1)	M/s. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay (International-B.275) (35HP)	10.0
(2)	M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd Madras (MF-1035 35 HP)	8.5
(3)	M/s Escorts Ltd., Faridabad (Escort-25-35HP)	12.0
(4)	M/s. Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad (Eicher 26.5 HP)	8.7
(5)	M/s. Escort Tractors Ltd., Faridabad (Ford-46HP)	50.0
(6)	M/s. Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Beroda HWD-50 (50 HP)	26.0
	HWD-35 (35 HP)	45.0
(7)	The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Purnore (Zetor-2011/2511) (25 HP)	67.5

Grant of Stand-by Credit to Nepal

6139. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the Nepalese Government's request to make available a stand-by credit of Rs. 10 crores; and

(b) if so, the nature of its terms and conditions?

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

(b) The credit will be utilized for expenditure only in India. It will bear an interest of 5 per cent per annum on the amounts actually drawn, besides a commitment charge of half per cent per annum on such part of the credit as is not drawn.

Compensation paid for Acquisition of Land

6140. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1418 on the 1st March, 1973 and state;

(a) what was the total compensation paid for 2215.193 acres of private land including the additional compensation awarded by the court; and

(b) the total amount received by each individual land owner?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Shri JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले उर्दू के समाचार-पत्र

6141. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक उर्दू समाचार पत्रों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या इन समाचार-पत्रों ने अम-जीवी पत्रकार अधिनियम को और अमजीवी पत्रकार माधूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैक्टस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Plan to cover demand of Lead and Zinc

6142. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State-owned Hindustan Zinc Limited has drawn up an ambitious plan to cover the shortfall between the demand and availability of lead and zinc during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan and what would be the demand for zinc at the end of 1980?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The demand for zinc and lead by the end of the Fifth Plan period is likely to be of the order of 200,000 tonnes and 118,000 tonnes respectively. As against this, the existing production capacity is as follows:—

	Licensed capacity per annum	Present production per annum
(In tonnes)		
Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (Public Sector)		
Debari Zinc Smelter.	18,000	13,000
Tundoo Lead Smelter.	5,400	3,000
Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. Private Sector		
Zinc. . . .	20,000	14-15,000

In addition, Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has been licensed to set up two smelters, one at Vizag and the other at Debari

as expansion of the existing smelter, as indicated below:—

	Licenced capacity per annum (In Tonnes)
Vizag Zinc Smelter	
Zinc	30,000
Lead	10,000
<i>Debari expansion</i>	18,000

These two schemes are expected to be completed by the end of 1975.

Therefore, the gap between the zinc production capacity in 1976, i.e., 86,000 tonnes and the estimated demand for zinc at the end of the Fifth Plan, i.e., 200,000 tonnes, would have to be filled by setting up other zinc smelters in the country. The matter is under consideration of Government. It may be added in this regard that Hindustan Zinc Ltd., is examining the feasibility of setting up during the Fifth Plan, a smelter with a capacity of about 50,000 tonnes zinc and 10,000 tonnes lead based on Rajpura-Dariba deposits, Cominco-Binani Zinc Ltd., may also expand their capacity by 20,000 tonnes during the Fifth Plan.

Non-Governmental Machinery for fostering Indo-Bangladesh Friendship

6143. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there exists any machinery at non-Governmental level for fostering ever growing friendly relations between the peoples of Bangladesh and India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): A large number of friendship societies are in existence with a view to fostering friendship between the peoples of India and Bangladesh.

Press comments about Prime Minister's statement on American Bombing of North Vietnam

6144. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to an editorial in "The Washington Evening Star" dated the 16th February, 1973, wherein it has been stated that "the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's attack on the American bombing of North Vietnam might have been due to India's exclusion from the Paris Conference on Indo-China"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have seen comments to this effect in the U.S. press.

(b) Our opposition to U.S. bombings of Vietnam was based on certain principles and dates back to many years. It has nothing to do with our inclusion or exclusion at the Paris Conference. We would have liked to be at such Conference only if we had been invited by common consent of all sides concerned.

Takeover of Private Sector Car Manufacturing Firms

6145. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 3436 on the 15th March, 1973 regarding Indian made cars and state;

(a) whether Government are considering to take over the private sector car manufacturing firms with a view to manufacture cheap and qualitatively better cars; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) There is no specific proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Government decision in this behalf will depend on the techno-economic merits as also socio-economic benefits and the priority of the industry in the Plan.

लेखकों और पत्रकारों की पाकिस्तानी युद्ध-बन्दियों के मामले में प्रधान मंत्री के साथ बैठक

6146. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विवेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में कुछ लेखक और पत्रकार उनसे मिले थे और अनुरोध किया था कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को रिहा कर दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और बातचीत का सारांश क्या है ?

विवेश मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सर्वश्रो खुशवन्त सिंह, जी०एल० मेहता, किशन चन्द्र और छवाजा अहमद अब्बास पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को जल्दी छोड़ देने की सम्भावना पर बातचीत करने के लिए 5 मार्च, 1973 को प्रधान मन्त्री से मिले थे। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने इस मामले पर सरकार के सर्वविदित संदान्तिक निर्णय से उन्हें अवगत करा दिया।

अम कल्याण केन्द्र अस्पताल, भुमरीतल्लैया, विहार

6147. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अम कल्याण केन्द्र, भुमरीतल्लैया, विहार में श्रमिकों के लिए कितने बैडों के अस्पताल हैं और क्या वहां वाहरी व्यक्तियों से इलाज की भी व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या वहां डाक्टरों की संख्या आवश्यकता से अधिक है और दवाओं की व्यवस्था भरपूर मात्रा में नहीं है ; और

(ग) वाहरी व्यक्तियों के इलाज की व्यवस्था "आउटडोर" के रूप में किए जाने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्वामी) : (क) अध्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण संगठन के अन्तर्गत कर्मा (भुमरीतल्लैया) में अस्पतालों में अध्रक श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए 150 पर्लंगों की व्यवस्था है। बहिरंग मरीजों के उपचार के लिए सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) अध्रक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्थित की गई चिकित्सीय और अन्य सुविधाओं के लिए अध्रक खान श्रमिकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य व्यक्ति हकदार नहीं हैं। इसलिए निधि के अस्पतालों और श्रमिकालयों में उनके चिकित्सा के लिए राज्य सरकार अंशदान दिया करती थी। यह किये गये वर्च को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हुआ। तथापि, उन्होंने अब यह बताया है कि उनके अंशदान को बढ़ाने का एक प्रस्ताव उनके विचाराधीन है। फलतः, निधि चिकित्सा की सुविधाओं को गैर अध्रक श्रमिकों को भी दे रही है जो कि वह पहले पा रहे थे।

Development of Mechanical Mine Layer to lay and bury anti-tank non-detectable Mines

6148. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mechanical mine layer to lay and bury anti-tank non-detectable mines has been developed by the Research and Development Establishment of the Defence Ministry at Poona; and

(b) if so, whether this mechanical mine layer will speed up mining in large areas?

THE MINISTER STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Sample Survey to Ascertain Employment Pattern of Graduates

6149. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

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

(a) whether Government have undertaken a sample survey to ascertain the employment pattern of graduates in the country;

(b) the salient features and precise objectives of the survey.

(c) the agency which has been assigned with the job and the basis on which the areas or persons to be subjected to the survey are to be chosen; and

(d) the time by which the survey is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

(d) The Report of the Survey is likely to be completed by the end of March, 1974.

STATEMENT

The survey relates to the employment pattern of graduates (including post-graduates) and diploma holders in Engineering/Technology (equivalent to graduates) who had obtained their degree/diploma during the year 1968 from any University, Polytechnic etc. in the country. The object of the survey is to bring out relationship between the education and employment of these graduates.

The Survey is being conducted by the Directorate General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of

Labour and Rehabilitation under the technical guidance of a Committee of Direction comprising representatives of Planning Commission, University Grants Commission etc. The selection of alumni for the survey is based on the following criteria:—

- (i) all post-graduates (including doctorates), graduates with honours, graduates in professional/technical subjects and other graduates who have secured 1st Division;
- (ii) 50 per cent of the graduates who have secured second division; and
- (iii) 25 per cent of the graduates who have secured third division and the Engineering diploma holders.

The lists of addresses for the Survey are obtained directly from Universities/Colleges-Polytechnics which are sampled on the above basis. To the sampled alumni the prescribed questionnaire is mailed.

दिल्ली में घटिया किस्म के कोयले की सप्लाई

6150. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा: क्या इस्पात और सान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कोयले की दुकानों से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में चूरा और रेत मिला हुआ कोयला उपभोक्ताओं को बेचा जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार का घटिया कोयला सप्लाई किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और सान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुलदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

नेपाल, श्रीलंका और बर्मा में रह रहे
भारतीय

6152. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेपाल, श्री लंका और बर्मा में रह रहे भारतीय मूल के लोगों की अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : सूचना इस प्रकार है :

बर्मा : लगभग 2 लाख

श्री लंका : लगभग 975,000

नेपाल : 30 से 40 लाख के बीच ।

Colours and badges awarded to Battalions of Indian Army

6153. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of Battalions and Regiments of the Indian Army are still holding their colours which were awarded to them by the British Government;

(b) if so, the number of such Battalions and Regiments in the country;

(c) the reasons for not doing away with the old colours to these Battalions and Regiments; and

(d) the time by which all the Indian Army will be provided with their new colour and badges?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). All colours awarded by the Britain Government have since been replaced by new colours, except in the case of four regiments.

(c) and (d). The post independence policy regarding award of colours was finalised by Government in August, 1962. Since then the Army has been engaged constantly in operations on our borders. The design of

the new colours for these four regiments will have to be approved by the President, got manufactured according to the prescribed design and specifications and then presented to the Regiments by the President. Every effort will be made to complete the process as early as possible.

Threat to Indian Mission at Kathmandu by Black December Group

6154. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHR GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Mission at Kathmandu has been asked to take extra security precautions in view of the threat posed by the Black December Group; and

(b) whether any military personnel has been deputed to Kathmandu to assist the Indian Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Following the incident in our High Commission in London on 20th February, 1973, all our Missions abroad, including Kathmandu, have been asked to implement special security instructions to meet such threats.

(b) No, Sir.

रक्षा विभाग द्वारा दी गई जीपें

6155. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान रक्षा विभाग द्वारा दिये गये सरकारी कोटे से कितनी जीपें बिकी के लिए उपलब्ध की गईं ;

(ख) जिन व्यक्तियों ने अब तक जी० नहीं खरीदी हैं, क्या वे अब भी उन्हें खरीद सकते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). रक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा आंवंटन करने के लिए जी० कोई सरकारी कोटा नहीं है। वर्तमान नियमों के अधीन, संस्थाओं के कलिपय वर्गों के अतिरिक्त, संसद, राज्य विधान मण्डलों, और महुनगर परिषद, दिल्ली के सदस्य विधायक के रूप में अपनी अवधि के दौरान रक्षा सेवाओं द्वारा निकाल दिए स्टाक से, पूर्वनिश्चित मूल्य पर, एक बार एक जी० अथवा एक मोटर साइकल प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। भूतपूर्व सैनिक अथवा उसकी विधवा को उनके जीवन काल में, छंटनी की गई मोटरगाड़ी का एक बार आंवंटन करने की सुविधाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं।

1971-72 के दौरान पूर्वोक्त वर्गों के कार्मिकों को बांटी गई जी० की संख्या निम्नांकित है।

1971 600 नग

1972 353 नग

Rehabilitation of repatriates from other countries in Orissa

6156. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and released to Orissa Government in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 for the rehabilitation of repatriates in the State;

(b) the countries from which these repatriates came; and

(c) the rehabilitation programmes on which this amount was spent?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Repatriates from Burma only have been resettled in Orissa. An amount of Rs. 19.60 lakhs has been sanctioned and released to the Government of Orissa for grant of business and housing loans to the repatriates from Burma. Year wise figures are as follows:—

	Business Loan	Housing Loan
1970-71	7.00 lakhs	6.60 lakhs
1971-72	3.00 lakhs	3.00 lakhs
1972-73
	10.00 lakhs	9.60 lakhs

Completion of Mini-steel Plant in Orissa

6157. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed mini-steel plant in Orissa has been constructed by now; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The question presumably refers to the sponge iron-cum-electric furnace complex proposed to be set up at Barbiljoda by the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for manufacture of steel billets. The Corporation are examining all technical and economic aspects with a view to implementing this scheme.

कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये व्यक्ति

6158. श्री अब शाह प्रधान : यथा अब और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की विभिन्न कोयला खानों में वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान दुर्घटनाओं में

मारे गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) किन किन कोयला खेतों में गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इन दुर्घटनाओं में बढ़ि हुई है; और ।

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये?

अम् और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकस्ट्वामी) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल में धातक दुर्घटनाओं और ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वालों की संख्या ने 1971 की अपेक्षा 1972 में सीमान्त बढ़ियाँ दिखाइं।

(ग) 1972 में कोयला खानों में मृत्यु संख्या की समग्र रूप से स्थिति, 1971 की अपेक्षा अच्छी है। फिर भी कोयला खानों में सुरक्षा विनियमों की कारगर क्रियान्विति को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय द्वारा सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

(क) 1971-72 के दौरान विभिन्न खानों में दुर्घटनाओं के कारण मारे गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या के ब्यौरे :

कोयला खेत	1971	1972
1	2	3
असम	9	2
आनन्द प्रदेश	15	21
बिहार	125	90
जम्मू और काश्मीर	3	1
मध्य प्रदेश	39	37
महाराष्ट्र	6	4

1	2	3
उड़ीसा	5	8
तमिलनाडु	—	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	39	54
	231	218

विशेष ध्यान दीजिए : 1972 के लिए अंकड़े अनन्तिम।

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by Iran during and after last Indo-Pak War

6160. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last Indo-Pak war and thereafter Iran supplied arms and military air craft and other equipments to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the nature thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are aware that a certain amount of military equipment was passed to Pakistan from Iran during the period in question;

(b) The details cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Sanction obtained for prosecutions filed in Employees Provident Fund Organisation

6161. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanctions are obtained before filing of the prosecution from the State Government in the Employees Provident Fund organisation;

(b) if so, the sanctions obtained from the State Government of Bihar by the Regional Commissioner, during

the last two years with the names of the establishments, period involved, the date of sanction obtained and the date of filing the prosecution;

(c) whether complaints and petitions are not filed for months together even after obtaining the sanction for prosecution from the State Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the glaring irregularities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected by the Provident Fund Authorities and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी शरणार्थी

6162. श्री मूलचन्द्र डाम्प : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत युद्ध के बाद अब तक राजस्थान में पाकिस्तान से कितने शरणार्थी आए हैं और उन्हें किन किन स्थानों पर रखा गया है; उन पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय की जा चुकी है और इस समय उन पर प्रति दिन कितना धन व्यय होता है; और

(ख) क्या उनकी देखभाल करने की सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था के अभाव में एक साल के भीतर 80 शरणार्थी मर चुके हैं?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेहड़ी) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जानकारी नीचे दी गई है ?

(i) वर्तमान शरणार्थियों की संख्या 61,269

(ii) शिविरों के नाम :-

(1) बिसाला

(2) सर्वीतदा

- (3) निम्बला
- (4) वरदियाद
- (5) राजदल
- (6) पुशद
- (7) हरसानी
- (8) तुरवी
- (9) जिरव
- (10) बलेवा
- (11) गदरा रोड
- (12) चोहटान
- (13) कपराओं
- (14) अलामसर
- (15) घनाऊ
- (16) अती घनाऊ
- (17) मियराओं
- (18) मेठा का तला
- (19) बीजासर
- (20) बीजरद
- (21) केलनोर
- (22) भासर (i)
- (23) भाकासर (ii)
- (24) सितोराम
- (25) जरेना

(iii) कुल शिविर जनसंख्या—58027

(iv) अब तक किया गया कुल खर्च—128.47 लाख रुपये

(v) प्रतिदिन आवृत खर्च—56,000 रुपये

(ख) जो, नहीं ।

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में लगाई गई पूँजी और इसके लिए खरीदी गई मशीनों की लागत

6163. श्री मूलचन्द्र डाम्प : क्या इस्पात और खाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में अब तक कुल कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई है;

(ख) इस राशि में से कितनी लागत की मशीनें खरीदी गई और सेवाओं पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ; और*

(ग) ग्रामामी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक खतड़ी (राजस्थान) से कितनी मात्रा में तांबा निकाला जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) खतड़ी ताम्र संकुल में फरवरी, 1973 तक कुल 76 करोड़ रुपये का विनियान किया गया था ।

(ख) लगभग 34 करोड़ रुपयों के मूल्य के उपकरणों और मशीनरी के लिए आदेश दिए जा चुके हैं । इंजीनियरी सेवाओं पर 6 करोड़ रुपए की राशि व्यय की गई है ।

(ग) पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक, खतड़ी ताम्र परियोजना में प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 25,000 टन ताम्र धातु उत्पादित किए जाने की संभावना है ।

Conclusion of Technical Economic Co-operation Agreement with Tanzania

6164. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
· SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical economic cooperation agreement has been recently concluded with Tanzania; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An Agreement on Friendship and Technical Economic and Scientific Cooperation with Tanzania was signed on 28th January, 1966

(b) The Agreement is on general lines, to facilitate and promote technical, economic and scientific cooperation, and provides for:—

(a) exchange of personnel for training purposes in technical schools, scientific and other institutes, factories and other production centres in each country and grant of scholarships.

(b) exchange of experts' visits with a view to lecturing, instructing and acquiring expert knowledge in the other country.

(c) provision of the services of experts.

(d) exchange and giving of technical documentation and necessary equipment, including the exchange and giving of corresponding information.

(e) cooperation in scientific research work between scientific institutes and bodies of the two countries, and exchange of information, books and scientific publications.

(f) setting up of joint industrial ventures.

(g) cooperation of production enterprises in finding the most suitable technical solutions and attaining increased productivity.

रक्षा विभाग के व्यय में कटौती

6165. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि क्या रक्षा विभाग का विचार देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को व्यान में रखते हुए अपने व्यय में कटौती करने का है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 1973-74 के लिए रक्षा प्रावक्लन बनाते समय साधनों पर नियन्त्रण तथा सुरक्षा की अनिवार्य आवश्यकताओं को व्यान में रखा गया था और रक्षा व्यय में और कटौती करने का तत्काल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Proposal to declare mediterranean as an area of Peace

6166. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Mr. Dzemal Bijedic and Smt. Indira Gandhi sponsored a proposal for declaring the Mediterranean an area of peace; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The proposal for declaring the Mediterranean an area of peace is still in a preliminary stage. The matter is under consideration of the interested States of that area.

Persons injured and died at the time of clearing mines in Punjab Sector

6167. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been injured or have lost their lives during the time of clearing the mines near Punjab sector in the border of Pakistan after the war;

(b) how many of them are civilians and how many of them are Army personnel; and

(c) whether any compensation were given to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Sixty six Army personnel were injured and four lost their lives whilst clearing mines in the Punjab sector after the war. Army personnel injured are allowed extra pensionary benefits. The next of kin of Army

personnel who are killed in such circumstances are also allowed extra pensionary benefits. Civilians are not used for mine clearing operations.

Setting up Defence Based Industries

6168. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received by the Government regarding the setting up of Defence based industries in the border States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. We have had requests in the past from all these States.

(b) The location of Defence projects is decided in each case on full consideration of all relevant factors including strategic and techno-economic considerations of the project. Claims of all these States were duly examined while finalising the location of various defence projects.

Running of a Military Special Train between New Delhi and Jammu

6169. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has received a suggestion to persuade the Railway authorities to start a daily military special train between New Delhi and Jammu, for the convenience of the Military personnel hailing from the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion?

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

(b) The proposal was examined and was not considered practicable.

Acquisition of Chinese Gun Boats by Pakistan

6170. **SHRI VISHWANATH PATAK SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reaction of the Government to the reported acquisition of Chinese gun-boats by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Government are aware of the situation. All possible steps are being taken in the matter.

Purchase of Harrier Fighters from U.K. by India

6171. **SHRI VISHWANATH PATAK SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government are thinking of buying vertical take of Harrier fighters from U.K.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No such proposal is under consideration.

Pak-Iranian Naval Cooperation in Arabian Sea

6172. **SHRI VISHWANATH PATAK SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the Government's reaction to the reported Pak-Iranian naval co-operation in the Arabian Sea?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Government are aware of the situation. All possible steps are taken by Government for the security of country. The position is reviewed from time to time.

Comments by Ceylon Workers Congress over Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement

6173 **SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Thondaman, President of the Ceylon Workers Congress, had said that the estate labour of Indian origin in Sri Lanka have been relegated to the status of national illegitimacy by the Shastri-Sirimavo Agreement of 1964; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports wherein Mr. Thondaman, President of the Ceylon Workers Congress, is reported to have said that the stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka have been relegated to a form of national illegitimacy. He has not linked the 1964 agreement with the so called illegitimacy. As the Hon. Members are aware, the Governments of India and Sri Lanka are taking steps to end the statelessness of these persons in accordance with the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964.

Cruelty meted out to Indian Seamen in Pakistan Jails

6174. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether almost all the 79 Indian seamen released on the 10th March, 1973 and handed over to the Indian Government have complained of cruelty meted out to them in Pakistan jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): According to information available with Government, it is

understood that the 79 Indian seamen in Pakistani jails released on 10th March, 1973 were generally maltreated and in some cases were even beaten.

British nuclear submarines' right to entry into Asian ports

6175. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in the *Statesman*, Calcutta edition, dated the 7th February, 1973, under the caption "British Nuclear Submarines—Right of Entry into Asian Ports sought"; and

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

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

(b) The policy of the Government of India in this matter is well known. In consonance with that policy, Government has played an active role in advocating at the Non-Aligned Conferences and the United Nations the declaration of Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The Government of India has, accordingly, drawn the attention of all countries to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2832 (XXVI) of December 16, 1971, regarding the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace which, *inter alia*, calls upon the Great Powers to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean with a view to eliminating from the Indian Ocean the disposition of nuclear weapons. The Government of India has also informed all countries that it is the Government's policy not to offer host facilities at Indian ports to foreign vessels which have nuclear weapons on board.

Production as per cent of rated capacity of Public Sector Steel Plants

6176. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1476 on the 1st March, 1973, regarding stagnation in steel production due to non-utilisation of capacity and state:

(a) the production as per cent of rated capacity of each public sector steel plant, including IISCO month by month from April, 1972 to January, 1973; and

(b) the reasons why capacity utilisation is not improving even now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The following table shows production of Steel ingots during the months, April 1972 to March, 1973, as percentage of monthly rated capacity:—

	Bhi-	Dur-	Rour	II
	lai	gapur	kela	isco
April 72	.	.	81	48
May	.	.	74	41
June	.	.	70	38
July	.	.	87	50
August	.	.	84	38
September	.	.	80	48
October	.	.	87	48
November	.	.	80	35
December	.	.	91	38
January, 73	.	.	90	50
February, 73	.	.	88	46
March, 73	.	.	102	63
			78	53

It will be noticed that there has been general improvement in capacity utilisation during the months of February (28 days) and March, 1973. Further improvement is expected in the current financial year.

Violation of Passport Regulations reported by Passport Control Authorities at Santa Cruz, Bombay

6177. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person holding a Portuguese passport is permitted to enter or leave India;

(b) whether the Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi is authorised to issue Portuguese passport to persons wishing to leave India;

(c) whether Government of India permit Indian citizens to emigrate on the basis of Portuguese passports issued in Delhi by the Brazilian Embassy; and

(d) if the answers to (a), (b) or (c) be in the negative, whether the Passport Control Authorities of Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay, have reported any violation of such regulations during March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No Person holding a Portuguese Passport is permitted to enter India without a valid visa. No person holding a Portuguese passport is allowed to leave India without a departure endorsement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi is authorised to issue Portuguese passports to bona fide Portuguese nationals.

(c) If an Indian citizen, having renounced his Indian citizenship, acquires a Portuguese passport issued by the Brazilian Embassy, he is dealt with in accordance with the law relating to foreigners and can leave India on the strength of a departure endorsement on his passport.

(d) We have not so far received report of any violation of our regulations on the subject.

Unsatisfactory output performance of Durgapur Steel Plant

6178. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that in view of the Durgapur steel plant's unsatisfactory output performance, no further expansion of this plant is called for;

(b) if so, whether the specific steps taken to improve output have failed; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Demands of Dandakaranya Employees' Association

6179. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Employees' Association (Non-Gazetted) has been making repeated representations for early settlement of their long-standing demands and grievances;

(b) whether the Dandakaranya Authority is proceeding with termination of services of the work-charged staff in violation of earlier assurances;

(c) whether a number of leading official of the Employees Association have been served with transfer notices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the junior employees of work-charged establishment have been served with retrenchment notices, but these have been stayed at present till 30th April, 1973. Efforts are being made to avoid retrenchment.

(c) According to the information received from the Dandakaranya Project Administration no leading officials of the Employees' Association namely, the President, the Vice-President, the General Secretary, the Joint Secretary and/or the Treasurer, have been served with transfer notices.

(d) Does not arise.

Wage negotiating Committee with representatives of Management and labour in B.H.E.L.

6180. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to set up a wage negotiating Committee with representatives of Management and labour in B.H.E.L.;

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

(c) whether Government intend to set up such mechanism in other establishments too?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) to (c). Government have accorded approval for the setting up of a bi-partite negotiating Committee for wage revision in the Heavy Electrical Undertakings. This Committee will broadly examine the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments of the employees in the BHEL and HEIL, Bhopal, also having regard to increased production and productivity and will recommend

such changes as are considered desirable and feasible taking into account the historical background, the economic conditions in the country and the implications on the rest of Industries in a developing economy like ours.

International Convention of Trade Union Rights and Liberties

6181. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the international conventions of trade union rights and trade union liberties;

(b) whether all or any part of these conventions have been ratified by India; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY):(a) There are five ILO Conventions on the subject. These are: Convention No. 11 concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers, 1921; Convention No. 84 concerning the Right of Association and the Settlement of Labour Disputes in Non-Metropolitan Territories, 1947; Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, 1949; and Convention No. 135 concerning Protection and Facilities to be Afforded to Workers' Representatives in the Undertaking, 1971.

(b) and (c). Of these, Convention No. 11 has been ratified by India. Convention No. 84 relates to Non-Metropolitan Territories and is not applicable to India. Though not formally ratified, the basic principles of the other three Conventions are being generally complied with.

Manufacture of Railway wagons

6182. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA::

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state::

(a) the names of industries which are manufacturing Railway wagons in India; and

(b) the annual production during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:—

S.No.	Names of Industries which are manufacturing Railway Wagons in India	Annual Production in Nos. in terms of four wheelers		
		1970	1971	1972
1	2	3	4	5
M/s.				
1	Arthur Butler & Co. (India) Ltd. 11, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.	706	400	Closed
2	Braithwaite & Co. (I) Ltd. Hide Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-43.	890	625	1300
3	Bridge of Roof Co. Ltd., 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	429	480	530
4	Britannia Engg. Co. Ltd., 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	209	143	100
5	Burn & Co. Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	870	238	154
6	Central India Machinery Mfg. Co. Ltd. Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	2272	1353	2040
7	Hindustan General Industries Ltd., Qutab Road, Nabikarim, New Delhi..	357	365	312
8	Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd., 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.	1018	1175	226
9	Jessop & Co., Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	1049	1200	786
10	K.T. Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd. Broach Street, Dana Bunder, Bombay-9.	216	140	108
11	Mckenzies Ltd. Sevri, Bombay-1	1544	Closed	Closed
12	Modern Industries, Shahibabad, Ghaziabad.	490	255	347
13	Raymond Engg. Works Ltd., Brabourne Road, Calcutta.	Closed	Closed	Closed
14	Singh Engg. Works Ltd. G.T. Road, Kanpur (UP)	Closed	Closed	Closed
15	Southern Structural Ltd. GDR Building 19, Cathedral Road, P. B. No. 742, Madras-6.	Closed	Closed	337
16	Textile Machinery Corporation Ltd., Belgharia, 24 Pargana.	1939	1636	2929

Defence Production Units in the country

6183. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of defence units working in the country State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4727/73.]

Implementation of Paris Peace Treaty

6184. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P.R.G. of South Vietnam has requested the non-aligned countries to use their good offices to ensure the successful implementation of the Paris Peace Treaty;

(b) whether India has been approached by the P.R.G. in this context; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The document signed in Paris is, however, not a Treaty but an Agreement.

(c) India supports the implementation of the Agreement by all concerned.

कस को सहायता से भिलाई रक्षकों की ओर बोकारो इस्पात संघर्षों के बिकास की योजना

6185. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और लान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूम की सहायता से भारत में भिलाई, रक्षकों तथा बोकारो इस्पात संघर्षों के विस्तार की योजना बनाई गई है; और

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

इस्पात और लान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) - भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का 40 लाख टन क्षमता तक विस्तार करने का कार्य पहले ही चल रहा है। इस विषय में सोवियत संगठन आवश्यक तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान कर रहे हैं। इन विस्तारों के लिए सोवियत संघ से ऋण के रूप में भी सहायता मिली है।

2. भारत सोवियत संघुक्त आयोग की बैठक के सम्बन्ध में सोवियत रूम से हर्ई हाल की बातों के दौरान भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का 70 लाख टन और बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का लगभग 100 लाख टन इस्पात पिष्ठ की वार्षिक क्षमता तक विस्तार करने की सम्भावना को स्वीकार किया गया था। भारतीय संगठन सोवियत संघर्षों की यथा आवश्यक सहायता से इन कारखानों के विस्तार हेतु तकनीकी वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करेंगे।

3. सोवियत रूम की सहायता से राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए आप्लाय-प्ल

6186. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार द्वारा नए उद्योगपतियों को लाइसेंस तथा आश्रय-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1972-73 में ऐसे कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए; और

(ग) 1973-74 के अन्त तक कितने ट्रैक्टरों के बनने की सम्भावना है?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) किसी भी नये उद्योगपति को वर्ष 1972-73 में ड्रैक्टर बनाने हेतु कोई आशय-पत्र नहीं दिया गया है। किन्तु पहले जारी किये गये एक आशय-पत्र को इस वर्ष लाइसेंस में परिवर्तित किया गया है।

(ग) लगभग 45,000 ड्रैक्टर बनाए जायेंगे।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का विस्तार

6187. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांड्य : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह सिफारिश की गई है कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का और अधिक विस्तार करके इसे छोटे कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों पर भी लागू किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको कार्य रूप देने की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उष-मंत्री (श्री ज० बैंकटस्टामो) : (क) जी हां। इस सम्बन्ध में एक सिफारिश संदर्भ योजना विषयक समिति द्वारा, जिसने हाल ही में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की, की गई है।

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने 17 मार्च, 1973 को हुई अपनी बैठक में, लगभग तीन महीने की अवधि में निगम की एक विशेष इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिए बूलाने का निश्चय किया है। इस मामले पर निगम के विचारों को ध्यान में रख कर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए लोहे का कोटा

6188. श्री विभूति मिश्च : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में साइलों और मकानों के बनाने के लिए लोहे का कोटा वहां की जनसंख्या के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निश्चित किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना कोटा दिया गया है और क्या बिहार के लोग वर्तमान कोटे से असन्तुष्ट हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विज्ञापन बिहार के लिए कोटे में बढ़ि करने का है?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उष-मंत्री (श्री सुलदेव ब्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं। अब इस्पात का राज्यवार कोटा नहीं दिया जाता है। मुख्य इस्पात कारखानों से इस्पात के फ्रेक्षणों का विनियकन इस्पात प्रायोगिकता समिति द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही में इस्पात के अन्ततः उपयोग, उपलब्धि और स्पर्धी मांगों को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है;

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

काठमाण्डू छाते हुए 26 भारतीयों की मृत्यु

6189. श्री विभूति मिश्च : क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाशिवरात्रि के अवसर पर पश्चिमान्ध के बर्बनध काठमाण्डू जाते हुए मारे मये 26 भारतीयों की लाशों की पहचान इस बीच कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या और वे कहां के रहने वाले थे?

विवेश मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री मुरेन्द्रपाल रिह) : (क) 4 मार्च और 6 मार्च की दो दुर्घटनाओं में कुल विवाकर 13 भारतीय तीर्थयात्री मरे। शबों की पहचान हो गई है।

(ख) इन दो दुर्घटनाओं में जो भारतीय तीर्थयात्री मरे, उनके नाम और पते इस प्रकार हैं :

1. कलसिया तेली (स्त्री), जिअयो ग्राम, जिला छपरा (बिहार)

2. कान्ता (स्त्री-60), देवरिया (उ० प्र०)

3. स्वतारा अबाधिया, मन्थरा गांव, जिला छपरा (बिहार)
4. राम सेवक कुर्मी कमानी मौजा जिला गोडा (उ० प्र०)
5. लखपतिया अबाधिया, थाना परसा, जिला छपरा (बिहार)
6. गणेश प्रसाद कुर्मी, भालो मलियान ग्राम का मुखिया, थाना सगता (रक्सोल के निकट)
7. पार्वती कुर्मी (कम संख्या 6 की पसी)
8. कुमारी हीरामती देवी कुर्मी, कम संख्या 6 की भतीजी ।
9. रामचन्द्र प्रसाद कुर्मी, कम संख्या 6 का दामाद ।
10. राज प्रसाद कुर्मी, कम संख्या 6 का भाई ।
11. उगान कुर्मी, सरसुक्षा ग्राम, थाना सगता, रक्सोल के समीप ।
12. चूनिया कुर्मी, ग्राम थाना सगता, रक्सोल के निकट ।
13. बीरातातमा, ग्राम थाना सगता, रक्सोल के निकट ।

Letter of Intent issued for manufacture of Tractors at Pratapgarh

6190. SHRI DINESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letter of intent issued for the manufacture of tractors at Pratapgarh has been converted into an industrial licence;

(b) if so, when the factory is expected to go into production;

(c) whether the company has been permitted import of tractors and parts thereof; and

(d) if so, the number of tractors to be imported?

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

(b) It is not possible at this stage to forecast the date when they will go into production.

(c) and (d). They have been permitted to import 500 tractors in "Semi Knocked Down" condition.

Coal Production at Singareni group of Collieries

6191. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to step up coal production at Singareni group of collieries in the context of increasing shortage of coal in the country; and

(b) whether there is a proposal under consideration for undertaking open-cut mining to augment production and profitability?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) To meet the increasing demand for the power sector and other consumer industries, the Singareni Collieries propose to increase their production from the existing level of 5.2 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes by 1978-79. For this purpose, they have already drawn up a programme of development of a number of mines. Further, with a view to increase the production from 10 million tonnes to 12 million tonnes by 1978-79, the Company is drawing up another programme of development of mines.

(b) The Company had conducted extensive studies of the deposits in Ramagundam area for open-cast mining. The preliminary Feasibility studies suggest economic viability of the project.

Small Traders affected by Take Over of Coal Mines

6192. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 2000 small traders are affected by the take-over of coal mines by the Government; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Idle Capacity in Machine Tool Industry

6193. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is idle capacity in the machine tool industry to the extent of 30 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilisation of the capacity in the machine tool industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The extent of capacity utilisation in Machine Tool Industry at present is 63.5 per cent.

(b) and (c). The industry recorded a steep fall in production during the years 1967 and 1968 mainly due to the recession in the Engineering Industries. Production has gradually started picking up and it is expected that capacity utilisation to the extent of 75 per cent will be possible in the next two years. In an industry of this type, production level at 80 per cent of rated capacity is considered to be the optimum.

Review of working of Joint Negotiating Committee for Steel Industry

6194. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the the Joint Negotiating Committee for steel industry; and

(b) if so, the achievements and shortcomings of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). While no review as such of the working of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Steel Industry has been made, Government are aware of the tasks undertaken and progress made by the Committee in various directions. Apart from supervising the implementation of the wage agreement, the Committee has been devoting its attention to standardisation of scales of pay, designations and certain amenities and formulation of a scheme for regulation of contract labour. It has recently finalised the targets of production for each of the steel plants for 1973-74 fixed on the basis of joint discussion between the Management and the workers at the plant level.

Talks with Trade Unions on Industrial Relations

6195. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold another round of talks with the representatives of Central Trade Union Organisations before finalising the proposed Industrial Relations Bill; and

(b) if so, when the talks are expected to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present.

Revision of Wages in Scheduled Employment

6196. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are to revise the minimum wages in scheduled employment at least once in every five years under the Minimum Wages Act of 1948;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some States, like Maharashtra, have not revised wages in such scheduled employments in a large number of industries for the last six or seven years; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) Yes. Under section 3(1) (b) of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the 'appropriate Government' is required to review at such intervals as it may think fit, such intervals not exceeding five years, the minimum rates of wages already fixed and revise them, if necessary.

(b) Yes.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to effect wage revisions wherever due.

अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण

6197. श्री महादोपक सिंह शास्त्री : रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से 18 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये सैनिक प्रशिक्षण अनिवार्य होना चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीशन राम) :

(क) और (ख). सशस्त्र सेनाओं में सैनिक प्रशिक्षण आधार पर भर्ती सन्तोषजनक रही है। अतः देश में इस समय अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण देना आवश्यक नहीं है।

देश में अवकाश प्राप्त और अवकाश प्राप्त करने वाले सैनिक कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देना

6198. श्री महादोपक सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री राम भगत पासवान :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय देश में 5 लाख सैनिक कर्मचारी अवकाश प्राप्त हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इनको रोजगार देने में प्राथमिकता देने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे कितने बेरोजगार सैनिक कर्मचारी हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीशन राम) :

(क) जी नहीं श्रीमन्, संक्षय अधिक है।

(ख) भतपूर्ब कार्मिकों के शीघ्रता से पुनर्बास के लिए निम्नांकित मुद्य कदम उठाए गए हैं :

(1) सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और विभागों में 30 जून, 1974 तक भतपूर्ब सैनिकों के लिए तृतीय श्रेणी में 10 प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 20 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण करना;

(2) आरक्षण की कुल प्रतिशतता को 45 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना।

(3) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उपकरणों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तृतीय श्रेणी के $17\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी का $27\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत पदों का आरक्षण ।

(4) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सभी बंगों के पर्दों का आरक्षण ।

(5) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग/सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण और प्रबन्ध संस्थान द्वारा लिये जाने वाली प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में परीक्षा/आवेदन फीस की अवधारणी से छूट ।

(6) विभिन्न व्यवसायों और ट्रेडों में सेवामुक्तपूर्व और पूर्व समुच्चेतर मुक्तोंतर प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं । पाठ्यक्रम

(7) अतपूर्व सैनिकों के रोजगार की देखभाल करने के लिए रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय में एक सैल का गठन ; और

(8) मुख्य राज्यों में अतपूर्व कार्यिकों को शीघ्रता से रोजगार देने के लिए विशेष सैलीं का सृजन ।

(ग) 31-12-1972 को रोजगार कार्यिलयों के "चालू रोजिस्टर" में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की राज्यवार सेवा निर्मांकित है :

राज्य/संघ नासित क्षेत्र	संख्या	
1	2	3
1. आनंद प्रदेश	3396	
2. झारखंड	619	
3. बिहार	3451	

1	2	3
4. गुजरात	.	388
5. हरियाणा	.	4416
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	2928
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	.	2943
8. केरल	.	6002
9. मध्य प्रदेश	.	1691
10. महाराष्ट्र	.	5527
11. मैसूर	.	2846
12. उड़ीसा	.	1252
13. बंगाल	.	7790
14. राजस्थान	.	2448
15. तमिलनाडू	.	6541
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	8039
17. विहार बंगाल	.	4839
18. चौड़ीगढ़	.	396
19. दिल्ली	.	2927
20. गोवा	.	48
21. लकड़ीप	.	11
22. मणिपुर	.	834
23. मेघालय	.	132
24. मिजोरम	.	204
25. पांडिचेरी	.	117
26. त्रिपुरा	.	195

जोड़ 69980

देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को ज्ञान में रखते हुए, सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए रोजगार पाना आसान कार्य नहीं है परन्तु यथा सम्बद्ध अधिक से अधिक को रोजगार सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है ।

Man-Days Lost in 1972 Due to Strikes and Lockouts in Mysore

6199. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days lost during 1972 due to strikes and lockouts in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the loss suffered by the State due to strikes and lockouts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). According to the available provisional information, the number of mandays lost due to industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Mysore and value of production loss during 1972 was as follows:

State	No. of disputes (strikes and lockouts)	Mandays lost due to these disputes.	Value of production lost (in crores of rupees.)
Mysore .	97 . . .	702,739	11.69*

*Value of production lost is in respect of 68 disputes for which information is available

Reorganisation of Defence Set-up

6200. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been process of reorganisation of the defence set up with the creation of Northern Command; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The details cannot be disclosed in public interest.

Setting up of Asia-Pacific Organisation

6201. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is keen to set up an Asia-Pacific Organisation with a larger scope and size than all the existing organisations;

(b) whether any proposal has been made to India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Japanese leaders have spoken in general terms about the desirability of a larger international conference to consolidate peace in Asia but there has been no specific proposal.

Amount Set Apart for S.A.I.L. for Providing Capital to its Subsidiaries

6202. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount has already been set apart for the Steel Authority of India Ltd., for providing capital to its subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the break-up thereof; and

(c) how this amount would be spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 32.37 crores has been provided in the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1973-74 towards further subscription of share capital to Steel Authority of India Limited for investment in its subsidiaries. Subsidiary-wise break-up of the above amount is as under:

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Hindustan Steel Limited	22.37
2. Salem Steel Limited	1.00
3. National Mineral Develop- ment Corporation Limited	6.00
4. Bharat Coking Coal Limited	3.00
	32.37

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been made for the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of HSL, which has since been formed into a separate subsidiary of SAIL under the name of Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited.

(c) These amounts would be utilised for financing the various approved capital schemes of the subsidiaries.

Mini-Steel Plants under S.A.I.L.

6203. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring the mini-steel plants also under the Steel Authority of India Ltd.; and

(b) the reasons to decide at the beginning that the mini steel plants should not be brought under the S.A.I.L.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government have decided that SAIL will exercise proxy rights on behalf of public financial institutions in respect of the shares held by them in private sector companies in the field of iron, steel and associated input industries. The so-called mini steel plants are also included in these industries. SAIL will exercise through these rights, such authority and control in these companies as will ensure that their operations, programmes and development are conducted in accordance with the National Plan.

Subscribed and Issued Capital for Giant holding Company for Steel and Associated Industries

6204. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) the total subscribed and issued capital for the giant holding company for steel and associated industries by the end of March, 1973;

(b) whether the Company has been registered on Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) on 24th January, 1973;

(c) whether the shareholding of the Government in Hindustan Steel, Bharat Coking Coal, National Mineral Development Corporation would be transferred to 'SAIL'; and

(d) the name of the companies which would be brought under it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The total subscribed and issued capital of Steel Authority of India Limited as on March 31, 1973, was Rs. 12,94,41,35,000/-.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The shareholding of the Government of India in Hindustan Steel Limited has already been transferred to SAIL. Government's shareholdings

in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and in the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited are being transferred to SAIL.

(d) The following public sector undertakings will come under SAIL:

- (i) Hindustan Steel Limited
- (ii) National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.
- (iii) Bharat Coking Coal Limited
- (iv) Bokaro Steel Limited
- (v) Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.
- (iv) Salem Steel Limited

Default of E.P.F. by Units in Bihar

6205. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees Provident Fund defaulting units in the State of Bihar with the names of the establishments, the names of the accused, amount due and recoverable and period involved;

(b) whether the two Jute Factories in Katihar are up-to-date in compliance; and

(c) if not, the nature of their default?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The number of defaulting units in the State of Bihar stood at 589 as on 31st December, 1972. The information in respect of names of all the defaulting establishments, the names of the accused, amount due and recoverable together with the period involved, is not available. However, a statement showing the names of 33 defaulting establishments which have failed to deposit the provident fund

contributions of Rs. 15,000 and above together with the amount in default, names of accused and the period involved as on 31st December, 1972 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4728/73].

(b) and (c). Two Jute factories in Katihar viz. M/s. R.B.H.M. Jute Mills (P) Ltd. and M/s. Katihar Jute Mills (P) Ltd. are not up-to-date in compliance and have defaulted in the payment of provident fund contributions.

E.P.F. Benefit to Employees of M/s. Champaran Sugar Co., Ltd, Barachakia, Bihar

6206. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of M/s. Champaran Sugar Company Limited, Barachakia in the State of Bihar are not getting the benefits as per provisions of the E.P.F. Act, 1952 and are not admitted to the membership of the fund because of the various tactics by the management; and

(b) whether the Assistant Commissioner or Regional Commissioner propose to pay an immediate visit for a thorough inspection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) The Provident Fund Inspector visited the factory on 27th December, 1972 but no irregularities were noticed by him in regard to the implementation of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 or in regard to the grant of membership of the Fund to the eligible employees of the said factory.

(b) Does not arise.

**E.P.F. in M/s. G. M. Corporation
(Pvt.) Ltd., Patna**

6207. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. G. M. Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Patna was covered under E.P.F. Act, 1952 and the scheme framed thereunder and later on the same was released from the operation of the said Act; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who is responsible for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) Yes.

(b) The establishment was uncovered under the orders of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar, as it was not found coverable under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 under the Scheduled head "Engineering Contractors."

**E.P.A. in M/s. Roxy Cinema
Motihari, Bihar**

6208. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Roxy Cinema, Motihari in the State of Bihar was covered under the E.P.F. Act, 1952 but was subsequently released from the operation of the said Act and the Scheme on the ground that it did not attract the provisions; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the person for irregular release and whether any action to recover it has been conducted so far; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-

KATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:

(a) Yes.

(b) The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner recovered the establishment on further examination as it did not employ twenty or more persons.

Interim Report of Bhagwati Committee

6209. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Bhagwati Committee in its interim report on unemployment submitted to Government;

(b) the salient features thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the recommendations contained therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). A copy of the interim report of the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on 24th March, 1972. A summary of the recommendations made in the Report is contained in para 90 of the report.

(c) The Inter-Ministerial Working Group which examined the interim report submitted by the Bhagwati Committee made certain suggestions regarding allocations to be made for the employment schemes in 1973-74. This has been kept in view while formulating the annual plan of 1973-74 of Central Ministries and State Government.

Blackmarketing in Coal and Steel

6210. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether unjustifiably high prices for coal and steel are being charged by traders from private and domestic consumers throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure supply at the controlled rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The position in respect of Coal and Steel is as follows:

(i) Coal.—There is no statutory control on coal prices since July 1967. Some traders taking undue advantage of the shortage of coal supplies in some regions due to inadequate rail transport and temporary difficulties arising out of the recent take over of the management of the non-coking coal mines by the Government did increase coal prices. Railways are making efforts to improve the wagon availability for ensuring increased coal supplies to the areas of shortage. Government are also taking steps to bring down prices by creating dumps in major cities and distribution through State administrations.

(ii) Steel—Most of the steel produced is despatched to the actual consumers at regulated prices and only a small percentage of steel production is given to traders for resale purpose. There are three regulated sources for supply of steel material namely main Steel Plants, Billet Re-rollers and stockyards of the main producers and steel materials can be obtained from these sources at uniform prices all over the country.

Use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted or applied for is an offence. Action is taken whenever cases of leakage of steel given for actual use to the open market come to light.

E.P.F. Dues from Companies

6211. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Provident Fund contributions for nearly Rs. 20 crores have

not been deposited with the authorities by a number of companies; and

(b) if so, the number of those companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that 7685 un-exempted establishments (inclusive of Companies) have failed to deposit the provident fund contributions (inclusive of past accumulations) to the tune of about Rs. 21.56 crores as on 30-9-1972.

भारतीय नौसेनिक बेड़े में बढ़ोतरी

6212. श्री एम० एस० पुस्ती :
श्री जी० वाइ० हृष्णन् :

क्या इस मंजी वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय नौसेनिक बेड़े में कुछ बढ़ोतरी की गई है;

(ख) क्या नौसेना में कुछ बड़े अफसरों के पद भी बढ़ाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्लौर इसा है ?

इस मंजी (श्री जगद्वीपन इस) :

(क) भारतीय नौसेनिक बेड़े, विवेषतवा पनडुब्बी शस्त्र तथा पनडुब्बी रीधी नौसेना स्पर विव, को सुदूर करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाये हैं। नौसेना का विकास एक लंगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

(ख) जी हाँ श्रीमान !

(ग) प्रिन्सिपल स्टाफ अफसरों के दो पदों का श्रीहृदा बढ़ाकर बाइस एडमिरल कर दिया यांत्रा है और रीवर एडमिरल पद में सहायक प्रिन्सिपल स्टाफ अफसरों के तीन पदों का सृजन किया गया है।

Effect of shortage of Power on production in Public Sector

6213. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the shortage of power hit the production in the public sector units; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). Production in public sector undertakings in the States where the power cut has been as high as 75 per cent or near abouts, has suffered a severe set back. States where the extent of power-cut has been of the level of 25 per cent or less there has been a marginal dislocation of the production schedule. It has, however, not been possible to quantify the extent of loss in production due to this factor.

The Ministry of Irrigation & Power have considered the problem of power shortage at Regional Power Conferences at which recommendations have been made both for immediate measures and for taking longer term action during the Fifth Plan. The short term measures include acceleration of work on a priority basis on power projects and generating units which may have gone out of order. In some cases, attempts are being made to bridge the gap by borrowing power from nearby surplus areas. Further, the Government is also having the matter reviewed on a regular basis by a Group of Ministers constituted for this purpose. The long term measures include setting up of new projects to be commissioned in the Fifth Plan to meet the increasing power requirements of the country.

In the case of hydro-electric projects, where there is complete dependence on rainfall and storage in the reservoirs, this year's drought has caused power shortages. It is hoped that the situa-

tion in these cases will improve with the next monsoon.

बिहार में इस्पात नियंत्रक का कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव

6214. श्री बिरंजीब शा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुख्य इस्पात उत्पादक राज्य बिहार में इस्पात नियंत्रक का कोई कार्यालय नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उनके कार्यालय उत्पादक राज्य में कद खोले जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुलदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, कानपुर और हैदराबाद में जहां इस्पात की खपत अधिक है नोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के सेवीय कार्यालय खोले गये हैं। ये कार्यालय के लौंग आधार पर खोले गये हैं और इनका काम इस्पात के दुरुपयोग विशेषतया, वास्तविक उपयोक्ताओं, जिनको इस्पात का आवंटन किया गया हो, द्वारा इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकना है। बिहार राज्य के लौंग आधार और इस्पात नियंत्रक, कानपुर के सेवाधिकार में है। फिलहाल प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग कार्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मुख्य इस्पात कारखानों के (बिहार राज्य में स्थित कारखाने भी जामिल हैं) कार्यकरण की देखभाल स्वयं इस्पात नियंत्रक के मुख्य कार्यालय द्वारा की जाती है।

Manufacture of D. 50-15A, Komatsu and Hanomag-K-7 Crawler Tractors

6215. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of D. 50-15A Komatsu and Hanomag K-7 Crawler tractors

respectively based on which SKD/CKD packs were allowed to two public sector units undertaking the manufacture of these machines;

(b) the number of engines allowed in each case; and

(c) the extent of deletions in each lot by either of the units, excluding the prices of dozer blades and how these deletions compare with the relevant licencing conditions imposed on these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The CIF price of complete Crawler Tractor model D 50-15A Komatsu is Rs. 93,800 and that of model Hanomag K-7 Rs. 1,70,000.

(b) 282 of Komatsu and 60 engines of Hanomag crawler tractors were allowed to be imported with SKD/CKD packs in the initial stages of manufacture.

(c) The required information is given as under:—

Model of crawler tractor	Deletion achieved	Lot Not
Komatsu D 50-15A	67%	I
	70%	II
	69.12%	III
	72%	IV
Hanomag K-7	26%	I
	58%	II

The extent of deletions achieved is in accordance with the manufacturing programme approved by Government.

Inflated price on Komatsu Crawler Tractors

6216. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the former Commercial Manager of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited and the Japanese Liaison Officer representing the foreign suppliers and manufacturers of

Komatsu Crawler Tractors had colluded in furnishing inflated price in foreign exchange to D.G.S. & D.;

(b) whether on discovery of the above facts by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Commercial Manager resigned his post and the Japanese Liaison Officer committed suicide; and

(c) the extent by which the prices thus artificially inflated by the above-mentioned officers affected the consumer interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Bharat Earth Movers Limited have not so far submitted any quotation to the DG-S&D for the import of Crawler Tractors. However, during discussions with the DG S&D and the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture in the year 1969 in respect of the price quoted by Bharat Earth Movers Limited for the indigenously produced D50-A15 type Crawler Tractors, the Company had, for the purposes of comparison, given an indication of the FOB price of such Crawler Tractors to the DG S&D. According to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the FOB Komatsu price of the D50-A15 Crawler Tractor then indicated by Bharat Earth Movers Limited was on the high side. However, the FOB price indicated by BEML based on the information in this respect furnished by the local Komatsu Office. As BEML had at that time no regular distributorship or agency arrangement with Messrs. Komatsu, the price list for this equipment was not available to the Company. In any case, there was no proposal to import any Crawler Tractor from M/s. Komatsu at the above-mentioned FOB price and neither M/s. Komatsu nor Messrs BEML sought or received any benefit as a result of the indication of the FOB price as above. Therefore, the question of any collusion or prejudicial effect on the consumer interest does not arise.

2. The price of the indigenously produced D50-A15 Crawler Tractors quoted by BEML was based on the Company's cost of production and was not related to the FOB price of such Crawler Tractors. However, since the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was still not satisfied and considered BEML's price to be on the high side, the Company has, as a result of persuasion by Government, agreed to a Cost Study by the Bureau of Public Enterprises of its price for the D50-A15 Crawler Tractors and this Study is at present in progress.

3. We have no evidence to suggest that the resignation of the General Manager (Commercial) of BEML in 1971 and the reported suicide of the Komatsu representative with the above-mentioned issues have any link up.

Strike in J.K. Jute Mills Ltd., Kanpur

6217. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike in J.K. Jute Mills Ltd., Kanpur is still continuing;

(b) whether any reply has been received from the State Labour Minister; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The dispute falls within the purview of the State Government who have, however, sent us the facts relating to the dispute.

Foreign Agreements Committee re : Manufacture of Tractors and Power Tillers

6218. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Foreign Agreement Committee was held on the 9th September, 1968 to consider the collaboration cases of tractor and power tillers to be manufactured in the country; and

(b) if so, the make/model of tractors considered in this meeting indicating *inter alia* the horse-power in each case, as mentioned in the Agenda Notes circulated for this meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following collaboration proposals for tractors were considered at the Foreign Agreement Committee meeting held on the 9th September, 1968:—

(i) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.—Bulgarian 13 HP.

(ii) M/s. Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi (Now M/s. Harsha Tractors Ltd., New Delhi).—DT-14B (14 or 20HP).

(iii) M/s. Escorts Tractors Ford Ltd., Faridabad (46 HP).

Representation from M.P.s regarding functioning of Sainik Schools

6219. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from some Members of Parliament regarding the functioning of the Sainik Schools in India; and

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

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

(b) Thirteen M.P.s had suggested the constitution of a Parliamentary Com-

mittee to look into the affairs of Sainik Schools. The Hon'ble Members felt that the conditions of service of the staff required revision and the schools should not be controlled by Service officers.

Government consider that since the objective of these schools is to train potential officers for Armed Forces, the association of experienced Service officers with the Sainik Schools is essential. The terms and conditions of service of teachers and other staff in these schools are similar to those obtaining in good Public Schools.

The desirability of reviewing the performance of Sainik Schools has been engaging the attention of the Government. A high powered Committee consisting of distinguished educationists, representatives of Ministries of Defence, Education and Finance and some State Governments is expected to start functioning shortly. Therefore it does not seem necessary to appoint a Parliamentary Committee for this purpose.

Change in Structure of Sainik School Administration

6220. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring about any change in the structure of Sainik School Administration so as to increase the utility of the education in these schools; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A High Power Committee has already been constituted, with wide terms of reference to review basic objectives, performance and functioning of Sainik Schools. This Committee, which will be meeting shortly, will examine all aspects of the administration of the Sainik Schools. On receipt of the recommendations of the Committee Government will initiate necessary action.

बिहार के गिरीढीह जिले में टिसरी सब-डिवीजन की अध्रक खानों में मजदूरों की मृत्यु

6221. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या अब और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के गिरीढीह जिले में टिसरी सब-डिवीजन की अध्रक खानों में अक्तूबर, 1972 से पहली मार्च, 1973 तक हुई दुर्घटनाओं में पांच मजदूरों की अकाल मृत्यु हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन अध्रक खानों में उक्त दुर्घटनाएं घटी हैं उनके तार मृतकों के नाम क्या हैं और इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार का विचार उनके विरुद्ध कब तक कार्यवाही करने का है और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जायगी ?

अब और कुलदीप मंत्रालय ये उप-संवेदी (श्री जी० वैकटस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ). रेडी अध्रक खान और रेडीयातारी अध्रक खान में हुई दो दुर्घटनाएं छोड़ी हुई खानों में हुई हैं, दुर्घटनाएं जिनके बारे में यह अधिकथित है कि स्थानीय आमवासियों द्वारा अनविकृत कार्य हो रहा था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दुर्घटनाएं हुई । चूंकि दुर्घटनाओं में अनधिकृत अवृत्ति अन्तर्भृत थे और वे भारे गये इसलिए उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रक्रन नहीं उठा तीसरी दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और बांच रिपोर्ट के परिणामों के आधार पर याचिकत कार्रवाई की जायेगी ।

विवरण

(ब) खान का नाम	दुर्घटना की तारीख	दुर्घटना का कारण	मारे गये व्यक्ति-तयों का नाम
1. मसर्स गावन माइका माइनिंग क० लि० की रेडी माइका माइन .	1-10-72	गैसों से दम छुटना	1. केदार पांडे 2. हेमराज रवीदास
2. मैसर्स गावन माइका माइनिंग क० लि० की रेडियातारी माइका माइन	29-1-73	दीवार का गिरना	1. कुलोसाथी 2. बदरी गोप
3. मैसर्स सिंगों माइका माइनिंग क० लि० की मुरालों पहाड़ी .	1-3-73	छत का गिरना	चेतन तूरी ।

लपंगा कोलियरी के सरकार के हाथ में आने के बाद उसके मजदूरों को काम से हटाना

6222. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में लपंगा कोलियरी के सरकार के हाथ में आने के बाद उसके प्रबन्धक बोर्ड ने उसमें काम करने वाले 95 प्रतिशत मजदूरों को काम से निकाल कर नए मजदूरों की भर्ती की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारियों के विश्वद क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) लपंगा कोलियरी में काम कर रहे मजदूरों की सेवा-अवधि क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

Setting up of Slag Granulation Plant near Bokaro by Bihar Government

6223. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government propose to set up a slag granulation plant near Bokaro;

(b) whether the Bokaro Steel Plant has agreed to supply Slag required by the proposed plant; and

(c) if so, the quantity and value of slag to be supplied by the Bokaro Steel Plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). The State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh had shown interest in setting up facilities to granulate the slag arisings from the Bokaro Steel Plant for manufacture of cement. However, the Board of Directors of Bokaro Steel Ltd. have recently decided to set up their own slag granulation Plant at Bokaro. After the setting up of the Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant would supply granulated lag to various customers including Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Import Contents of Warships built at Mazagon Dock Limited

6224. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the import contents of warships built at Mazagon Dock, Bombay;

(b) what steps have been taken to eliminate these import contents completely; and

(c) how long it will take to achieve this aim?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a)

The major activity of Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay in the field of warship construction at present relates to the Leander Class Frigates. Import content of the Frigates currently being built by Mazagon Dock Ltd. is approximately 45 per cent.

(b) and (c). Constant efforts are being made to increase the indigenous content of the frigates. Two Directorates, viz. a Directorate of Warship Projects and a Directorate of Production and Inspection (Naval) have been set up under the Department of Defence Production with a view to assist in maximum indigenisation of the various items of machinery/equipment for the Warships to be built in India. With the help of these agencies, indigenous manufacture of a number of major items including Main Boilers, Main Turbines and Main Gearing, etc., required for the Frigates, has been successfully established in the country. Indigenous production of sophisticated radar and fire control equipment for fitment on these Frigates has also commenced and considerable progress has also been achieved in the indigenous manufacture of auxiliary and electrical machinery.

While the progress towards indigenisation is expected to improve in the coming years, it may not be possible to achieve cent per cent indigenisation in view of the changing requirements of weaponry and equipment due to advances in technology and also because in the case of some of the items, indigenisation would not be economical due to very limited requirements.

Literary and Academic Publications to Jawans and Officers of Indian Army

6225. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jawans and officers of the Indian Army are not receiving literary and academic publications suitable to them as their counterparts in other countries;

(b) whether Government are considering a scheme for publication of selected books on selected subjects for sale among jawans and officers of the Indian Army at concessional rates and suitably edited for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the basic features of such scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. Adequate arrangements exist for the purchase of literary and academic publications considered suitable for jawans and officers which are placed in their recreation rooms and libraries for being studied by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Education of Labour for Healthy Labour-Employer Relations

6226. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up measures to educate various categories of labour for a healthy growth of labour-employer relation and trade unionism; if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(b) whether Government are considering measures for ensuring safeguards against destructive elements entering the labour world; and

(c) if so, the basic features of such measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) to (c). A countrywide programme of Workers' Education is in operation since 1958. The Scheme aims at creating a well informed and responsible labour force capable of organising and running the trade unions on sound lines. Under the Scheme, instruction is provided in topics like trade union philosophy, trade union organisation, union-management relations, labour legislation, collective bargaining and other matters of labour interest.

Measures to Supply C.I. Sheets and Iron rods to difficult Areas

6227. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that far flung areas like Manipur are facing great difficulty owing to high prices of C.I. sheets and iron rods caused by non-reaching of their due quotas in time;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken or proposed to be taken to remove the said difficulty; and

(c) whether Government are considering special measures in the matters of wagon allotment and release of quotas for these difficult areas; if so, the broad outlines of the measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no state-wise quota now for iron and steel materials. Despatches now take place in accordance with the decisions of the Steel Priority Committee, who allot priority, taking into consideration the end-use for which the material is required, the availability of the category, other competing demands, etc.

(c) No complaints have been received in recent months by the Ministry of Railways about inadequate movement of iron and steel from steel plants to Manipur due either to inadequate wagon availability or any operational restrictions in movements.

Raising of Manipur Regiment

6228. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the raising of Regiment to be named as Manipur Regiment; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE: (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Army Act Applicability

6229. SHRI HUKAM CHAND-KACHWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army Act is applicable in respect of the employees serving in Nos. 1, 2, 3 Field Ordnance Depots and Ordnance Transit Group, Pathankot; and

(b) if so, since when?

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

(b) Since 28th November, 1962.

Indefinite Hunger Strike by Military Engineering Service Employees at Pathankot

6230. SHRI HUKAM CHAND-KACHWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was fifty-two days long relay and indefinite hunger strike observed by the MES employees at Pathankot in September/

October, 1972; if so, which was the trade union and to whom affiliated and what were the demands;

(b) whether as a consequence of the above hunger strike all the casual employees having 180 days continuous service at their credit in MES within North and Western Commands were regularised but nearly 400 casual workers of MES at Pathankot are still not regularised; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A relay hunger strike was observed with effect from 6th September, 1972 by an unrecognised trade union called the Western Command MES Employees Union, in support of the following demands:—

- (i) protection from transfer of office-bearers of the Union; and
- (ii) conversion of casual employees into temporary ones.

(b) and (c). Action has already been taken by the concerned authorities to absorb as many casual persons as possible, as temporary employees, to the extent vacancies are available in the Unit at Pathankot.

Implementation of C.H.S. Rules in H.E.C., Ranchi

6232. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi had come to an agreement with Indian Medical Association, Jagannathpur Branch to regularise pay, promotion and other service conditions in line with those obtaining in Central Health Service;

(b) if so, when the agreement was entered into and whether prospective and late implementation imposed heavy losses upon the medical officers; and

(c) whether C.H.S. Rules are being implemented in letter and spirit by Management of H.E.C. Ltd., today in respect of pay promotion and other benefits?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The C.H.S. Rules have not been made applicable to the Medical Organisation of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.

Agricultural Aircraft Manufactured by HAL

6233. SHRI VISHWANATH PATAK SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural aircraft that have so far been manufactured by HAL, Bangalore;

(b) the foreign exchange component involved in the production of each such aircraft;

(c) the production rate per annum of such aircrafts; and

(d) the total cost in Indian currency of one such aircraft, including the foreign exchange components?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDAYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two prototypes of the agricultural aircraft BASANT have so far been built by HAL, Bangalore Division and flight development trials are nearing completion.

(b) Rs. 2.5 lakhs per aircraft excluding back-up spares.

(c) The planned programme for the manufacture of this aircraft is as follows:—

1973—74	8
1974—75	20
1975—76	40
1976—77 onwards		60

(d) The estimated cost per aircraft is Rs. 6.9 lakhs on the basis of present indications. A firm estimate will however be available when regular production commences.

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान विस्थापित कालोनी, कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली में भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापितों को अलाट किए गए प्लाट

Plots available for Allotment to East Pak Refugees in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

6234. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 residential plots are still available for allotment to eligible displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have finalised the scheme for construction of multi-storeyed buildings on 55 large sized plots in the above rehabilitation colony; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider the desirability of issuing a fresh press note for further allotment within a reasonable time?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) 55 plots in 233 Sq. Yards Category and 2 plots in 160 Sq. Yards Category are now available for allotment. Another 154 plots in 160 Sq. Yards Category could not be developed as yet due to encroachments and litigation. It may be possible to develop some of these plots only.

(b) The details of the scheme are under examination in consultation with the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) A Press Note will be issued as soon as the scheme is finalised.

6235. श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : क्या अम और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कालकाजी, नई दिल्ली के निकट स्थित पूर्वी पाकिस्तान विस्थापित कालोनी में, दिल्ली में रहने वाले भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के कुल कितने विस्थापित को अब तक प्लाट अलाट किए गए हैं;

(ख) उक्त कालोनी में जिन्हें प्लाट अलाट किए गए हैं उनके प्लाट-वार नाम और पतों सहित अन्य व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में उक्त कालोनी में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अन्य विस्थापितों को और प्लाट अलाट करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बंधी मोटी स्परेक्षा क्या है ?

अम और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेडी) : (क) 1813 (एक हजार आठ सौ तेरह)।

(ख) जानकारी एकवित की जा रही है और बाद में सभा की बेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) और (घ). जेष प्लाट उचित पद्धति से भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए उन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को एलाट किए जाएंगे जिन्होंने विभाग के प्रेस नोटों के प्रत्यक्तर में अनुरोध किया था और जिन्हें इसके लिए पात्र घोषित किया गया है या पात्र पाया गया है। यह भी इस शर्त पर किया जाएगा कि उस वर्ग में प्लाट उपलब्ध हों जिस वर्ग में वे आते हों।

इसके अलावा सामूहिक आवास के आधार पर पात्र व्यक्तियों को अलाट करने के लिए बड़े आकार के 55 प्लाट हैं। इस योजना के विवरणों की दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सलाह से जांच की जा रही है। जैसे ही योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा एक प्रेस नोट जारी कर दिया जाएगा।

Recognition of Trade Unions of Workers in Public Undertakings

6236. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Trade Unions of Workers in various public undertakings which have got the recognition in the last three months;

(b) their affiliations with various political parties; and

(c) whether there is any new criteria for giving recognitions to various Trade Unions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Two Unions, affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress, and functioning in the Public undertakings in the Central sphere were recognised on the basis of the verification of membership conducted under the Code of Discipline, during January to March 1973.

(c) No, Sir.

Advance for drought to Employees of Bhilai Steel Plant

6237. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant employees coming from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal were given Rs. 500 each as advance for drought in their respective States; and

(b) if so, the reasons for denying this facility to employees coming from Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SIEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No such advance has been given to any employee this year, i.e., 1972-73. The reference is probably to an advance given in 1967 to non-executive employees of HSL, including Bhilai Steel Plant, coming from the drought affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This advance was equivalent to three months' basic pay subject to a limit of Rs. 500. No such advance was given to employees from West Bengal.

(b) As no advance by way of drought relief has been given to any employee of HSL now, there is no question of employees from any State being denied a facility given to others.

Permanent Employees Working in Bhilai Steel Plant

6238. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of permanent employees working in the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) the number of Officers and others;

(c) how many employees were recruited. State-wise, category-wise since its inception each year; and

(d) the yearly amount spent on casual workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The total number of permanent employees in the Bhilai Steel Plant as on March 1, 1973, was 44,650—of which 2,518 were Officers and 42,132 were other employees.

(c) Statistics of employment by place of birth or residence are not maintained by the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(d) During the year 1972-73 (up to 28th February, 1973) the total amount spent on casual workers was Rs. 40,87,652.58.

Co-operative Farming Society formed by Officers of Bhilai Steel Plant

6239. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers of Bhilai Steel Plant have ever formed a co-operative forming society;

(b) if so, how many acres of land was under the farm; and

(c) whether fencing, ploughing, and other maintenance of the farm are done by Bhilai Steel Plant and yet the same is running at a loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Initially, 21 cooperative farming societies were constituted by the officers and workers of the various departments of Bhilai Steel Plant. Of these, 11 societies are functioning at present.

(b) 1,599 acres.

(c) In the initial stages, levelling and fencing of land of the societies was done by the plant management. Neither maintenance nor ploughing of the farms was done by the management. All the societies are not running at a loss. Out of the 11 functioning societies, four are working satisfactorily. Losses are mainly due to paucity of rains and inadequate supply of water.

Ratings of Hydro and Steam Generating sets manufactured by H.E.L and B.H.E.L.

6240. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ratings of Hydro and Steam Generating sets manufac-

tured by the H.E.L and B.H.E.L so far; and

(b) the respective dates of their commission, load taken as percentage of ratings, and the idle periods of each Unit due to break-down and maintenance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). A tabular statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4729/73].

Schedule for Commencement/Completion and Commissioning of various projects under Ministry of Heavy Industry

6241. SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the original time schedule for Commencement/Completion and Commissioning of each project/plant undertaken by each company/undertaking either fully or partly Government owned under the charge of the Ministry of Heavy Industry; and

(b) the original time schedule for commencement, completion and commissioning of each separate unit in each such project or plant if such commencement /completion/ commissioning was scheduled to be done unit by unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD):

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

Workers Laid off in Singareni Collieries

6242. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in some of the mines of the Singareni Collie-

ries in Andhra Pradesh have been laid off; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. had laid off from 10th March 1973 to 30th March 1973 about 20,000 workmen employed in their coal mines, as about 900 mining staff (Overmen, Sirdars and Shot Firers) had gone on strike from 10th March, 1973 to 20th March, 1973.

Damage to Indian Mission at Phnom Penh in Raid by an Unidentified Plane

6243. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any staff of the Indian Mission at Phnom Penh was killed or injured during the recent raid by an unidentified plane on the Presidential Palace at Cambodia;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the damage suffered by the Indian Mission thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cracks appeared in the walls and ceilings of the house of our Charged Affairs. Some doors and windows were also damaged.

Compulsory Insurance for Workers in Hazardous Jobs

6244. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Govern-

ment for providing compulsory insurance cover to all workers or atleast to those workmen engaged in hazardous jobs; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to take a final decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 already provides for compulsory insurance against employment injury for a large number of workers employed in perennial factories, employing 20 or more persons and using power. The question of further extension of the provisions of the Act to additional categories of establishments, including smaller factories, shops and commercial establishment, mines and plantations is under consideration. As for the workers employed in factories and other establishments, which are not covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, but are covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, a proposal for introducing compulsory insurance of employer's liability under the Act is under consideration. Government have also introduced from 1st March, 1971, Family Pension Schemes for members of the Employees' Provident Fund providing for the grant of Family Pension and Assurance Benefit to families in case of death of the member while in service.

कोटा गार्ड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में गोली लगने से एक स्त्री का जल्मी होना

6245. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेशन के निकट स्थित कोटा गार्ड ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में गोली लगाने सीखते समय चलाई गई गोली से फरवरी, 1973 में तीरथ गांव की एक स्त्री जल्मी हो गई थी; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ब). यह बताया गया है कि कोटा में दुदुवाड़ा रेंज में सेना द्वारा किए जाने वाले फायरिंग अभ्यास के दौरान बूँदी जिले से संबंधित एक स्त्री 2 मार्च 73 को घायल हो गई थी। फायरिंग तभी शुरू की गई थी जबकि रेंज पुलिस द्वारा खाली करवा दी गई और इस आशय का प्रमाण पत्र दिया गया था। एक जांच अदालत के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। अदालत के निकर्ष प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् ही दुर्घटना के कारणों के संबंध में जाना जा सकता है।

Import of Air Crash Tenders by Defence Institute of Fire Research

6246. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Crash Tenders imported during the last two years by the Defence Institute of Fire Research;

(b) the basis of distribution to various States and Union Territories; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to modify the old crash tenders and to stop the import and to develop the same indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Air Crash tender has been imported by the Defence Institute of Fire Research during the last two years.

(b) Defence Institute of Fire Research is not responsible for distribution of Air Crash tenders to States/Union Territories.

(c) The existing crash tenders with IAF have been modified to the extent possible and are currently in use. The project for indigenous development of crash tenders for the Air Force has

been taken in hand and is nearing completion. In so far as the air crash tenders for the Civil Aviation are concerned, the vehicles are being developed by the Director General, Civil Aviation and the Defence Institute of Fire Research in mutual consultation.

Expenditure Incurred on Import of Foam Compound for Extinguishing Fire

6247. SHRI FATEHSINGH RAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by his Ministry for the import of Foam Compound for extinguishing fire during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to make the Foam Compound and light water indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No Foam Compound has been imported for extinguishing fire during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. However, about 430 litres of Foam Compound was imported during the above period for trials and evaluation and the expenditure involved was about Rs. 6,500.

(b) Protein Foam Compound is already being manufactured indigenously. Steps have been taken to develop Fluoro Protein Foam Compound. Studies are being carried out for feasibility of the development of light water (Synthetic Fluoro Compound).

Setting up of Commonwealth of Asian Nations

6248. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for a commonwealth of Asian Nations have been made recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of setting up such a Commonwealth of Asian Nations; and

(c) the reaction of Malaysia and other South East Asian countries to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

खेतड़ी तांबा खानों में उत्पादन में प्रगति

6249. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतड़ी तांबा खान में वर्ष 1970 से अब तक उत्पादन में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह प्रगति बहुत धीमी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) खेतड़ी ताम्र परियोजना की खानों में ताम्र अयस्क का नियमित उत्पादन अभी आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, खान विकासीय संक्रियाओं के प्रासंग में ताम्र अयस्क का कुल उत्पादन प्राप्त किया जा रहा है। 1970 से लगभग 2,75,000 टन विकासीय अयस्क, उत्पादित और स्टाक में एकत्रित किया जा चुका है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रस्तु नहीं उठता है।

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported brutal killing of three workers at East Basuria Colliery quarters near Dhanbad

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported brutal killing of workers at the East Basuria Colliery quarters near Dhanbad on 2nd April, 1973, by a gang of armed goondas."

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): On April 2nd, 1973, at about 9.00 hours, a group of persons armed with fire arms like guns, rifles and country bombs attacked Dhowrah No. 4 of East Basuria Colliery now under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited as Custodian consequent on the take-over of non-coking coal mines by the Government on 31st January, 1973. The Government of Bihar have reported that 22 gun shots and bullet marks have been found on the outer walls of different quarters. At the place of occurrence about 22 empty cartridges, one live cartridge, two live bombs and one misfired bomb were recovered.

After the attack, one dead body with gun shot wounds was found at the spot. The name of the deceased is Thami Mandal. Another dead body stated to be that of a worker called Kadir Mian was reportedly taken away by the attacking party. According to the Government of Bihar fourteen persons received gun-shot and rifle shot injuries of whom three were in serious condition. One of these, called Jagdish Mandal, is reported to have expired.

It is understood that the police has registered cases under Sections 147/148/149/302/307 IPC for rioting with murder and attempted murder, under

[Shri S. Mohan Kumaramanglam.]

Section 25 of the Arms Act and Section 5 of the Explosive Act. They had, by the evening of the 3rd instant arrestd about 24 persons and also seized one of the cars alleged to have been used in the commission of the offence. Processes for arrest of those absconding are being executed. Reinforcements have been sent and patrolling in the area has been introduced.

At the time of occurrence of the offence, a party of the Central Industrial Security Force was camping in the area. Since they did not offer resistance, the Deputy Inspector General of Police Central Industrial Security Force has suspended the entire unit of CISF men.

The local manager of the colliery, Shri Kang and the Assistant Labour Officer, Shri A. P. Singh, who were also named as accused, are reportedly absconding. The Bihar Government have reported that the offence took place in collusion with the local management of the colliery. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited has suspended from service, pending enquiry, the Manager of the colliery, the Assistant Labour Officer and a supervisor named Ramchandra Singh. Bharat Coking Coal Limited is taking appropriate action against some other employees who have been named as accused.

That detailed reasons for the incident are being looked into. However, it may be mentioned that this locality is said to have an old history of inter-union rivalry.

I like to express my sincere condolences to the families of the unfortunate victims of the incident. All steps necessary to restore normal working conditions and security of life and property in the area will be taken and for this purpose full cooperation will be maintained with the State Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was rather a ghastly murder, a cold-blooded murder, that

Colliery (C.A.) took place in this particular incident. No doubt, some steps have been taken; the Manager has been suspended and the Central Industrial Security Force men there have also been suspended.

But, Sir, this incident is not an isolated incident. The same nature of incident is taking place under the direct patronage of the ruling Party/ by the INTUC gangsters and goondas all over the industrial areas of West Bengal and specially in the coal belt of Asansol, Jharia and Dhanbad. This is a naked example.

In broad day light, at 09-00 hrs., in the morning, goondas in two or three cars reached the spot, first pulled down and tore away the CITU flag that was there in the football ground and then attacked Dhowrah, about which the statement mentions, for nearly 30 minutes! And action was taken only after 24 hours! May I know whether it will be quite correct on my part to conclude from this that there was collusion between the police, and the INTUC goondas, and if so, whether the Government will institute an inquiry into this matter? I want to know why there was this long gap. More than 24 hours were taken to arrest these goondas. The Manager is absconding as it appears from the statement. What is this? Can a colliery manager, after doing all this mischief, abscond for more than two days? Then, what Government is functioning there, I do not know. The Minister will kindly reply to that.

It was also a practice that, by keeping a large number of contract labourers, the labour relations in the colliery belts were always being utilised in favour or in the interest of coal mine owners. Those who have some experience of the coal belts know that the thana officers, the police officers, were regularly on the pay-rolls of coal mine owners. The same practice is still continuing, and it is a blatant example of the collusion of the police and the goondas who belong to INTUC..(interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: As you use these words, sometimes I find it very difficult to help you when you object to such words being used by others.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Here is the *Times of India* which says that 25 INTUC men were held... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Then say 'men' and not 'goondas'. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for the Chair to control.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I can manage myself if those people stand and speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Not a question of your managing, it is a question of the dignity of the House.... (*Interruptions*) No, please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I expect that it has been brought to the notice of Mr. Kumaramangalam who is the employing Minister of big industrial undertaking in the public sector—the report by the International Labour Organisation, which I want to mention—only the relevant portion.

Considering a series of such complaints from March 22. onwards by the CITU, United Trade Unions Congress and the Calcutta State Transport Employees' Union, the Committee on Freedom of Association of the ILO observed in its 136th report:

"The Committee takes the view that the situation involving the large number of unions affiliated to the complainant organization was of a sufficiently serious nature, involving not only physical violence and destruction of property but also the severe restriction of the free exercise of trade union rights as to warrant stringent measures being taken by the authorities to restore a normal situation."

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): You must know the jurisdiction of the ILO.

You kindly consult your own dictionary. Again in para 66, the Committee recorded:

"It would appear, however, from the detailed information supplied by the complainants that although the authorities were aware of the frequency and gravity of the attacks on members of the CITU-affiliated organizations, on the property of these organisations, intervention on the part of the authorities was often inadequate to ensure protection of trade union rights."

May I know from the Minister whether the situation demands serious attention of the authority after the report of the I.L.O.P.? I think Dr. Ranen Sen and Mr. S. M. Banerjee would also corroborate that the same method of gangsterism is now being applied against the Unions that are led by them. I know particularly in the IOC Union of which Dr. Ranen Sen is the President, regular gangsterism and goondaism are being indulged in by the INTUC.

My question to the Minister, who poses himself to be very serious and progressive, is what positive action the Government purpose to take so that the trade union rights are really protected and the workers both of the collieries and other units exercise and enjoy the freedom at least to be a member of any union they like and that all legally constituted unions are allowed to function properly and that there is no further goondaism and attack and forcible occupation of trade union office and the practice of not allowing the trade union leaders to report to duty, as it is happening in his jurisdiction in the Durgapur Steel Plant? In this connection I will ask the Minister also to reply—it is also a case of inter-union rivalry—whether it is not a fact that the situation reached a new peak in the Durgapur area where two groups belonging to the same Congress Party are fighting each other causing disruption of production.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

The Durgapur Steel Plant Management has referred this matter to the West Bengal Government and to Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam for taking immediate steps in the matter. Nehru Forum Members call him as ex-communist party member; I do not have any complaint against him, but some may call him a renegade. I request him to give factual reply to all my questions.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What relevancy has his statement got with the Calling Attention Motion? It is just possible that your men may be ruling the goondas there.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: It is an unfortunate incident. The hon. Member is not correct when he said that police came on the scene long afterwards. The police came soon after the incident and the incident itself lasted for a very short time. This is the information I have got. I am reading from the actual statement which I have got. This is to the effect that 'as the above occurrence took place suddenly and lasted for a very short time, by the time the police arrived, they fled away'. So far as absconding is concerned, the hon. Member knows that if anybody wants to abscond, he can abscond for some time and so let us not make too much of it. The seriousness with which the Government looks upon this can be seen by the speed with which action has been taken against persons responsible.

I am not aware of the contents of the report from which he quoted extensively. If he would be good enough to supply me a copy of it, I will get it examined and see what action can be taken in the matter.

Then, so far as Bharat Coking Coal is concerned, the Ministry of Mines are certainly not taking any partial attitude at all towards any union. I should have thought that the hon. Member with all his historical outlook and his study of the science of

politics would have appreciated that whenever there is a forward movement to restructure society resistance is always offered by some backward-looking people and this is an instance of that character. The very fact that proper action has been taken shows that we are not prepared to tolerate this type of resistance and we will deal with it firmly. And, so far as inter-union rivalry is concerned, I don't think it is possible or helpful to go into that at this stage. He made some irrelevant remarks about Durgapur which he can put before me at the proper time.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, from the statement placed here by the Minister it is not clear who are forces behind these acts of murderous gangsterism. Thirty-four persons have been arrested but what is their colour and what is the purpose behind this? Nothing is mentioned. But it is evident that the management is involved in this. Some friends have taken exception to the term 'goonda' but I am reading from what has appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*:

"Three persons were killed and 14 injured when about 20 persons, all alleged to be hired goondas of a contractor-cum-labour leader, raided workers quarters at East Basuria Colliery of the Coal Mines Authority, a Government of India enterprise this morning and started indiscriminately firing on workers."

This is the report which has appeared in the Press. Hired goondas are being used to serve the purpose of these miscreants.

According to Shri S. K. Bakshi, General Secretary, Koyla Kamgar Union, the contract system was prevailing in the colliery even after the takeover by the Government. He also stated that the contractor had managed to get entry of about 300 men at the time of changeover of hands and was trying to replace old workers by his new recruits. This had caused great

resentment among the workers. Generally, the workers' resentment was perfectly justified and CITU probably took up the cause of the workers as opposed to the men of the contractor. That is why the attack concentrated on the CITU Union. According to police and eye-witness accounts the raiders tore up the hoisted flag at the Union office and proceeded towards the workers' quarters. They also threw about half a dozen bombs and fired gun shots. The police later recovered some used bombs and a couple of live bombs.

In the FIR lodged with the police the names of the colliery manager and the contractor-cum-labour leader have been mentioned. I want to know the name of this contractor-cum-labour leader from the Minister. This type of labour leaders are being encouraged by the management. They want to set up stooge unions under INTUC with this type of people. This is the report which has appeared in the paper:

"The contractor-cum-labour leader besides other persons participated. The raiders continued their operations and escaped before the police could arrive and the Union leader has complained that the security force of the coal mines authority refused to protect when the workmen even approached them, on the plea that their commander was away."

So, this is a total conspiracy. It is not an isolated thing. In the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* the three names have already appeared of the persons who have already been killed.

But one name is not mentioned in the statement. The victims are Kadar Mian, Thami Mandal—he has been taken away by the gangsters; the body has not yet been recovered—and Samar Mian. Samar Main is not mentioned in the statement. Another person has succumbed to injuries in the hospital; the condition of three other persons is very serious. So they may also succumb any time.

I have received a telegram from the Secretary of the Union which says:

"Brutal firing by Manager and goondas in East Basuria colliery Dhanbad on second April on peaceful workmen. Four shot dead."

If that name is added to your statement, the figure becomes four—

"Several missing. Fourteen hospitalised with serious injuries."

He must inquire how many are missing and what has happened to them. This is the position in the colliery.

The facts admitted by the Minister in his statement reveal a serious situation in the Dhanbad colliery area where there is no administration and no rule and this happened in broad daylight. It is also stated that section 144 was in force before this action took place. Despite that and in the presence of the CISF men, these gangsters with arms at the instance of the Manager attacked Dhaura, and 22 bullets were fired. This is the statement of the Minister also. So, you can understand how serious is the situation there. This is not an isolated thing.

I will refer to one thing which I heard from some of the leaders of the colliery union when I visited Madhya Pradesh in January last. I was told by CITU union leaders in Banki Mongra that they got information through the local police privately; the police had warned them that the local management in Banki Mongra, an NCDC colliery, was employing anti-social elements and goondas to murder trade union leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: This is only a call attention motion. Be brief.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is a serious matter. I am drawing the Minister's attention to the attitude of the management who are employing goondas to murder trade union leaders. If this becomes the attitude

[Shri Samar Mukherjee] of the NCDC management, it is quite clear that they are not prepared to tolerate any union.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: It is a very unfair remarks.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is the report I personally heard in Madhya Pradesh from our trade union leaders who had been warned by the local police privately they stated this to me; it is not second-hand information.

That is why I mention it here.

Then in Sura Kachar Colliery, three union leaders have been dismissed. They had issued a strike notice. They are going to strike....

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a general debate.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am relating the attitude of the management.

MR. SPEAKER: It must relate to the call attention.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is not an isolated incident. That is why the Government must think of changing the attitude of the management and take proper and stern action. Unless Government change their outlook and induce the management to establish good relations with the workers, the situation is bound to further worsen.

That is why my question to the Minister is whether the contract system is still in vogue there and the contractors are being allowed to have their men take jobs in the collieries in place of the old workers. Attempts are being made to smash the unions through these gangster methods.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Sir, the hon. Member has quoted extensively from the reports in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and most of the statements there are not very different from the statement I made on the floor of the House at the outset.

I would only mention that so far as the names of persons and the number

of persons are concerned, I am not prepared to make a categorical statement. I gave whatever information I had in my possession, but obviously there is nothing to gain by putting it as two, three, four or seven, because I do not think the quality of any incident is to be guided by the exact number of persons who have lost their lives. We have no motive in suppressing a name here or there, and I am sure the hon. Member will agree with me that I can leave it at that and let the investigation go on.

But I do point out to him that despite the seriousness of the incident, it would not be correct to say that there is no law and order and that the administration has broken down, because it is a fact that by the evening of the 3rd. as I have mentioned in my statement, 34 persons had been arrested and one of the cars alleged to have been used in the commissioning of the offence has been seized and patrolling is taking place. The normal law and order situation has been restored, but, of course, with severe patrolling by the police.

The hon. Member has charged that this type of incident is being encouraged by the management. I would like to make it quite clear that the Bharat Coking Coal's management has certainly not had anything to do with encouraging this type of incidents. The persons who have been pin-pointed are persons who have been employees in the previous management—the private management—and we are going through an elaborate process of screening so as to exclude those who are bad officers. Naturally that takes time.

The hon. Member has commented on the question of induction of labour from outside. Yes; but I cannot say categorically the extent to which it was taking place. But certainly the local contractors both here and in the earlier Kargali incident, have been involved in some way and in a sense the basic cause for this type of unrest does arise out of the attempts made by this contractors and

others also to induct what he called correctly "new labour" as opposed to old labour. But he will appreciate that very strict instructions have been issued to Custodians both in the NCDC and the BCC that they must be careful to see that not a single "new labour", to use the same expression, is inducted and that the rights of those who have been really the workers in the mines are preserved, and the Custodians have been warned that we will take a very severe view of any mistake, particularly any fraudulent mistake, in respect of the instructions that we have sent.

The hon. Member referred to Madhya Pradesh. I would like to make it quite clear that there is no incident that has been reported from Madhya Pradesh of this character till now. And to try to picture the management of the NCDC as responsible for murdering well-known workers, there is no basis for that either. No such allegation till now has been brought to my notice. It would have been a little fair for the hon. Member to have brought it separately to my notice and had it been done I would certainly have examined it, but this is the first time that I have heard of any such allegation so far as Madhya Pradesh area is concerned.

Finally, so far as the question of the contract workers is concerned, we are not certainly going to permit contractors continue with their activity. The hon. Member has asked me about the name of a particular contractor. I am afraid I am not in a position to give him that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Contractor-cum-labour leader.

SHRI S. MOHAN(KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I do not know the name of any contractor-cum-labour leader. I have not been given any such name as yet. Since, as he is aware, a large number of persons have been arrested, undoubtedly, the motives and the particular circumstances under which this

incident has taken place will come to light in the course of the criminal proceedings, the case for which has already been registered. The hon. Member is aware that the sections under which the case has been registered are very major sections of the Indian Penal Code.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: (Cooch-Behar): I must appreciate the statement made by the hon. Minister originally and also the subsequent clarifications he made. Even then I must say with all sense of appreciation that the attitude taken so far by the hon. Minister or the administration is simply to put a stop to such incidents temporarily. While appreciating the statement I would certainly like to know whether any machinery has been evolved to stop any recurrence of such a nature in all these nationalised coal industries. We know that coal is not only the generator of power and energy, but it is practically a big generator of black money also. If the hon. Minister appoints a committee of enquiry or special commission to look into the matter in all its perspective, relations of the management and the workers, the affairs of the management having obligations to this particular industry, the particular mines concerned, it will be seen that everywhere the play of black money had its large share. There is the question of induction of this new labour. In some collieries we know the actual real workers or labourers of the particular coal mines, who were enrolled in the register of workers and labourers, and they had been paid their bonus, provident fund etc; all these things have been paid, not hundreds or thousands but lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been taken out and that was going on under the nose of the so-called political leaders and union leaders. If it is the claim of the hon. Member of this House that it was simply to destroy their own trade union some workers, some goondas had been employed by the management or any body else, I would request them to consider in their own mind what they

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

were doing so long when such sort of black money was being generated from the coalfields themselves? I do not like to say this but simply on the face of it their behaviour at that time and till now seems to be mysterious. Today they claim that some other goondas are coming out and obstructing them. But the basic problem is not this. The basic problem is: how to improve the management of the coalfields in general and how to get rid of all these unhappy incidents as had happened in Kargil a few weeks ago and as had happened in Basuria colliery; there may be other incidents, unless it is looked into very seriously, in some other collieries. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will appoint a committee to study the recurrence of such situations, to go into the assets and the properties so far acquired by the managers of the respective collieries whose services are still being maintained? In each and every case the hon. Minister will find or the committee of enquiry will give its findings that they have amassed huge wealth, quite disproportionate to their own income, as they were getting as managers of that particular colliery.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude whatever you want to ask. We have fixed a certain time for all the five Members; if we are not able to finish within that time, there is no use fixing a time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I want to ask the hon. Minister one more question. To stop all these incidents in future, it is high time that the Government evolves a new policy. And these coal mine authorities may be asked to go into details to see whether any incident has occurred or not in all the collieries. He should certify that. That is the only way to avoid any incident in future.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I appreciate what the hon. Member has said about the general situation in the area. There is certainly a lot of truth in it. The coalmine owners have an extremely cor-

rupting influence in society and possibly there is no sphere of society and of economic life of that area which they do not corrupt in one way or another. With all respect I do not think that the appointment of an inquiry committee that was suggested by him will be necessary in understanding this. The problem is well known. If it is a question of disproportionate assets of individuals, well, I think, there is the Income-tax Department which has got more than enough powers to proceed against any individuals of that character.

But, so far as the general problem in the coalmine is concerned, it is not a mystery, it is a wellknown fact. Even last year, hon. Member would remember the case of a Deputy Mechanical and Mining Engineer who had suffered. He was in Bharat Cocking Coal. Unfortunately, the hon. Members on the other side often tend to feel that if a Mechanical and Mining Engineer is beaten by goondas, it is not important to bring a Calling Attention Notice on that. The Mechanical and Mining Engineer was beaten up in broad day-light. We will not be able to get any evidence in regard to that matter at all. The result is that the assailants went scot-free. It does prevail in some mine areas. We are taking action as much as we can. It will take us time to bring everything properly under control. I think that the hon. Members in this House will appreciate that a major change of this character will always be accompanied by incidents which are extremely deplorable. We should try to prevent it with all the best will in the world. Sometimes it happens.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): It is stated by the hon. Minister in his statement that Ram Chandra Singh is a supervisor of the colliery. It also appears from the statement of the Deputy Commissioner of Dhanbad, Shri Chandra Mohan Jha that he (Ram Chandra Singh) is Production Manager-cum-Trade Union leader of the colliery. It is also alleged that he was also once a labour contractor —a benami contractor. I want to

know from the hon. Minister categorically as to how Ramchandra Singh managed to become the Production Manager on the eve of take-over of coal mines.

In view of the fact that the system of contract labour is the root cause of many troubles and many such incidents, is the Minister prepared to bring forward legislation to abolish this contract system of labour?

My third question is this. It is said in the statement that fire-arms, like rifles, guns and three cars too were used for committing the offence. One car was seized. I want to know the name of the person the car seized belonged to. It is said that rifles, fire-arms etc., were used in this incident in which three colliery workers were killed. What is being done by the Minister to compensate for the loss of lives to the bereaved families?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: If I may answers the hon. Member and his tutor the following are the answers:

As for the question whether Ramchandra Singh is a labour leader, I have no information. The information I have in my possession shows that he is not a contractor himself, but he is related to a contractor. So far as the question of his being a Production Supervisor is concerned, that is correct. But there is nothing unnatural when he himself is not a contractor. As for the question regarding the policy on the abolition of the contract system, the hon. Member may be aware, we have discussed it with the leaders of different labour unions. We are committed to that policy but at the present moment we are finishing the screening and actual recruitment of labour. Regarding the question of compensation, I am not in a position to say anything at the moment, but I have no doubt that as in other cases compensation will be paid. He asked me about the name and the person from whom the

car was seized. I have no information about it at the moment.

श्री श्री भूबल (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयला खान के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जिन लोगों के मुंह में शोषण का खून लगा हुआ है वे चाहते हैं कि आप के इस राष्ट्रीयकरण के कार्य को किसी तरह असफल करें। और जैसा समर मुख्यमंत्री ने बहा कि इस घटना में गुण्डे किराये पर लाए गए थे मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। गुण्डों का कोई पार्टी नहीं होती। गुण्डे तो गुण्डे हैं। जब वह किराये पर लाए गए तो जो लोग उन को किराये पर लाए थे क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई इस तरह का एक इंटेलिजेंस सेल आप बनाएंगे क्यों कि आप पुराने मैनेजर्स पर डिपेंड नहीं कर सकते, ठेकेदारों पर डिपेंड नहीं कर सकते, लोकल पुलिस पर डिपेंड नहीं कर सकते, ये सब उस के हिस्सेदार थे, तो एक ऐसा इंटेलिजेंस सेल या इंस्टीट्यूट बनाएं पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो आप को बता सके कि जो आपने यह एक सामाजिक कान्ति की है उस को तोड़ने में कौन कौन लोग हैं ताकि उस को आप रोक सकें। यह कोई साधारण घटना नहीं है कि बम ले कर के और हथियार ले कर के कार में जायं और गोलियां चलाएं मजबूरों पर। उस में जितनी जल्दी सरकार ने कदम उठाया कि गिरफ्तारियां हुई, कुछ लोग जो फरार हैं उन को भी पकड़ा जायगा, जो मैनेजर्स हैं उन को भी सस्पेंड किया गया है और गिरफ्तारियां कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इतनी जल्दी कार्यवाही बहुत कम होती है। जब कलकत्ता में सी० पी० आई० (एम०) की हुकूमत थी तब रोजाना ऐसी घटनाएं होती थीं, अगर वह मजबूती से कार्यवाही करते तो आज ढाई० हजार नक्सलाइट्स जेल में नजरबन्द नहीं होते। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कार्यवाही बहुत मुनासिब की गई है, बहुत जल्द की गई है,

[श्रेणी शशि भूषण]

लेकिन इस के साथ साथ एक इन्टेलिजेंस सेल शीघ्र बनाया जाय ताकि ऐसी घटनायें आगे न हो सकें।

आइ ० एन० टी० य० सी० की जो बात कही जाती है, वह राजनीतिक बात है, मैं इस को नहीं मानता। गुण्डा गुण्डा है, उस की कोई पार्टी नहीं है, सब को उसे कण्डेम करना चाहिए। कोई भी गुण्डा लाल झण्डा ले कर निकल सकता है, तिरंगा झण्डा ले कर निकल सकता है, इसमें राजनीति को नहीं लाना चाहिए। इस लिए आप ने जो सब कार्यवाही की है, यदि जरूरत पड़े तो और ज्यादा कीजिए, क्योंकि आज आप की योजना को फेल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

दूसरी बात मैं ठेकेदारी प्रधा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी एक एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के काफी मेम्बर्ज वहां गये थे, हम ने देखा था कि बिलकुल भेड़-बकरियों और जानवरों की तरह से मजदूरों से काम लिया जाता है, उन को गोरखपुर या दूसरे इलाकों से लाया जाता है और ठेकेदार उन से निर्दयतापूर्वक काम लेते हैं। अगर यही ठेकेदार मैनेज-मेन्ट के साथ मिल कर काम करेंगे तो वहां शान्ति काढ़म नहीं हो सकती, क्योंकि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सरकार की जिम्मेदारी बढ़ गई है, इस लिए ठेकेदारी प्रधा फौरन खत्म होनी चाहिए। ठेकेदारी प्रधा, मनी लैडिंग और फूड-होल्डिंग हमारे देश के राष्ट्रीय रोग हैं। अब आप पर जिम्मेदारी आई है, काफी दायरों से इस को दूर कर रहे हैं, आप भी इस को खत्म कीजिए।

यहां यह कहा जाता है कि आप एक्स-कम्पूनिस्ट मिनिस्टर हैं—ये सब राजनीतिक कल्पनायें हैं, मैं इन को नहीं मानता। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार में हम किसी को कैपिटलिस्ट्स-

को स्टूज नहीं मानते और न है कम्पूनिस्ट मानते हैं। विरोधी दल किसी को एस्स-कम्पूनिस्ट, किसी को विरला लावी का एजेंट कहते हैं, यह सब झूठ है, गलत है, इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। मैं इस सब को एक राजनीतिक क्रान्ति मानता हूँ और इसी लिए इस को जिक्र के बीच में नहीं लाना चाहता। गुण्डों के संरक्षण के लिए कैविनेट में अलग अलग ढंग से सोचने वाले हैं—यह सब बेकार की धारणायें हैं, हमारी पार्टी एक समाजवादी पार्टी है—इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्टेलिजेंस सेल आप कब तक बनायेंगे, तथा जो सामाजिक परिवर्तन किये गये हैं उन की रक्षा के लिए आप कौन से नये उपाय कर रहे हैं, ताकि आइन्दा ऐसी घटनायें न घटें। जो झण्डा ले कर निकलनेवाले गुण्डा तत्व हैं, उन की लिस्ट बनाई जानी चाहिए ताकि वे किसी भजदूर आनंदोलन में काम न कर सकें—यह बहुत ज़रूरी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Member has suggested that there should be an independent cell in the public sector organisations. He may rest assured that we do have our organisation to keep track of the position in relation to matters like places where there may be outbreak of violence and friction. Naturally, when incidents occur in such a vast area, all information is not available. I do not think there is any need to set up any independent cell because the organisations themselves have been entrusted with this type of work, apart obviously from the intelligence that is being collected by the police.

So far as the abolition of the contract system is concerned, I have already mentioned to the House that we are committed to that policy in

terms of the findings of the coal wage board and are going to take steps for implementation after the other work connected with the regularisation of the employees and the mini-workers has been completed.

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INCIDENTS AT BHILAI STEEL PLANT

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM): Sir, since the matter of the incidents at Bhilai on the 2nd April, 1973 has been raised in this House, I would like to put the facts before the House.

Bhilai Steel Plant had made record production of 211,000 tonnes of ingot steel in the month of March, 1973. This is 102 per cent of the rated capacity and a good achievement. It has also produced 2,108,000 tonnes over the year 1972-73, which is the highest recorded production. I went down to Bhilai on the 2nd April in order to congratulate the engineers and workers on their excellent performance and also to announce the targets for next year's production, which had been fixed in consultation with the representatives of the workers.

After visiting the Plant where I met a number of engineers and workers, whom I personally congratulated on their excellent performance, I came to the head office of the Bhilai Steel Plant. There, a large number of ministerial employees under the leadership of the office-bearers of the Staff Association, invaded the administrative building and insisted that I must come out and discuss with them. I asked their representatives to come inside and discuss with me their problems. They insisted that I should come out and address them. Ultimately, I did so and they claimed that since they are also part of

the operational staff and in view of the excellent performance of the Plant, they are also entitled to some additional payment. I told them that I would discuss about this with their management who would meet them later in the day.

The Chairman of Hindustan Steel Ltd., Shri H. Bhaya and the General Manager, Shri P. R. Ahuja later met some representatives of the ministerial staff and after discussions, the representatives were informed that in view of the excellent performance of the Bhilai Steel Plant, they would be given two days' extra wages. The representatives of the ministerial staff expressed their full satisfaction with the decision of the management.

However, when the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri P. C. Sethi, and I arrived at the place of the meeting at 5 P.M., we found that a crowd, around 2,000 to 3,000 consisting mainly of ministerial staff and contract workers were shouting slogans condemning the management and acting in such a way that the atmosphere had become tense and any moment it was possible that violence might break out. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and I, therefore, decided that it would be better not to hold the meeting and cancelled it.

Later, a procession of some 2,000 to 3,000 strong crowd came to the Bhilai Hotel where I was staying. According to the Superintendent of Police who was on duty outside the Hotel, when he asked the processionists to choose a delegation who could go inside the Hotel and discuss their problems with me, they insisted that all of them should be allowed to go inside the Hotel. The Superintendent of Police, apprehending violence, refused to allow them. They then threw stones and brick-bats. A lathicharge was resorted to, tear-gas shells were burst and the crowd dispersed.

I must express my regret at this unfortunate happening. I had al-

[Shri S. Mohan Kumarmangalam]

ways been ready to meet any delegation from the workers in Bhilai as in other centres and I was ready on that day. But it appeared from the manner stones and brick-bats were thrown that some persons at least in the crowd were prepared for more than merely meeting me and this unfortunate occurrence developed out of this. This is all the more unfortunate in view of the good record of Bhilai Plant in March, 1973. Almost all records have been broken not merely in production of ingot steel and saleable steel but in a large number of departments and my intention was to congratulate the workers personally on their excellent performance. Unfortunately, this was not possible.

13 hrs. 10 min 2 sec 2000

13 hrs. 10 min 2 sec 2000

13 hrs. 10 min 2 sec 2000

STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE. VARIATION IN ESTIMATES OF COST OF APTA-MANGALORE RAILWAY PROJECT

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba). The estimates of the West Coast Railway Project from Apta to Mangalore vary from Minister to Minister and from time to time. This has created confusion in the minds of the people.

Shri Hanumanthalya, the then Railway Minister, in his letter dated June 4, 1971 addressed to me had stated in the note appended to his letter as under:—

"Reconnaissance engineering and detailed traffic surveys for a new Railway line from Apta to Mangalore is now in good progress" and further down "The project may cost anything upto Rs. 100 crores".

It may be noted that this outer limit of Rs. 100 crores was given after the survey was in good progress as admitted by the Minister himself.

After the completion of the survey reports, Shri T. A. Pai, the then Rly. Minister wrote to me on September 23, 1972 that the line may cost about Rs. 214 crores.

Then Shri L. N. Mishra the present Railway Minister made his statement in the House on 26-2-1973 and he put the cost at Rs. 225 crores including rolling stock and interest. As a matter of fact it is wrong to include interest in the cost of construction. That is never done. Even the cost of the rolling stock should not be included in the cost of construction of the Railway line because the rolling stock will not be limited to this length of 910 kms. only but it will operate on the entire length of the line from Bombay to Kanya Kumari and further north and east.

In reply to supplementaries to my Starred Question No. 105 Shri Mishra said on 27-2-73 that the cost would be Rs. 325 crores and when Shri B. V. Naik asked how the cost went up by 100 crores in 24 hours, he replied that the Hon. Member should give thought to the interest part of it, rolling stock part of it.

As a matter of fact interest and rolling stock were included in the figure of Rs. 225 crores stated by the hon. Minister on the previous day itself.

Even more puzzling is the reply of Shri Qureshi, the Dy. Minister of Railways who while answering Unstarred Question No. 3131 on 13-3-1973 i.e., within less than a fortnight of the Railway Minister's statements on the floor of the House has put the cost at Rs. 213 crores. He has presumed that the work will be spread over 8 years.

The facts are too puzzling and require elucidation without recourse to any prevarication. It is hardly necessary to point out that the extremely discordant figures can only lead to the inference that somebody is playing with the figures with ulterior motives.

The Final Locational Survey and the actual expenditure after the completion of the work are two new bo-

geys that are being introduced to justify a further escalation of the cost. An estimate is essentially limited to the facts disclosed at the time of survey and investigation. The Minister should, therefore, give the actual cost of construction of the rail line without including the cost of hospitals, parks, interests and rolling stock and should explain why the outer limit of Rs. 100 crores mentioned in Shri Hanumanthaiya's letter is so blatantly outstripped by the latest figures.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister's statement is very long. He may lay it on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Yes, Sir. I beg to lay my reply on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In his letter dated 4-6-1971, addressed to Shri Savant, the then Railway Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya indicated that the survey for the new railway line from Apta to Mangalore extending over a length of 900 kms. was in good progress and the cost may be anything upto Rs. 100 crores. It was explained that this was purely a rough cost based on the usual average construction costs. When surveys are carried out, detailed data is collected on the alignment levels, cross sections, waterways, bridges and tunnels, and as and when the field work is completed, plans and sections are made out and quantities are first estimated. With the quantities and the rates as worked out based on the cost of materials and labour prevailing in the area and leads etc., the cost estimate is made out. It is only after the preliminary survey is over and the estimates are made out, that the approximate cost picture becomes available. Though this survey was in progress when the letter referred to earlier was addressed, it was not possible to give even an approximate cost as the estimate had yet to be framed. The estimate was prepared and sent to the

Board along with the report only in July '72. It will thus be clear that the Rs. 100 crores figure indicated in June '71 was only a very rough estimate as even the approximate cost based on the preliminary survey was available only very much later.

It was seen from the estimate as received from the Railway in July, '72, that the construction cost was about Rs. 195 crores, and the cost of locomotives and other rolling stock was about Rs. 19 crores. When the Minister of Railways, Shri Pai, wrote to Shri Savant on 23-9-72, this cost picture of Rs. 214 crores which was the cost of construction plus the cost of rolling stock was indicated to him.

In view of the difficult nature of the construction and the heavy investment involved, the construction of the project was proposed to be phased out over a considerable period of time—about 8 years, and interest during the period of construction on the investment was reckoned as about Rs. 45 crores on the construction cost of Rs. 195 crores. Thus the total outlay viz. the cost of construction, cost of rolling stock and interest during the period of construction was estimated at Rs. 259 crores, say Rs. 260 crores.

This estimate of Rs. 260 crores was examined in the Railway Board. With a view to bringing down the cost of the project, the Board asked the Central Railway to revise the estimate by adopting austerity standards, steeper gradients and limiting the construction to the barest essentials. The Central Railway intimated that the revised cost on the basis of these austerity standards would be Rs. 162.5 crores, exclusive of interest and rolling stock. On a further examination of this estimate in the Ministry of Railways, it was found that steeper gradients could be adopted only over some short lengths and that it would not be possible to reduce the cost of construction, exclusive of interest and rolling stock, to less than Rs. 170 crores. The revised total outlay including the cost of construction, cost

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

of rolling stock and interest during the period of construction, which will be somewhat less because of the reduced cost of construction, was worked out at Rs. 225 crores on the basis of 1971-72 prices. This was the figure given in the statement placed on the Table of the House on 26th February, 1973. I must also state that all these figures are provisional and a firm estimate of the cost of the project will become available only after a detailed Engineering and Final Location Survey is carried out.

Shri Savant in his statement has stated that "it is wrong to include interest in the cost of construction" and "that is never done." Interest charges during the period of construction have to be taken into account, because the Railways' liability for payment of dividend to General Revenues accrues on all the Capital-at-Charge including the projects under construction during the year. This is done invariably for determining the financial viability of all construction projects and the relevant rules in the Indian Railways Code specifically provide for this. In this case, the amount of interest is large because the intrinsic cost of the project itself is high and the period of construction is estimated to be eight years. I may also add that for getting the approval of this House for Demands for Grant only the cost of construction (exclusive of interest during the period of construction and rolling stock) is taken. The interest element is taken into account while determining the dividend liability and the cost of rolling stock is covered under the Demands for Rolling stock.

It is also not correct to say that the cost of rolling stock should not be included. The traffic requirements over such a long line can be met only by provision of additional rolling stock and the investment required on this rolling stock will certainly form part of the outlay for the project and has also to be reckoned for financial vi-

bility. It is only in the case of very small new lines that it can be assumed that the lines can be worked with the existing rolling stock. In any case, when in financial appraisal of a project credit for all the revenue earnings is taken, its cost must include also the overall capital outlay on all new assets including the rolling stock

It has to be pointed out that no Final Location Survey has yet been done for the project and until this is done, detailed estimate of costs cannot be worked out. The Techno-economic survey already carried out can only give approximate costs and before construction can be taken up, estimates will have to be prepared in much greater detail based on a detailed Engineering Survey. The figure of Rs. 225 crores now advised as the total outlay of the project (including interest during the period of construction and cost of rolling stock) has been arrived at on the basis of the Techno-economic Survey and will necessarily be approximate. The actual cost is likely to be much more, particularly as the work will be spread over several years and there will be some escalation in the cost of materials and level of wages. In this case when no Final Location Survey has yet been done and a long time of about 8 years for completion is involved, it is only reasonable to assume that the real and actual cost will be very much more and will be of the order of Rs. 300 crores or so.

It will thus be seen that there has been no intention to mislead on the figures of cost and they have been given on the basis of the best estimates as available at that time.

The hon. Member has made another point that in the reply given by the Deputy Minister of Railways on an Unstarred Question on 13-3-1973 the cost was given as Rs. 213 crores as against the cost of Rs. 225 crores. This small difference is due to oversight and is regretted.

The precise figure of cost would be available only when the Final Loca-

tion Survey is carried out and the final estimates are prepared. Till then it will only be an approximate figure for general guidance. As has already been explained the present approximate figure as assessed after scrutiny is Rs. 225 crores which includes besides the cost of construction, the cost of rolling stock and the interest charges during the period of construction but excludes escalation. This will be modified, when the final estimates are received, after the Final Location and detailed Engineering Survey is completed.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken pains to prepare that. I hope, your reply will not give rise to further complication again.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: No, Sir; it will not.

13.04 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): I beg to move:

"That this House do appoint Shri Vikram Mahajan to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by Shri R. D. Bhandare ceasing to be a member of the House."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri Vikram Mahajan to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the speedy trial of certain offences in certain areas and for matters connected therewith, in the vacancy caused by Shri R. D. Bhandare ceasing to be a member of the House."

The motion was adopted.

13.05 hrs.

RE. ACUTE SHORTAGE OF DOMESTIC COAL IN UTTAR PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have also given notice....

MR. SPEAKER: You are not entitled to speak simply by giving a notice. It is not treated as a right under 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am seeking your permission..

MR. SPEAKER: No, please.

Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have given me permission to raise this most important matter, the alarming situation created in the whole of Uttar Pradesh because of acute shortage of domestic coal due to non-availability of wagon. I am happy that the hon. Minister is here. There is a tremendous shortage of coal for domestic consumption in Uttar Pradesh, and since the last three months, from January to March, as against 7,200 wagons—the monthly quota is 2,400 wagons—, only 622 wagons have been supplied. There is practically no coal for domestic consumption in all the big cities like Kanpur, Banaras, Allahabad. With greatest difficulty, when the Delegation met yesterday the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Mchd. Shafi Qureshi, he was kind enough to order supply of one rake which means hardly 84 wagons. I would request the hon. Minister for Railways to kindly make a statement and assure the people of U.P. and the State Government that U.P. will not suffer because of non-availability of domestic coal. Coal is available in the coal-fields but because of the non-availability of wagons we are not getting any coal. May I request that the Minister may make some statement because there is acute shortage?

13.06 hrs.

RE. ACUTE SHORTAGE OF DIESEL OIL IN PUNJAB

SHRI B. S. BHAURA (Bhatinda): Under Rule 377 of the Rules of Pro-

House

[Shri B. S. Bhaura]

cedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha I wish to raise the following matter of public importance.

There is acute shortage of diesel oil in Punjab resulting in hardship to farmers whose crops are not getting water because the shortage of electricity is already there and now diesel oil is also not available. Black-marketing in the sale of diesel oil is also going on as the dealers are charging very high price. I request that the Minister should make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I want to make a submission, Sir. You have allowed two members under Rule 377. This is a very important matter concerning 2000 workers of Haryana....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

13.09 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74 Contd.

**MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture.

R Shri Rudra Pratap Singh.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, विगत कार्य दिवस पर मैं सदन में शिक्षा मंत्रालय के सांस्कृतिक विभाग के पुरातत्व उप-विभाग के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था। श्रीमन्, पुरातत्व विभाग के द्वारा समस्त प्रदेश तथा समस्त केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में, कश्मीर से ले कर कन्याकुमारी तक, गुजरात से झसम तक स्मारकों के संरक्षण, सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन का काम तीव्र गति से चलाने की आवश्यकता है जिस से कि राष्ट्र का प्राचीन तथा प्राचीनतम् इतिहास जो अधिकार में हो गया है वह बत्तमान के प्रकाश में आ सके और भविष्य में हमारा मार्गदर्शन कर सके।

श्रीमन्, 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता संघाम की सेनानी, लक्ष्मी बाई, के पति की समाधि को भी मंत्रालय द्वारा संरक्षण प्रदान किया जाय, यह हमारा बहुत ही नम्र निवेदन है। और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का जो किला है, महल है, उस में उस समय की जो ऐतिहासिक वस्तुयें प्राप्त हुई हैं उन को वहां पर एक संग्रहालय का स्वरूप प्रदान किया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not bring in State matters every time.

The Minister will reply tomorrow.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): May I get a little favour from you in this regard....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not bring in State matters every time.

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का दर्शन होता है और राष्ट्र की भावात्मक एकता को बल प्रदान होता है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस कार्य को अधिक तीव्रता के साथ बढ़ाया जाय।

श्रीमन्, पुरातत्व विभाग के द्वारा भारत के बाहर भी स्मारकों के संरक्षण का काम किया जा रहा है, और इस आलोच्य वर्ष में भी विभिन्न, अफ्रगानिस्तान की कंदराओं में इस प्रकार के कार्य जारी रखे गए हैं। इसके लिए मैं सरकार की सराहना करता हूं, और मैं इस बात का अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस प्रकार का यदि सरकार प्रयास करना चाहे तो हमारे भारत के साथ एशिया के जितने भी देश हैं, वह चाहे लंका, भूटान, सिक्किम, बर्मा, नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, बांगलादेश, जापान और चीन, समस्त देशों में हमारे भारत के इतिहास और संस्कृति के अवधेष्य भिल सकते हैं जिनको संरक्षण दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

श्रीमन्, राष्ट्र के संग्रहालयों के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रदेश और जिस केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में वहां के पुरावेष और बहुमूल्य कला-कृतियां प्राप्त हों तो उसी क्षेत्र में संग्रहालयों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि राष्ट्र की भावात्मक एकता को बल भिल सके और राष्ट्र के एक प्रदेश के और केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र के पर्यटक दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जा कर उनकी राष्ट्रीय भावना को बल भिल सके और विश्व समुदाय के लिए भारत एक आकर्षण का केन्द्र बन सके।

श्रीमन्, इसके साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सदन में हमने एक बहुमूल्य पुरातत्व तथा बहुमूल्य कला कृति विषयक पारित किया था और उसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर हमारे देश में, हमारे राजा महाराजाओं के यहां, पूजीपतियों के यहां

अब भी जो पुरावेष बहुमूल्य कला-कृतियां उपलब्ध हैं उनको उनके महलों से, प्रासादों से निकाल कर उन्हें सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के हेतु संग्रहालयों में रखा जा सकता है ताकि उन कला कृतियों के सामने राष्ट्र के पर्यटक और विश्व समुदाय के पर्यटक अपने श्रद्धा के पुष्प चढ़ा सकें।

दो शब्द अब मैं दूसरे राष्ट्रों के साथ हमारे जो सांस्कृतिक करार हुए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक मेरी सूचना है विगत वर्ष तक भारत के 23 देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक करार हुए थे। इस आलोच्य वर्ष में हमारे जर्मन जनवादी राज्य और बंगला देश के साथ सांस्कृतिक करार हुए हैं जिस की सराहना की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि यदि हमारे सांस्कृतिक विभाग चाहे तो हमारे समस्त एशिया के देशों के साथ और विश्व के अधिकांश देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो सकते हैं। लेकिन हमें खेद है कि रेजत जयन्ती वर्ष तक हमारी सूचना के अनुसार केवल 25 देशों के साथ ही हम सांस्कृतिक करार कर पाए हैं। इस दिशा में हमें विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

विदेशों से आने वाले सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों और राष्ट्र से विदेशों में जाने वाले सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के सम्बन्ध में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। विदेशों से जो हमारे देश में प्रतिनिधि मंडल आते हैं उनका हमारे देश में उचित सम्मान होना चाहिए ताकि हम भारत-वासी दूसरे राष्ट्रों के दृष्टिकोण को समझ सकें। इसी प्रकार से हमारे देश से जो शिष्ट मंडल बाहर जाते हैं, प्रतिनिधि मंडल बाहर जाते हैं उनके लिए भी इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन्हें भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय इतिहास आदि का ज़रूरी ज्ञान हो ताकि वे विश्व समदाय

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

के सामने भारत के मस्तिष्क को ऊंचा कर सकें और उनके अन्दर किसी प्रकार की हीन भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए।

हमारी संस्कृति वसुदेव कुटुम्बकम की रही है। हमारी संस्कृति मानवतावाद की रही है। हमारे देश से जाने वाले शिष्ट मंडलों को अगर वसुदेव कुटुम्बकम का, मानवतावादी नीतियों का ज्ञान होगा तो निश्चित रूप से वे भारत के मस्तिष्क को विश्व समुदाय के सामने बहुत ऊंचा कर सकेंगे, इसमें सन्देह नहीं है।

शिष्ट मंडलों को बाहर जाने के लिए जो आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है उसमें भी इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन्हें भारतीय संस्कृति का कितना ज्ञान है और वे बाहर जा कर हमारे देश का कितना गौरव बढ़ा सकेंगे।

आपका अधिक समय न लेते हुए दो शब्द और मैं सांस्कृतिक विभाग के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाली साहित्यिक और नाटक और संगीत अकादमियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इन अकादमियों के द्वारा अब तक जो कार्य हुआ है वह बहुत कम हुआ है। इस दिशा में हमें बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत की संस्कृति अनेकता में एकता की है। यही उसकी विशेषता है। हमारे राष्ट्र की, समस्त प्रदेशों की, समस्त केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की अपनी सभ्यता है, अपनी संस्कृति है और देश के समस्त प्रदेशों और समस्त केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों की सभ्यता और संस्कृति मिल कर हमारे राष्ट्र की संस्कृति का निर्माण करती हैं। इस प्रकार से इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश की, हमारे राष्ट्र की जितनी भावन्य हैं, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की जितनी लोक

भावायें हैं, लोक नृत्य हैं उनको भी हमारे सांस्कृतिक विभाग के द्वारा उचित प्रोत्साहन और उचित स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए और इन अकादमियों को उनके कार्य के आधार पर सहायता दी जानी चाहिए। अब तक जो कार्य हुआ है, मैं बहुत विनाशक पूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह अधिकतर व्यक्ति निष्ठ हुआ है। अब आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने कार्य को विषय निष्ठ बनाने का प्रयत्न करें।

मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय का सांस्कृतिक विभाग जिस के सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा हूं वह हमारे ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों का संरक्षण करते हुए, उसका विकास और उसका संवर्धन कर सकेगा और विश्व को हमारी संस्कृति के स्वरूप को बता सकेगा और चाहे कोई किसी भी प्रदेश अथवा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र का रहने वाला हो वह उस क्षेत्र या प्रदेश का नागरिक नहीं है बल्कि भारत का नागरिक है, ऐसा आभास उनको करा सकेगा और हम सभी नागरिकों में राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना और भारतीय संस्कृति के प्रति स्नेह और आदर की भावना का उदय कर सकेंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

हमारे सांस्कृतिक विभाग को इस प्रकार से कार्य करना चाहिए कि हम विश्व को यह बता सकें कि हमारी संस्कृति यह है :

जिन्हें शक हो वे करें और खुदाओं की तलाश, हम तो इसान को दुनिया में खुदा कहते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सांस्कृतिक विभाग के अनुदानों की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

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***SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN** (Gobichettipalayam): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

At the very outset, I would like to refer to the solemn assurance given to this House by the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raj Bahadur. He assured this House that Hindi would not be indirectly imposed by using it in the Roman script in the Parliamentary Papers as also in documents like the Annual Reports of the Ministries of the Central Government. I am pained to say that this assurance to the House has been violated. You will see, Sir, that in all the Annual Reports of the Ministries and in all the documents like the Demands for Grants of the Ministries submitted to this House, Hindi has been used in Roman script instead of in Devanagari script. On behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and on behalf of four and half crores of people living in Tamil Nadu I record my strong protest against the imposition of Hindi in an indirect way by using it in Roman script in all the documents placed before this House and this is a gross violation of the solemn assurance given to this House by the then Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, education is incorporated in the State List of our Constitution and it is the exclusive responsibility of the State to provide educational facilities to the people. The great responsibility of imparting education has been placed on the shoulders of the State Government. When this is the constitutional position, there is here the Central Ministry of Education which is not required at all. I substantiate this argument by saying that the Central Ministry of Education is just an ins-

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trument of interference in the activities of education sponsored and implemented earnestly by the State Government by imposing unwarranted and unwanted restrictions on the State Governments. Besides interfering in the States' programmes of educational activities, what kind of assistance is being rendered by this Central Ministry to the growth of education in the country? Whatever little assistance that is being given by the Centre goes to higher education. There is no tangible assistance worth the name from the Centre for the growth of primary education among the people in the lowest rung of our society. I strongly condemn the attitude of negligence on the part of the Central Government shown to primary education. As compared to the financial allocation made to education in developed western countries, it is very much less in our country. The very fact that only 1.62 per cent of the Central Government's Budget has been allocated for education, culture and social welfare proves my contention that there is no need at all for the Ministry of Education, Culture and Social Welfare at the Centre. You will be glad to hear that the State Governments spend one-third of their Budget allocations on Education. The Education Department of D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu functioning under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Navalar Nedunchezhian has been given 97.23 crores of rupees for 1973-74. If you put together the allotments made for medical education, agricultural education and so on, the total allocation for education comes to Rs. 108.56 crores. This is about 24 per cent of the Tamil Nadu Budget. When the crushing burden of providing the basic necessities of life to the people on the State Government, is there any need for the Ministry of Education at the Centre? While the provision of basic needs of the people like drinking water, rural and urban roads, medical facility, education, the implementation of welfare programmes for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward clauses, the im-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri P .A. Saminathan].

plementation of labour welfare measures, etc., has been made the responsibility of the State Governments, enormous revenue yielding activities like the Foreign Trade, Posts and Telegraphs, Airlines, etc., and the power to issue licences for industries are under the charge of the Central Government. In addition to this, the Central Government have appropriated to themselves activities like education, maintenance of places of historical importance and archaeological interest, museums, libraries containing valuable inscriptions on copper plates and palm leaves and so on. I am sure Sir, you will agree with me if I say that all these activities should be handed over to the State Governments. I condemn the attitude of the Centre to get bloated at the cost of the States.

Sir, a sum of Rs. 53.40 crores was allocated for education last year. But this year only a sum of Rs. 25.85 crores has been allocated for education. If I want to know why the allocation for education has been cut so drastically, immediately I will be given the reply that the subject of welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. This leads me to the suspicion that since the Education Ministry has done everything that it could do for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and since there is nothing more for the Education Ministry to do in this respect, it has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Or, it should be that the Education Ministry has failed to pay adequate attention to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has been transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I shall be happy if the hon. Minister of Education could clarify this point.

I will now refer to the Special Nutrition Programme for Children and Expectant Nursing Mothers. The wisdom of starting such a programme for giving nutritious food to children and expectant nursing mothers, which will

help them to restore normal health dawned upon the Central Government only in 1970, after 23 years of our Independence. It was a matter of surprise to me that this Government could think of such a scheme only after two decades of our Independence. It is reported that there are 6 crores of emaciated children in our country due to malnutrition. A medical expert has expressed his opinion that if nutritious food is not made available there is a likelihood of 4 lakhs of children dying within three months. It is to be highly deplored that the Central Government has not taken any constructive steps in this direction, though the international organisation UNICEF has been giving aid for this purpose from 1949. 2.5 lakhs of undernourished children and expectant nursing mothers in Tamil Nadu have been covered by this scheme. In Madras city alone there are 2,10,000 children and 40,000 expectant mothers who are in need of nutritious food. In Tamil Nadu this scheme is in operation in 20 towns. Sir, in this regard, the Tamil Nadu Government have formulated a scheme which is estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores to extend this scheme to backward areas, drought affected areas and to 20,000 slum areas where lakhs of Harijans are living. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education to approve this scheme of Tamil Nadu Government and to give Rs. 10 crores to Tamil Nadu for implementing this scheme.

Sir, a National Centre for Blind has been set up and a paltry sum of Rs. 18.43 lakhs has been allocated for this. In our country there are two categories of blindness. One category is those who are born blind. The other category is those who lose their sight on account of under-nourishment and for want of nutritious food. The problems of these two categories are quite different from each other. But, here you will be shocked to know that a sum of Rs. 17,000 has been allocated for education to blind children. The number of blind people who cannot get their sight back by having

operations is about 2 crores. They are so poor that they cannot afford to undergo eye operations. If the Central Government want to help crores of blind people in our country, then there must be a Five Year Plan exclusively for this purpose. Crores of blind people in our country cannot get back their sight because they are very poor to undergo surgical operation. The Central Government must undertake a massive programme in this direction. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, after pondering over this problem seriously, has become not only the path-finder but also the pace-setter for the entire country. He utilised his birthday for collecting funds for this purpose. He gave priority to giving eye-sight to the blind in his scheme of activities. On his birthday he collected donations which he utilised for conducting eye-camps in various parts of the State. All the poor blind people were given free food and free accommodation. They were given free medical attendance. After the operation, they were also given spectacles free of cost. On account of the magnificent initiative shown by our ever-diligent Chief Minister, in Tamil Nadu more than 1,42,000 poor blind people have got back their eye-sight.

Mahatma Gandhi the father of our nation, felt his sacred duty to rehabilitate the beggars more particularly beggars suffering from leprosy. Our Chief Minister utilised his another birthday to collect donations for the noble task of rehabilitating beggars in Tamil Nadu. In each district of Tamil Nadu, a beggars' rehabilitation home has been set up at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh each. When a State Government is taking so much interest in these activities, it is no doubt to be condemned that the Central Government have shown scant regard for human misery.

Similarly, a negligible sum has been allocated for the National Centre for Deaf and Dumb. In Tamil Nadu, our

Religious Endowments Minister, Thiru Kannappan, has been very successfully utilising the Temple Trust Funds for this humanitarian work. Orphanages, Homes for the Disabled Orphans etc., have been set up by the Temple Trusts. I say these things here because the Central Government can usefully emulate this illustrious example. The Central Government should take steps to establish in each District Headquarter a Home for Orphans which should help at least 5000 orphans in the district.

Even after 25 years of our Independence, the Central Government have not constructively reformed our educational system. I am constrained to say that this Government want to turn out from colleges and schools youths who will be fit for white-collar jobs only.

If this is not the motive of the Government, our educational system should have been transformed for the benefit of the people long time ago. During these two decades so many Commissions and Committees have gone into the question of educational reforms. In 1948-49, the Commission under the chairmanship of our former President, Dr. Radhakrishnan went into this question. In 1952-53, the Secondary Education Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar made many useful recommendations. In 1964-66 another Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Kothari examined the entire gamut of our educational system and made many worthwhile recommendations. I want to censure the Government on their failure to implement in full the recommendations of these Commissions. Besides this, in 1968, the Resolution on National Policy of Education was unanimously passed by this House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Education what steps have been taken to translate this Resolution into constructive action.

Sir, the University Grants Commission gives grants directly to private

[Shri P. A. Saminathan]

colleges. This has enabled many people to make education as a commercial proposition. At the same time the Government Colleges are denied of any financial assistance from the U.G.C. You cannot deny that the State Government is the nearest agency to know about the financial requirements of Colleges. I would urge upon the Education Minister that the U.G.C. should hand over the money to the State Governments and entrust them with the power of disbursing the funds to the Colleges.

Under the scheme of providing employment to unemployed teachers sponsored by the Central Government in 1972-73 30000 teachers were enrolled throughout the country. Under this scheme, only 900 teachers from Tamil Nadu got the employment opportunity. But, Madhya Pradesh having the same population as that of Tamil Nadu got employment for 3000 teachers. 4800 teachers in Bihar having a population of 5.5 crores got the job opportunity. Rajasthan having a population of only 2.5 crores got employment for 2600 teachers. I have no alternative but to pass stricture on the Government for this partiality shown to Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu 22000 trained teachers are unemployed. We can create employment opportunities for 80000 teachers, if the Central Government are keen to implement this scheme on the basis of actual requirement rather than on any partial performances.

Here, I would like to refer to the issues raised by the hon. Lady Member belonging to the ruling party from Tamil Nadu who participated in the Debate yesterday. She has made a valiant attempt to connect the Haryana Teachers' strike and the strike of Graduate Teachers of Tamil Nadu. Generally women express their views after a thorough deliberation of the issues involved. But, in this case the Lady Member has expressed her views without making any analysis of the issues involved. The Opposition Parties demanded a discussion in this

house on the strike of Haryana Teachers, but the ruling Congress Party Members including the hon. lady Member refused to permit such a discussion in this House. Does the hon. lady Member know about the demands of the Graduate teachers of Tamil Nadu? She must not be knowing because she is new to politics. She is enjoying the fruits of politics with the munificence of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Out of 5 demands of the Graduate teachers, three demands have been accepted by the Tamil Nadu Government. Sir, I would like to inform the house through you the contents of the other two demands of the Graduate teachers of Tamil Nadu were such that any Government with some sense of responsibility cannot accept. One of the demands was that the Tamil teachers should not be made the Headmasters or Principals. Their second demand was that the Tamil teacher should always get less than what a B.T. teacher gets. These Tamil teachers are their own colleagues. They have done as much to the cause of education as the Graduate teachers have done. Can you expect any Government in the world to concede to such a demand? If the hon. lady Member has got the courage, let her come to Tamil Nadu and issue such a declaration. It is easy to speak politics inside this House. She also referred to the incidents that occurred in Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli in which some students were involved. But these two incidents are under judicial enquiry. I think that the hon. lady Member does not know about the parliamentary procedure that any matter under a judicial enquiry should not be referred to in this House. Her father was a leading lawyer. I only sympathise that this lady member has not got even an iota of legal propriety in her.

I would refer to another important issue. The places of historical importance and archaeological interest are spread far and wide in our country. In consequence, the Central Ministry is not able to exercise ade-

quate supervision in their maintenance. I am afraid that they will all become relics of history if they are neglected like this by the Ministry of Education. I have to point out regretfully that the Centre does not permit the State Government even to honour the sentiments of local people. The Centre seems more interested in maintaining the past glory of the places rather than to associate their past glory with the present aspirations of people. I need not say about the refusal of permission by the Centre to erect a statue of the King Raja Rajan who built the ancient temple in Tamil Nadu.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Education that the ancient archaeological monuments and museums should be handed over to the State Governments who are in a better position to maintain them property. The maintenance and management of Thanjavur Saraswathi Mahal Library should be handed over to the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Before I conclude I would refer to the fact that during the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 25.45 crores was proposed for the development of Indian languages. It is deplorable that for languages other than Hindi only a sum of Rs. 1.35 crores had been allocated. During the Fifth Plan, Rs. 25 crores have been proposed for Hindi alone. This is what the hon. Minister of Education has stated. I would like to warn here that every step you take for the development of Hindi and for the imposition of Hindi will to that extent endanger national unity. I am sure, Sir, that the Central Government are aware of the strong feelings of 4.5 crores of people in Tamil Nadu. I don't think that the memory of the Central Government in regard to the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965 in Tamil Nadu has yet been obliterated. The Army was called to quell the emotional upsurge of the entire people of Tamil Nadu and the State was given a bloodbath. I hope that the Central Government are not interested to create such a situation in Tamil Nadu. The

people of Tamil Nadu will ever be ready to shed their blood in protecting their rights. From 1938 onwards eminent Tamil leaders have opposed the Hindi imperialism. Thanthai Periyar, Perarignar Anna, Thiru Vee Ka and so many illustrious Tamil leaders had so far unequivocally opposed the imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi people. Our great leader Arignar Anna, who became the Chief Minister in 1967, gave up the three-language formula and he implemented vigorously the two-language formula in Tamil Nadu. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education not to precipitate a crisis by trying to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

Lastly, the Central Government every year celebrate the memory of eminent personalities of our country. But so far, the Centre has not cared to honour the memory of great Tamil savants like Thiruvalluvar, Plango Aidgal Kambar, the revolutionary poet Subramania, Bharathi, another eminent poet Bharathi Dasan and other eminent personalities like Yogi Vemana from Andhra Pradesh, Narayana Guru and Vallothol from Kerala. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Education that he should bestow his personal attention in arranging programmes for paying homage to these great men from Southern States.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Congress Members may take not more than ten minutes. There are 34 of them still in the queue.

Shri Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented to this House by the hon. Minister for Education. I heard the speeches from the Opposition side, especially, the one made just now by D.M.K. Members; wherein the Ministry for Education at the Centre was called Ministry for Interference.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

On the one hand you are calling it as the Ministry for Interference and on the other hand, you are asking for Central assistance to various programmes in the States. Is it that you are interested only in money and not in any qualitative improvement of educational development? We must ponder over this and examine this in great depth. Unless India emerges as a nation, it is no use creating this State or that State. There can be no State or emergence of a nation unless we have a coordinated development programme for education for the whole of the country. My grouse, on the other hand, is that this wonderful book with so many of the printed words does not speak a word about the coordination of various educational programmes at the Central level.

As a member of the Central Advisory Board on Education, I moved a resolution in the CABE meeting on 19th September last year requesting for the Minister of Education at the Centre to constitute a committee to examine the Central responsibility in education. Later on it was changed that it should be a committee to examine the Central responsibility in education in the existing constitutional pattern. But the State Education Minister did not relish this idea and in the answers to my questions in the Lok Sabha, I have not so far got a clear assurance whether or not a day would come when we would examine what exactly is the Central responsibility in higher education or in education at all. There are resolutions for making education a concurrent subject and there are recommendations. A resolution by Shri Samanta was circulated for public opinion and some people supported it. But that as it may, since education is the force that will shape the destiny of the nation in the end when all these passions have calmed down and are spent, when all the regional chauvinism and the sparks produced here and there have died a natural death. It will be the Central Education Ministry

which will have the final say in the shaping of this destiny. So, I request the Minister that within the existing constitutional provisions, we should examine this question in depth.

There are various sectors. The Central Ministry tells us that they propose to start one primary school in each block and one model higher secondary school in each district as pace setters. It would have been better had we been given the actual names of the places or districts where these schools have been set up and where they are proposed to be set up during the current financial year for which we are considering the demands. A vague reply, shorn of exactness is something which is not palatable to me at least.

In a recent book by Gunnar Myrdal the author of *Asian Drama* it has been suggested that all developing countries are suffering from an inverted system of priorities in the system of education. That is, greater attention is paid to the financial and other aspects of university education, lesser to the secondary education and the least to the primary education. 23 years ago, the founding fathers proclaimed it as a Directive Principle of our Constitution that primary education would be free, universal and compulsory. I am sorry to say that in these 23 years, it has not been possible to see that the lamp of education is lit in every home. Darkness remains and nobody has paid any heed to it. There are universities which are becoming increasing centres of violence. As a teacher, I hang my head in shame that one university in this country has come forward with the plea that there should be a police force of the university authorities, so that they can strut and dance in authority like a District Magistrate or SHO. It is the killing of the teacher that has taken place and the upgrading of the SHO or District Magistrate by planting him in an educational institution.

According to this Report, Delhi University presents a very fine spect-

acle. 1869 persons have registered themselves for Ph.D Over a lakh of students are getting education directly or indirectly from the colleges of this university, through correspondence courses etc. But reference could also have been made to the recent disturbances in Delhi University and some sort of a complete picture presented to the country as to what the Delhi University is. Even now the Delhi University Teachers' Association is threatening to launch an agitation for certain reasons. In this capital city of ours, the teachers who have put in some years of service outside are at a disadvantage as compared to those teachers who have started their service here with the result that some of the teachers in Punjab have become junior to their own pupils here because of the strange policy of the selection grades approved by the Academic Council of our University.

There is growing violence and the darkness is thickening in the B.H.U. and the A.M.U. These very high-sounding names are bringing to us the signals of a developing doom and, unless we act in time, we would be put to a great inconvenience in the coming years. The rising generation of our country is getting the symptoms of a disease. I have before me a statement issued by Mr. Harivansh Bahadur who is the President of the B.H.U. Chhatra Sangh, dt. 4th April, saying that there are RSS centres in the University called the Banaras Hindu University and 32 shakhas are being held regularly. If you cannot control communalism in one university, with what claim can you come forward before the country to wipe out communalism from the entire country? You cannot condemn, control and eradicate communalism from the A.M.U. and the B.H.U. and there are voices of communalism coming in the garb of minorities threatening the very unity of this country. I want to sound a note of warning that unless the RSS citadel is permanently destroyed from the B.H.U., nothing better can be expected. You will have every day the

Vishwavidyalaya bandh which was organised on 19th March, 1973 and other funny things of the type and you will have strikes in universities and nobody will be able to save the persons who are working there.

Recently, I visited the Vishwabharti (Central) University and I found to my dismay that there are growing signs of violence there too. You have come forward with a proposal that you want to set up a Central University in north eastern India. I wish there could be some comparative study of the Central Universities vs. State Universities. After all, when there is a demand of one area, we are going to cater to that area and give a Central university. But there are certain other parts of the country where the State universities are flourishing and these State universities are nothing better than the boards for the game of chess played by regional politicians for making their own recruitment, promotion and all that.

The hon. Minister of Education comes forward with a plea that the Central Government has no authority to intervene because Education is a State subject. May I invite his kind attention to the barbarism let loose on teaching community in the recent years by certain regional politicians in the States, exploiting the regional autonomy for their purpose. Teachers have been transferred; they have been harassed; they have been intimidated; they have been shadowed by C.I.D. and other things have been done to them and all in the name of regional autonomy. Education is a State subject but a young man is not a State subject; violence and communalism are not a State subject. It cannot be controlled by any Chief Minister or by any Education Minister or by any Vice-Chancellor. It will spread with a fast speed. Nobody will be able to control it if it is not controlled in a year or two.

Similarly, may I bring to your attention the great injustice that has been

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

done to the hill areas. The hon. Minister is the Chairman of a Committee which was appointed in September. What a wonderful Committee which has had not even a single sitting. I do not know what were the reasons. The Plan allocations are being finalised. But the Committee is still to meet.

Then, there is one wonderful institute, the Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies which was envisaged by our late Prime Minister Pandit Nehru as an institute of higher education corresponding to almost a university. But it was down-graded to a higher secondary school. I say that it should be restored to its original shape so that the soul of Jawaharlal Nehru may rest in peace and the students from border areas, who came with high hopes to get integrated in what was euphemistically called the mainstream of national life would be able to get the benefits of higher education as well as be able to preserve something of their past culture and heritage.

I want to bring other important point to the notice of the Education Minister. Unless we establish libraries in each one of the community development blocks, though on a small scale, from the Central pool we will not be able to help the educated, uneducated and semi-educated masses who will be able to get a few bits of modern knowledge from their school-going children. So, I would request him to have a programme for a network of libraries in all community development blocks on the pattern of the primary schools or model schools, because one national library is not enough. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Sir, after twenty five years of independence we have now come to the final conclusion that there is something basically wrong with our education policy. Time and again from all corners of this nation and from people of all spheres there has

been a constant demand that the education policy should be changed, that the education policy introduced by the Britishers to produce clerks should be shed and we should frame an education policy which will develop nationalism in the youth of this country. Our education policy should be job-oriented because the most acute problem before our nation today is unemployment among the educated masses. Unless and until you change your education policy and make it job oriented, the problem of unemployment can never be solved.

We have always condemned violence in the colleges and universities. But we have never detected; the root cause for the unfortunate happenings which affect everyone of us. The Education Minister has gone on record stating that a draft is being prepared to overhaul the policy of the Government of India. I hope he will be consulting the top educationists of the country before he implements it. I am saying this with a fear because a deep-rooted conspiracy is going on in the matter of higher education in India. I pray sincerely to the House to consider this aspect impartially and thoroughly and condemn the anti-national activities taking place right under the nose of Prof. Nurul Hasan.

Whenever a proposal comes before this Ministry in regard to education, even though the Minister accepts it, he quietly comes with an excuse that education is a State subject. But now with their party in power in nearly all the States and with the appointment of Chief Ministers as the Subedar of the Centre, I see no reason why he should not be able to convince them and make them implement it.

No doubt, the Government of India is appointing 60,000 teachers to help the States and the Union Territories in the field of promoting elementary education. But I pity the condition of the teachers of primary schools. See how low paid they are while we expect them to groom a child who has

to shoulder the responsibility of this great nation. In Japan the pay of a primary school teacher and that of a college lecturer are the same. We have still to attach a great importance to this section who have to contribute a great deal in the field of education and do everything to improve their service conditions. Please do not leave them at the altar of Panchas and Sarpanchas as is prevailing in Rajasthan where they are passing through torturous conditions.

I am sorry to say that the Central Government is neglecting its responsibility in the Union Territory of Delhi. The Education Directorate of Delhi has granted Selection Grades to those teachers who are no more in service, and those teachers who are entitled to them have been compelled to take the shelter of High Court. Teachers regard it as an act of dishonesty practised in the temples of learning. In schools, posts of Vice Principals, Post Graduate teachers, etc., are lying vacant. Senior teachers are frustrated on this account as well as on the account that their juniors are drawing more than what they are drawing. Faulty promotion policy, service rules, recruitment policy, etc., of the Directorate of Education, Delhi, are the main reasons for their discontentment. Selection Grade in aided schools should be implemented immediately as per the rules in government-owned schools. Here I may mention one very interesting point. The Pay Commission has considered the grade of pay of the teachers which was prevalent three years back; now the grade has been improved but the Pay Commission only considered the older grade.

I also want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the state of affairs in the Kendriya Hindi Nirdeshalaya. Its director has not been appointed for the last three years, while the Chairman is working on a temporary basis. The plans to promote Hindi are not being completed because of shortage of staff caused by retrenchment from time to time. Urdu Semi-

nars were held in Hyderabad and Lucknow about four months back. Rs. 80,000 were drawn to meet the expenses, but the account has not yet been submitted. Why is a separate Board for Urdu being set up? My Party has no objection to the development of this language, but the whole affair smells fishy. Because the U.P. elections are fast approaching and this Government has *mala fide* intentions in wooing the voters, they are giving it the unrequired importance. There is a strong rumour of Urdu being promoted as Raj Bhasha. I may warn the Government that any such thing at this juncture will have serious consequences.

My friends have discussed the state of affairs in the Banaras Hindu University and the problem of student unrest in the other Central Universities. Two years back when I was speaking on the Demands of the same Ministry, I had warned the then Education Minister that if the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, Dr. K. Shrimali, was not removed, the state of affairs in Banaras Hindu University were bound to deteriorate and it would become worse.

The present conditions there are due to the fact that the Vice-Chancellor has failed to win the confidence of the students and the teachers. His failure in curbing the activities of the unsocial elements in the University, the partiality observed in promotion of lecturers and appointments of the Heads of Departments and his only desire to activate communists who have been defeated in the elections to the students' unions, favouritism, nepotism, administrative inefficiency and the embezzlement of Rs. 13 lakhs are some of the factors responsible for the undesired climate in that temple of learning.

14 hrs.

The University was closed four times *sine die* and the students lost

[Shri Hamendra Singh Banera]

about nine months of their studies. That come to one academic year. Every time the University was closed the students had to go to their home and come back which alone cost Rs. 35 lakhs. Ten students were jailed from 10th March, 1973. When the Members of Parliament from the Opposition went to Varanasi, the Jail Superintendent did not allow them to meet these students. There are about ten to twelve charges—charges of murder, arson and dacoity, etc. against them. I may warn, Prof. Nurul Hasan, I know Shri Kanu Lal Shrimali, I know he is your pet. To restore normalcy in the Banaras Hindu University, you should immediately constitute a commission of inquiry, it should be a very high-power commission and it should go into all these problems in the University. I appeal to the House and the Minister of Education to try and solve once for all this problem, that is, the political interference in the Universities. We are prepared to stay away completely provided all other Parties strictly observe it. But if you want only the Communists and Congis to participate, I am sorry, we will not allow them to do it. The Vidyarthi Parishad has a clean record and after resisting violence from Communists, that organization is held in high esteem as a disciplined one and a model for others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why indulge in self-confession.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Now I come to higher education.

Higher Education in India, it seems, has become the exclusive domain of the people having leftist leanings particularly of the CPI brand. During the last few years, most of the appointments have been made to favour scholars who excel not in their scholarship but in their being adherents of a particular ideology and belonging to a clique. A conscious and forceful bid is being made by the leftist forces to stage, if I may

say so, a coup in the institutions of higher learning. There is a lot of demand for what can be called 'committed' scholars who can re-write our history without any scruples as to the objectivity required of this discipline; who can pronounce their judgment afresh on the doings of Aurangzeb and Shivaji, to toe a given line by their high command. A glance at the organisation and functioning of such bodies as the Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Council of Social Sciences Research and institutions like the Institute for Advanced Studies, Simla and the Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi would reveal that most of the people who have been given the plums happen to be these 'committed scholars'. More often than not their achievements in the field of scholarship have only been a secondary consideration in entrusting them with the jobs they now do. I would now like to cite a few instances to substantiate what I have just said.

The Indian Council of Historical Research, a brainchild of our present Education Minister Shri Nurul Hasan, has been constituted in such a fashion as to distribute the official patronage to the people who have been or still are the members of the CPI. The present director of a project on history has a basic degree in political science. Of course he was Secretary of the district CPI in Bihar. Another youngman who is not eligible for any scholarship anywhere, having a III Class in his BA and MA has been awarded a fellowship of Rs. 500 p.m. recently. I can give the names if you want. These scholars confine their research to a particular type of material and have a declared contempt for regional languages and various dialects of northern India spoken in medieval times.

The Indian Council of Social Sciences Research and the Institute of Advanced Studies do not conform to the norms in matters of selection laid down by themselves. For instance a person out of employment

was appointed on the staff on an ad hoc basis in the early years of the establishment of the ICSSR and soon after awarded a fellowship of Rs. 1100 p.m. He was later absorbed as an Associate Professor in the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not use the floor of the House for going into these individual cases. You can write to the Minister and he will let you know.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: If he wants, I can name them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You have already exceeded your time. These are individual cases. You can as well write to him and draw his attention. Please conclude.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: About Jawaharlal Nehru University the most favoured child of the Education Ministry the less said the better. People have made it a springboard for more lucrative avenues and in doing so they shift from one discipline to another at their convenience. Nobody knows who will become a professor or an associate professor there. A gentleman who was a Reader for only a few months at the university next-door was offered a professorship and is now manoeuvring to stage a comeback to his parent institution as a senior professor.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You can pass on these details to the Education Minister.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Government is not doing much in promoting among the youth of this country the necessary spirit of nationalism. I hope the Minister will spell out some concrete programme which will develop self-confidence amongst them by opening new avenues of employment. More youth hostels should be opened in the country.

Again, don't pay attention in the urban areas only. Massive programmes of sports should be undertaken both in rural and urban areas. Please pay adequate attention to village areas also. This is very important. I need not have to tell you the advantages but it will certainly increase discipline and better understanding between themselves. Everyone knows the way Raja Bhalinder Singh, the IOA Chief failed at the Munich Olympics. The Government has not dealt strictly with the persons who are guilty of projecting such a nasty picture of our nation. I can understand the facts why we lost and if improved next time we will again become the champions, but, what about the misbehaviour of these senior officials? Will they be let free or will action be taken against them?

Lastly, I want to strongly make a demand for setting up a university at Ajmer. I know the Rajasthan Government has appointed a Committee headed by Dr. K. L. Shrimali which was going to decide where the location of a university in Rajasthan has to take place. He is busy in the politics of Banaras Hindu University. So, I pray that he should be relieved from there and sent to Rajasthan where he can solve our problem.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, listening to the debate I am reminded of the great Prime Minister of U.K., Mr. Gladstone, who while moving the Education Bill to give education to the people of England said:

"Let us educate our masters."

It was a great saying because if we did not educate our masters we will not be doing justice. I feel I must invoke the couplet:

"Lead kindly light Amidst the encircling gloom lead Though me on
Over crag and torrent till the night
is gone Lead me on"

[Shri Hamendra Singh Banera]

The illiterates of India today invoke the kindness of the Government of India to lead them through darkness to reach light. In our country there are more than 150 million illiterates who should get education. The Directive Principle says: We should give education to people upto the age of 14. After 25 years of Independence the illiterates in India are still groping in darkness and if we do not educate the people the country will never progress. The standard of a country's progress is measured by the standard of education that the people have. If we do not educate our masters, government will also become government of the illiterates as many political scientists say.

I must now bring to your notice the unrest, disappointment and frustration in the youth which culminated in the beginning of a naxalite movement in our country. There are more than 18,000 people in our jails who are naxalites and are rotting. Many of them are children below the age of 18. What was their fault? Frustration. They wanted jobs; the education could not give any jobs. Our education is not job-oriented. The students must feel that they are participants in the making of a nation. I remember Dr Chandrasekhar who was Member when he visited the Chinese Republic he went to a university and met the Rector of the University and said that he wanted to visit the hostel and campus. The rector took him round but he did not find a single student. Dr. Chandrasekhar asked where the students had gone. The Rector said they have gone to the fields. Dr. Chandrasekhar asked what they were doing there. The students should be in the university. Then the Rector said our education system is different. They have to participate in the making of the nation. They are now helping the peasants in the harvest season. The Meteorological Department has warned that within 7 days there will be a big cyclone and, as such, the harvest has to be over within 7 days. This is the type of educa-

tion which is needed. The students have to feel that they are part of this great nation. If there is trouble for the nation it is as much for their parents as for them. I asked the students have they become desperate? They have not. Who is responsible? All of us—the teachers, the guardians and the government—are responsible for this because we have not given them an opportunity to participate in the re-generation of our country. Every year the number of illiterates is growing. 1.60 crore illiterates are added every year. Who is responsible for this? In the Asian Conference in December, 1970 the then Education Minister, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, said we should have pilot projects. Well, seeing the news I thought it is something like pilot industry that he wanted that the country should have pilot projects to educate the people.

I say the students are very poor. Why not take up a scheme that in their off-time students can go and educate adult illiterates? The hon. Minister is a great professor. He knows that the student are in difficulty. They must do something. If every student is given 20 a month to educate a required number of adult illiterates, he has done a great job. Why not take up a scheme like that?

In our country, there is no such thing as voluntary labour. Our great Prime Minister, the late Pandit Nehru, sent a group of experts to China to see how through voluntary labour, a great dam had been constructed. The experts were surprised to know that a great dam was constructed by voluntary labour in China. Why not ask our students to do some road work, bridge work, railway construction work and other things? That is how students should participate in the making of the nation.

After the last great war, the entire nation of Japan was demolished, almost crumbled down to dust. The same thing happened to the German nation. Their entire society almost crumbled to dust. But what happened then? Everybody participated in the making of their new State.

Today that small, tiny group of islands constituting Japan is helping us as an industrial country. They claim they are the biggest industrial state in the entire South East Asia region or one of the biggest industrial countries in the world.

The students and youth have to be made to feel that they have to contribute something to the making of the nation. If you ask them to do voluntary labour, you must set before them an example of your own honesty and integrity. You must also participate and ask them to do likewise. You cannot move about in limousines or sit in air-conditioned rooms and expect the college and school boys and youth to participate in the making of the nation. Such a slogan will be hyperbole and nonsense.

The universities have become almost citadels of corruption. I am a teacher myself. I feel ashamed to say this. But I have to because I have to bring to your kind notice, and through you to the notice of the Government and people, how these universities have become citadel of corruption. This is because the teachers of today are not the teachers of olden days. The great Maharishi Janaka, who was a great philosopher, who had spiritual vision, had to walk miles to meet his teacher Yagyavalkya. We read about it in mythology. Where is that sentiment today? Today the students and teachers sit across the table, drink alcohol and discuss vices, something which we can never tolerate. They say 'we are friends'. Of course, we are friends, but there should be a distance kept between teachers and students. The teachers have no character. Naturally the students have no character. The parents have no character; naturally, the students have no character.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about us?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: So we have to build up a new society.

Everyday we hear of some ugly incidents. We heard the other day that some boys in Delhi University tried to rape a girl. Today I was reading in the newspapers that the Supreme Court had upheld the Patna High Court's strictures on some college boys who had engaged in a nude demonstration of themselves in front of a girls' hostel in Patna.

Who is responsible for all this? Is this our civilised society? Is this the society India had in bygone days? India was one of the pioneers in the movement of cultural philosophy. Today that has crumbled down to test, with boys making demonstrations before girls, before our own sisters and mothers.

Then mass-copying is a great problem. Students go on copying in the examination hall. We could not think of it in our days. Could anybody in our days think of teachers and students drinking alcohol and smoking together? Why do they do it. The students want jobs. We have to give them jobs. I feel that if the right to work was a fundamental right, there would have been no trouble. The right to primary education should have been a fundamental right. But it is not there. Education is the means to harmonise development of the mind and soul, said the great Plato, many many centuries ago! How to bring about harmony between mind and soul, how to bring about the feeling that 'I am part of this entire universe, feel that my mind and soul is part of the entire universe. We have to do this by education.

I will not take much time. But I will just quote from an article written by Shri Aswini Roy in the *Hindustan Times*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give a summary.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: He writes that the social status of the professor in Germany

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]
can be the cause of jealousy in many countries. One additional evidence of the status is the number drawn from their ranks into the prize political post of the country. He is a permanent civil servant with salaries equivalent to those comparable to the highest civil servant; the diplomats in that country are drawn from the ranks of professors. That is the status they enjoy. And what is the status of the professors in our country? The status of the college teacher is this: he feels that he is less than a peon; the college teacher feels that he is less than a domestic servant in Delhi. In Delhi, a domestic servant gets probably more amenities than a college professor. Unless we give the professors that status in society—they are no less than Ministers; they are no less than scientists; they are no less than military generals; they are the makers of our country—our country will not go ahead.

I hope the hon. Minister will pay them more money and bring a regeneration of our educational system.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands made by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Sir, this Ministry is today suffering from a stunted growth. I do not know why this Ministry does not deserve a Minister of Cabinet rank; not that a Minister of Cabinet rank will add anything great, but the country at large will be able to understand that the Ministry has been given a place of pride. For many years, this Ministry has always been treated as a Cinderella before marriage. I do not know when this Ministry will get itself married like Cinderella and get a better status than it is enjoying today.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is Prince Charming, as Minister.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Which Minister? Both of them are professors; and professors make very bad husbands, often, excluding honourable exceptions like the Deputy-Speaker

Sir, I am afraid that the Ministry is not able to do justice to this subject not because there is anything wrong with the people at the helm of affairs but because of the very attitude of the nation towards this subject. India has given the highest place for education. The Sanskrit sloka says, *Vidya Vihenaha Pashu*: the man who is not educated is a *pashu*; he is an animal. If that is the idea with which India has always given the highest place for education, how is it being done today? The most shabby treatment is given to the subject of education. I do not know why education has fallen on bad days.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Bad hands.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Yes; that is in Tamil Nadu. (Interruptions) Sir, one simple example is enough to state how things are deteriorating. In 1947, the illiterate population in India was computed to be 298 million, and this figure rose today to 386 million. That is, 88 million more have been added. At this rate, with this population explosion, how many years does India require to make cent per cent illiterates? It is a very serious matter. It is not that the Ministers only or the Government alone have to think of it; but it is the whole nation that should think of it.

Again you have promised universal, compulsory, free primary education 25 years ago. In many places education facilities are not there and I do not know how you can call it universal. I want to talk about primary education only because that is the crux of the problem. If 100 children are admitted to class I, only 50 reach the fifth class and by the time they go to the 7 or 8th class, the number dwindles to 25 and perhaps it comes down to 10 or 15 at the higher secondary stages. Why is there so much loss in terms of education? I do not know why the Government has not thought of this and appointed a committee to remedy this wastage in the primary classes

If you neglect primary education, there will be neglect all along the line. Some friends said how the colleges and universities were seething with persons who had gone there, not for studies but for other purposes. Primary education is the foundation and every effort must be made to see that healthy and good primary institutions are started in all the States.

There is a move today to have new primary schools and call them by grandiose names. I do not want education to be divided; one community or person to have one type of education and another, a different type of education. If you want to build an integrated nation, children must be brought together and given education and other opportunities of growth. Children should live together and learn to love each other as brothers and sisters; from that stage we must build up. If you are thinking that leaders of political parties and Members of parliament or the legislative assemblies could meet in Kashmir and promote national integration, it cannot be done it is sheer waste. We must start with the children and instil in them a sense of nationalism and that is laying foundations for national integration. Therefore, I am anxious that more money should be allotted to primary education.

How many of those so-called new schools are being established? It should not be limited to the children of the privileged, rich class. 50 or 60 per cent of the seats should go to children from backward and other communities, to the weaker sections. Otherwise these schools will not thrive and there will be revolt against such schools. The Ministry should take early steps to see that 60-70 per cent of the seats in these newly-started schools go to these backward communities.

In many places there are schools managed by the community development blocks. The role of the Community development Blocks is very bad. So much so, many teachers are today resigning in revolt against the

maltreatment meted out to them. I would like to tell the Central Ministry that there must be reproachment between the State Governments and the Central Government in order to see that Education is not entirely the monopoly of the State Governments.

Now, a good friend of mine, Shri Parashar said that education should be the Central subject. But, what about the nation? We cannot divide them into States and Central subjects. The building of a nation should be the entire responsibility of the Central Government. The State Governments may also participate and take the responsibility. I do not want to say that the State Governments need not wash off their hands of this responsibility. But, the Central Government should see that the educational policy is such that they build up a healthy nation. This is completely one with our national goal.

Once again I would like to emphasise that casteism and communalism should be avoided. About this I do not think either the State Governments or the Central Government is doing anything. Even to-day, there are a number of villages where caste-Hindu children are not being sent to the schools where the scheduled castes or backward class teachers are working. I do not know whether any enquiry has been made to find out how many schools are like this and how many of the teachers have been transferred. I would like the Centre to look into the matter and see that education really develops a nation which will become healthy and strong.

जिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय
तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी. पादवा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत अच्छे मुझाव सदन के सामने रखे हैं और जिक्षा मंत्रालय के पैसों में कमी न हो, कटौती न की जाय, लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात की मांग की है—इस के लिए मैं उन के प्रति आभार मानता हूँ।

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो मुझाव रखे हैं, उन में कुछ आलोचनात्मक हैं और कुछ रचनात्मक, मैं प्रत्येक बिन्दु पर तो नहीं जाना चाहूँगा, लेकिन इस माननीय सदन के सामने आश्वस्त हो कर और मुस्तैदी के साथ यह कहना चाहूँगा कि पिछले 25 सालों के अन्दर अगर हम ने कुछ गलियां की हैं तो अब हम उन को दोहराने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी जो गलियां हुईं, हमारी जो खामियां थीं, हम उन को मान कर चलते हैं। आज देश में कितने शिक्षित हैं, कितने अशिक्षित हैं, कितने बेकार हैं, इस को बराबर न दोहरा कर, अब तो हमें एक ठोस रचनात्मक धरातल पर काम करना होगा।

श्रीमती विभा घोष गोस्वामी जी ने एक बहुत कारणिक दृश्य खोचा है—हमारे यहां की एडल्ट इलिटेसी पर—मैं उन को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में 38 करोड़ की संख्या निर्वाच लोगों की है, उस में शून्य से लेकर 6 वर्ष तक और 6 वर्ष से लेकर 80-90 साल के जो लोग हैं, उन तमाम लोगों की संख्या निहित है। यदि हम उस की समालोचना करें तो मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचूँगा कि करीब 6-7 करोड़ वन्दे ऐसे होंगे जो 0 से 6 वर्ष की एज-मूर में होंगे, उनकी कटौती हम पहले कर दें। इन के बाद हमारे पास जो 45 साल से ऊपर के लोग हैं, उन की शिक्षा पर भी अधिक पैसा खर्च करना, उन को साक्षर बनाने की चिन्ता करना भी इस समय उचित नहीं होगा। इस लिए 15 से लेकर 30 साल तक के जितने लोग हमारे देश में हैं उन की शिक्षा व्यवस्था कैसे हो, हम उन के लिए क्या करें—इस पर हमें एक ठोस कदम उठाना होगा। यदि हम इनकी संख्या को भी लें तो कम से कम 10-12 करोड़ लोग हमारे पास ऐसे हैं। लेकिन मैं सदन के सामने स्पष्ट कहना चाहूँगा कि पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योग्या-

में मर्यादा ने यह फैसला किया है कि कम से कम 4 से 5 करोड़ तक ऐसे लोगों की जो 15 वें लेकर 30 साल की उमर के होंगे उन्हें साक्षर बनायेंगे। साक्षर केवल साक्षरता के लिए नहीं, बल्कि अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के लिए साक्षर बनायेंगे ताकि वे जीवन में ऐसा कदम बढ़ावें जो रचनात्मक हो, उन के लिए जो उत्तिकोरणक प्रवृत्ति पैदा करें। इस लिए हम केवल अशोटिकल शिक्षा देने में विश्वास नहीं करते टैक्नीकल, बोकेशनल शिक्षा देने में विश्वास करते हैं और ऐसी शिक्षा में विश्वास करते हैं जो उत्पादक हो।

उत्पादन या उत्पादकता शिक्षा में कैसे आये, इस के बारे में लोगों में भिन्न भिन्न विचार हैं। जैसे महाराज जी अभी कह रहे थे तथा कुछ अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है—अब हमें अपने छात्रों को, निरक्षर बन्धुओं को ऐसे राजकीय कामों में लगाना होगा, जिस से राष्ट्र निर्माण की दिशा में काम करें। अब जहां तक हमारी पोटेंशियलिटी का सवाल है, मैं इस सदन में दोहराना चाहूँगा—जब जब हमारी युवा पीढ़ी को पुकारा गया, वे राष्ट्र निर्माण का काम करने के लिए आगे आये, बड़ी मुस्तैदी के साथ आगे आये और उन्होंने काम किया। इस से बड़ा दृष्टांत और क्या हो सकता है कि 1972 में जब करोड़ों शरणार्थी आये थे, हम ने छात्रों को बुजाया था और उन्होंने नेशनल सर्विस स्कीम के माध्यम से इस चुनौती का मुकाबला किया—ऐसी दूसरी एक्वाय्सिल नहीं हो सकती। अभी कुछ वर्ष पूर्व कोसी की भयकर बाढ़ को कोई नहीं बुना सकता, उस समय हमारे छात्रों ने जो स्वयं-सेवा की और जो काम वहां पर किया, उसकी दूसरी एक्वाय्सिल नहीं हो सकती। जल्दी इस बात की है कि इस अपार जक्षित को कैसे चैनलाइज़ करें? अतः हमारे मन्त्रालय ने इस बात को सोचा है कि इसी साल हम अभियांत्रों में इन तमाम

छात्रों को जो 75 प्रतिशत स्कूलों और कालिजों से आये और 25 प्रतिशत ऐसे छात्र होंगे जो नान-कालिजियेट्स होंगे, ऐसे लगभग एक लाख छात्रों को अलग अलग कैम्पस में राष्ट्र निर्माण में, खास तर वार-अर्गेंस्ट-फैमीन के प्रोग्राम में इन्वाल्व करेंगे। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चूनीती है। मैं इस सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि हम भरसक प्रवत्ता नहेंगे तिंहमारा यह कार्यक्रम सफल हो और हमारी युवा पीढ़ी इस राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम में आये आये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लिट्रेसी को एम्प्लायमेन्ट से लिंक करना चाहते हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी मुश्किल सदन के सामने आये हैं और हमारा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ सोच रहा है—उस में हम बहुत जल्दबाजी में कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं, जिस से कि उस में कोई गड़बड़ी पैदा हो जाय। हम ने दृढ़ निश्चय कर लिया है कि जो 100 नेहरू यूवा कैम्प खोले हैं और जिन में 87-88 कैम्प काम भी करने लगे हैं, उन के माध्यम से हम अपनी योजना को आगे बढ़ायेंगे, वार अर्गेंस्ट डिज़ीज़ और दूसरी समस्याओं का मुकाबला करने के लिए उन को तैयार करेंगे। इन तमाम समाज सेवा के कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए, उन को एक साथ कोप्राइंडेंट करने के लिए हम ने ये 100 नेहरू युवा केन्द्र खोले हैं और पांच पंच वर्षीय योजना में प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम एक-एक नेहरू युवा केंद्र खोल देंगे। इन के माध्यम से जो कालिज के हैं, नान-कालिज के हैं, पढ़े-लिखे हैं, विना पढ़े-लिखे हैं, इन तमाम शक्तियों को एक साथ बटोर कर किस प्रकार काम में लगाया जाय, हम ने उस तरफ कदम बढ़ाया है, हम किसी भी शिम-पिक्चर से निराश होने वाल नहीं हैं। मैं सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम युवा पीढ़ी की शक्ति का सुधारणाएं

करेंगे और मुस्लिमों के साथ सदुपयोग करेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रत्येक प्रबंध और प्रत्येक जिले में लिट्रेसी के प्रचार के लिए लाइब्रेरी की बात कही है। राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउन्डेशन के माध्यम से हमने यह फैसला किया है कि प्रत्येक खंड तक लाइब्रेरी विस्तार की सेवा हम कायम करेंगे। कुछ पैसे की कमी शुरू में जरूर हो सकती है लेकिन जन सहयोग से और नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के माध्यम से राजा राम मोहन राय लाइब्रेरी फाउन्डेशन का हमने कार्यान्वयन शुरू कर दिया है, राज्य सरकारों को भी मदद दे रहे हैं और देंगे।

रह गई यूथ पालिसी की बात, तो उस मामले में मैं आपको बता चुका हूँ कि यूथ पालिसी में जो कुछ भी सदस्यों ने कहा है, सरकार एक पालिसी सोच रही है लेकिन उस पालिसी को सोचने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उसका कार्यान्वयन करने से काम चलेगा। पालिसी तो बनायें और उस पर कार्यान्वयन न कर सकें तो सारा का सारा बेकार हो जाता है। हमारे सामने एक टार्गेट होना चाहिए और हमारा गंतव्य स्थान होना चाहिए कि युवा शक्ति का हम क्या सदुपयोग करेंगे। वह पालिसी हमारे मंत्रालय में विचारार्थी है और हमने अन्त में निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि देश के रचनात्मक कार्य में, गरीबी मिटाने के कार्य में युवा शक्ति को हम लगायेंगे और यही हमारी पालिसी होगी।

श्री भान सिंह भौता (भट्टाचार्य) : बीस साल में हो जायेगा ?

श्री डॉ वी. वाई. : पांच साल में हो जायेगा। पांच साल का हम आश्वासन देते हैं। पांच साल में जरूर कर देंगे।

एक और बात माननीय सदस्यों ने स्पोर्ट्स के बारे में कही। हम इस बात को जान कर चलते हैं कि हम बहुत शक्ति या

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

कम गोल्ड मेडल बाहर से नहीं ला पाते हैं। अभी तक हमारा स्पोर्ट्स का काम कुछ ढीला जरूर था, इसको हम मानते हैं लेकिन अब ढीला नहीं है और न होने दिया जायेगा—इस बात का आश्वासन देने दीजिये। एसोसिएशन्स के नाम पर, फेडरेशन्स के नाम पर स्पोर्ट्स में कुछ पालिटिक्स आ गई है—उसको नेपोटिज्म कहिये, पालिटिक्स कहिए, जो कुछ भी कहिए—हम मानते हैं लेकिन हम उस पर रोने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सरकार भी इस बात को मानती है, आप भी मानते हैं और यह सदन भी मानता है लेकिन करना क्या होगा, जो भी आपका निर्देश होगा, जो भी आप चाहेंगे, हमारा मंवालय उसके लिए तैयार है। हमने सोचा है ग्रास रूट्स से, जो टैनेन्ट्स हमारे पास हैं सारे देश के युवक, नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के माध्यम से उस को संबारा जाये और उन तमाम लोगों को लेकर ट्रेनिंग दी जाये।

आज स्वीर्मिंग की बात उठती है, तैराकी की कि हम तैराक हैं या नहीं। हिन्दुस्तान में जितना साप्ट वाटर है, जितनी नदियां यहां हैं उतनी कहीं नहीं हैं। जिस देश में गंगा बहती है, जिस देश में यमुना बहती है वहां के लोग तैराक नहीं होंगे यह बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है। अतः हमने सोचा है कि हम सौ टैनेन्ट्स को सम्पूर्ण देश से लायेंगे, गंबों से मल्लाहों की फैमिलीज से लाकर एक सौ ऐसे नवयुवकों को तैयार करेंगे जिसमें कोई भी फेडरेशन हमारा काम नहीं देंगे, इसके लिए हम एडवर्टाइज करेंगे सारे देश में और इस तरह से उनको यहां लायेंगे। साथ-साथ हमारे पास आर्बंधी की जो विद्या है उसमें भी डिसाइड किया गया है कि सारे देश के कोने-कोने से तमाम लोगों का कम्पटीशन करा कर सौ लोगों को रिसीव करेंगे और उनको इन्फ्रासिव ट्रेनिंग देंगे। दंगल, कुश्ती में भी देहात के जो चुने हुए हमारे पहलवान हैं उनको राष्ट्रीय, अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय स्तर की जो कुश्तियां होती हैं उनमें तैयार करने के लिए सौ पहलवानों को, युवकों

को चुनेंगे और उनको तैयार किया जायेगा। हम ओलिंपिक्स से सोने के मेडल लायेंगे, चांदी के मेडल लायेंगे। वैसे हमको मेडल में ज्यादा विश्वास नहीं है बल्कि हमको राष्ट्र की हेतु में ज्यादा किश्वास है। राष्ट्र की हेतु, नेशनल हेतु को हमें देखना है। सोने के मेडल को नहीं देखना है। वहां जो पालिटिक्स है उसमें हम पड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। रह गई हमारी टीम को विदेशों में भेजने की बात तो पालिटिक्स के कारण कुछ फेडरेशन्स और एसोसिएशन्स जो टीम भेजने में लोगों को प्रलोग्न देते हैं और वहां जो राजनीति करते हैं, हमने फैसला किया है कि बाइलेट्रल कल्चरल एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम में स्वयं इसको अपने हाथ से करेंगे लेकिन उनको भी डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स नहीं करेंगे, टीम ने जाना चाहें तो ले जायें लेकिन सरकार इसको दूसरों पर छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। बाइलेट्रल प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत स्पोर्ट्स एक्सचेंज की पर्याप्ति देंगे जिससे बिलाइंड्स को संतोष हो कि सरकार उनकी कदम ले रही है और सरकार में उनका स्थान है।

हमने स्पोर्ट्स के लिए पिछले साल क्या किया, इसके बारे में भी सदन जानता चाहेगा। पटियाला में हमारा एक नेताजी मुमाष स्पोर्ट्स इंस्टीट्यूट है उसमें हम कोच को तैयार कर रहे हैं ताकि सभी प्रकार के जो खेल हैं, हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में उस खेल का ट्रेनिंग कोच जाये जिससे सारे प्रदेश से टैलेन्ट एक माय संग्रहीत कर सकें। हम ने अभी कोच करीब एक सौ स्पोर्ट्स कोच को देश के विभिन्न भागों में भेजा है। यह हमारी नेताजीयता का प्रमाण है कि हमने एक कदम इसमें आये बढ़ाया है और आप इस बात को सराहेंगे।

माननीय सेठ गोविन्द दास जो जो सदा संस्कृति, धर्म इत्यादि की बात करते हैं, मैं उनकी भावनाओं को चोट नहीं देना चहता हूँ लेकिन यह देश जो है इसके संस्कार, इस देश की संस्कृति कहीं दूसरी जगह से उधार मांग कर नहीं सकती गई है। इस देश के संस्कार

और संस्कृति है परोपकार, इस देश की संस्कृति है दूसरों को मदद करने की क्षमता और पिछले साल डेढ़ साल पहले इस परोपकार की जिस क्षमता को हमने दिखाया है उसकी दुनिया में कोई मिसाल नहीं है। आज हम झूठ मूठ की बातों में पड़कर अपने असली कर्तव्य बसूर्ख बहुवक्त्व की व्योरी को भूल जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हमारी जो संस्कृति है उसमें हम विकास करते हैं। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बांदुंग में जो पंचशील के विद्वांत का अपनाया था उससे बड़ी संस्कृति और क्या हो सकती है।

सेठ जी ने सी०ए०टी०टी० के बारे में कुछ उल्लेख किया। मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहूंगा लेकिन साइन्स टर्मिनालोजी जो हमारी थी, हमको हर्ष है जिस उद्देश्य से वह बनाई गई थी उसका 90 प्रतिशत काम लगभग समाप्त हो चुका है और दस प्रतिशत काम बचा हुआ है और हमारे मंत्रालय ने सोचा है कि इसको भी हमको सेन्ट्रल हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट और सी०ए०टी०टी० को मिलाकर कुछ ऐसी रूपरेखा करनी होगी जिसमें प्रैजन्ट दायरे में काम निहित हो सके। एप्पाइन्टमेन्ट का कोई सवाल उसमें नहीं उठता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी आप ने मुझे आदेश दिया है बैठने का, मैं उसकी अवहेलना नहीं कर सकता। एक, दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। उर्दू की कुछ बात आयी, हिन्दी के विकास की और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास की बात आयी है। मैंने यहां कई बार कहा है और पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी भारतीय भाषा पैसे के अभाव में बिलखने नहीं पायेगी। जितने पैसे की आवश्यकता भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के लिए पड़ेगी....

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dhara-puram): What is the allocation?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Whatever you can spend. It depends on your capacity to spend.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: We wanted more funds for international studies. We have an institute. We sent a proposal for Rs. 18 lakhs. But you turned it down; you sent back the proposal asking us to prepare another scheme.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हम सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को बराबर की दृष्टि से देखेंगे। तमिलनाडु में तमिल भाषा के विकास के लिए 1 करोड़ 80 का आवंटन किया गया है। और वही तेलंगा के लिए भी किया गया है। अतः किसी भाषा के लिए ज्यादा करें और दूसरी के लिये कम करें। यह आरोप सही नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, कुछ लोगों ने भैनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी की बात उठायी है, कुछ ने अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय की बात उठायी है। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री इस पर विस्तारपूर्वक विवेचन करेंगे, मैं सदन को सिर्फ़ यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ अनप्रवायडेबिल सर्कारीसेज के कारण आज अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी को बन्द कर देना पड़ा है कुछ समय के लिए। इस पर शिक्षा मंत्री जी अपने विचार विस्तारपूर्वक आप लोगों के सामने रखेंगे और बतायेंगे कि वस्तु स्थिति इस समय की क्या है।

उप प्र्यक्ष जी, मैं सोशल बैलफ्रेयर के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा और इतना आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि मिड डे भील, इंटेन्सिव चिल्हन्स इटेप्रेटेड प्रोग्राम और नरिजमेंट प्रोग्राम जो हमारा है तो पांचवीं योजना में न्यूट्रिशन पर हम करीब करीब, सभी को जब मला देंगे तो, करीब पांच से 6 सौ करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन करने जा रहे हैं और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस से कम सारी पौपुलेशन को तो कवर नहीं कर सकेंगे, लेकिन बहुत हद तक पौपुलेशन को कवर करेंगे।

सेन्ट्रल सोशल बैलफ्रेयर बोर्ड की चर्चा की गयी है। अभी तक मैं यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल सोशल बैलफ्रेयर बोर्ड ने कोई

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

गनाह नहीं किया है, हो सकता है कि कहीं मानवीय कमज़ोरी हो, लेकिन उसके कारण इस संस्था को एक दम तोड़ दिया जाय यह कहना उचित नहीं है। मैं इस दलील को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। जहां तक डेस्ट्रियूट्स और ब्लाइन्ड बच्चों का सचाल हैं, यह पूछा गया कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं और आगे ऐसे लोगों के लिए हम क्या करना चाहते हैं। मुझे कहते हुए दुख होता है कि आज भारत में करीब 50 लाख के करीब लोग अधिक हैं, इन्हें लोग आंख के रोग से पीड़ित हैं। यह हमारे लिए एक चुनौती है। . . .

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाठे (खलीलावाद) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रभान है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हर साल शिक्षा का बजट एक औसत पर रहता था। लेकिन जब हम शिक्षा नीति में परिवर्तन करने की सोच रहे हैं, विवार्यों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सोच रहे हैं तो ऐसे समय में शिक्षा का बजट कम क्यों हो गया है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I do not understand it.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच है कि चिल्डन्स इंटेरेटेड डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के मात्रात हेल्प मिनिस्ट्री के साथ कोआर्डिनेट करके कुछ ऐसा उपाय किया जाय जिससे किसी बच्चे को न्यूट्रिशन के आभाव में यह अनुभव न करना पड़े कि वह जन्मान्व हो जाय, या उसकी आंख बराब हो जाय। इस प्रकार के सोशल डेलायर वर्कर्स पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी हैं और हम उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करेंगे, ऐसा आश्वासन मैं देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I would not have taken part in the debate but for the senseless act of the Government this morning in closing down the Aligarh Muslim University.

Yesterday I was there in Aligarh Muslim University. The examinations

were going on. If fact, last night, I witnessed a Mushaira also in the University Campus. There was no tension, no clash but this morning I was told and I was surprised to hear that the University has been closed down indefinitely.

This action of the authorities is not only undemocratic, it is atrocious. This Government and the Education Ministry want to spoil the academic career of the students. I do not know what the reason is. I want the Minister to explain why they have taken such an extreme step to close down the Aligarh Muslim University.

What is happening there? After all, it is a silent protest by the teaching staff and the students. There is no demonstration or agitation going on.

When the Aligarh Muslim University Bill was brought before this House in 1972, in the morning the Bill was sent to us, circulated the same morning and the Government wanted to introduce the Bill. We opposed it at the introduction stage itself. Even at that time was pointed out that this Bill would cause have on the students and the teaching staff, that we would have to consult all people concerned with the University and that you might take some time or refer it to the Select Committee, but it all fell on deaf ears. The Government refused to accept the suggestions and the Bill was rushed through and passed. Now, we are facing the consequences.

After all, the students and the staff of the Aligarh Muslim University want that the minority character of the University should be retained. It is the duty of the majority to safeguard the interests of the minority community, whether it be a linguistic minority or a racial minority or a religious minority. It is the duty, it is the bounden duty of the majority to safeguard their interests and the minorities should feel that they are safe and secure in the hands of the

majority. But, what the Government is doing is suppressing the rights of the minorities.

They say that they are implementing the Gajendragadkar Committee's report. I want to ask the Minister. When there are so many universities all over India, why have you picked up only the Aligarh Muslim University? Why have you not implemented it in other Universities? Why did you choose the Aligarh Muslim University as a sort of guinea pig for the experimentation of the Gajendragadkar Committee's report?

Not only the age-old concept of University autonomy is not being accepted by the Government but, on the other hand, they want to nominate to the Senate, the Governing Council and the Executive Council and pack them with their yes-men whether they belong to Prof. Nurul Hasan or the Government. We are afraid that most of them are going to be fallow-travellers and persons against the Muslim theology. The Government must give an assurance that the University will be re-opened.

This morning I saw truck-loads of the UP Provincial Armed Constabulary standing near the campus. Hundreds of buses are standing there and the students are being asked to vacate their rooms. Notices have been put up this morning and about 3000-4000 students are asked to vacate the hostels and they are asked to board the buses to reach their destination. It is a most atrocious thing one can ever imagine in the country.

I want the Government to immediately rescind the order closing down the University and the University should be immediately re-opened.

श्री परिपूर्णरामन्द वैद्युती (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

माननीय उपमंत्री, श्री यादव, ने इलंगिटेसी को दूर करने के बारे में बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं। किन्तु मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ी विद्यमाना है कि एक और तो पिछले दस वर्ष में शिक्षितों की संख्या में 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, अर्थात् लिंगिटेसी का प्रतिशत 24 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 29 प्रतिशत हो गया है, और दूसरी ओर इसी अवधि में देश में 9 करोड़ निरक्षर और बढ़ गये हैं। आज भी हमारे में देश में 80.54 प्रतिशत निरक्षर हैं और हमारे देश में निरक्षरों की जितनी संख्या है, वह विश्व भर की निरक्षर जनसंख्या का एक-तिहाई है।

जहां तक स्त्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, पुरुषों की तुलना में निरक्षरता का उनका प्रतिशत बहुत अधिक है। स्त्रियां आज पुरुषों से 32 वर्ष पीछे हैं। इस देश में केवल 18.72 प्रतिशत स्त्रियां साक्षर हैं। जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से वह नैशनल एवेरेज से बहुत पीछे है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 21.77 प्रतिशत साक्षरता है और स्त्रियों में साक्षरता का प्रतिशत केवल 10.70 प्रतिशत है। गांवों में साक्षर स्त्रियों की संख्या 7 प्रतिशत से भी कम है।

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

एजुकेशन चिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में कांस्टी-ट्यूशनल डायरेक्टर का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिसमें प्राइमरी एजुकेशन को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में चौथे काइव-योग्य प्लान के अन्त तक 90,000 अतिरिक्त प्रश्नापकों की भर्ती का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस योजना में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को विशेष महत्व दिया जावेगा।

मैं आपका ध्यान सब-हिमालयन बांधरे रिजन की समस्याओं की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह क्षेत्र काश्मीर से लेकर नागालैंड और मेघालय तक फैला हुआ है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि दिल्ली

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पैन्यूली]

मैं बैठ कर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए एजूकेशन की जो योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं, वे वहां की स्थिति के अनुकूल नहीं होती हैं। उस क्षेत्र के हजारों प्राइमरी स्कूलों में ऐसे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जिनको स्वच्छ पानी तक नहीं मिलता है। उन छोटेश्होटे बच्चों को पहाड़ की चढ़ाई और उत्तराई पार करके चार पांच मील की दूरी पर स्कूल जाना पड़ता है। इस अवस्था में वे ठीक प्रकार से शिक्षा प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

पिछले दिनों मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तर काशी जिले के टूर पर गया था। वहां मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि अध्यापक महीने में केवल उस दिन स्कूल जाता है, जिस दिन उसको बेतन लेना होता है। वहां न अध्यापक और न विद्यार्थी स्कूल में जाते हैं। आज वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि विद्यार्थी नकल करके इम्तहान पास करता है, सिफारिश से नौकरी पाता है। और रिश्वत से काम करता है। जब देश का यह हाल है, तो उसकी शिक्षा में उन्नति कैसे हो पायेगी?

उत्तर प्रदेश में टिहरी-गढ़वाल पहले महाराजा के शासन में एक रियासत थी। विलीनीकरण की शर्तों के मुताबिक वहां के सब सरकारी कर्मचारी उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी माने जाने चाहिए थे। विलीनीकरण की शर्तों के मुताबिक महाराजा को पेशन और अन्य सुविधायें तो सरकार ने दे दीं, किन्तु प्रान्तीय शासन ने 26 साल के बाद भी वहां के बेचारे अध्यापकों को अपने यहां नहीं लिया है। आज भी वे अध्यर में लटके हुए हैं, उनका कोई भविष्य नहीं है और वे सधर्यरत हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार पर दबाव डालें कि मर्जर एंट्रीमेंट के मुताबिक राज्य सरकार उन अध्यापकों को अपनी सेवाओं में सम्मिलित करे।

मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में मिड-डे मील्ज और न्यूट्रीशन प्रोग्राम का उल्लेख किया गया है। यदि आप स्वयं जाकर

देखें, तो जात होगा कि यह योजना एक तरह से कार्यालय है और उस में कोई वास्तविकता नहीं है। अठारह पैसे प्रति बच्चा न्यूट्रीशन के नाम पर दिया जाता है, किन्तु उतना भी उसको नहीं मिल पाता है। इस योजना के लिए काम करने वाले स्टाफ के लोगों का बेतन इतना कम होता है कि वे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर सकते। इसके अतिरिक्त ट्रांसपोर्ट का खर्च और मैनेजरियल खर्च भी उसी में जोड़ दिया जाता है। इसलिए बच्चों को कुछ नहीं मिल पाता है। महंगाई बढ़ने की वजह से यह कुछ न करने के बराबर है। इसलिए यदि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करना है, तो उसके लिए आवश्यक धनराशि दी जाये, और पूरी सुविधायें दी जायें, वर्ता इस काम को एक छोसलेबाजी का रूप न दिया जाये। यह कहना प्रवचना मात्र होगा कि इम योजना से इतने प्रतिशत बच्चों को कवर कर दिया जायेगा। पहाड़ों में जिन बच्चों को दो बक्त खाना भी नहीं मिलता है, वे क्या पढ़ाई करेंगे। कुछ पाकेट्स ऐसे हैं, जहां मैलन्यूट्रीशन के कारण पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक बच्चे टी० बी० या डूसरी बीमारियों के शिकार हैं। उन बच्चों के भविष्य को सुधारने के लिए उन्हें अच्छा भोजन देने की विशेष आवश्यकता है।

आज हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी माध्यम से दी जाने वाली पब्लिक स्कूल एजूकेशन एक अभिशाप बनती जा रही है। अंग्रेजी माध्यम से शिक्षा पाना और अंग्रेजी में बातें करना हमारा स्टेट्स सिम्बल हो गया है। इससे सारे देश की जनता दो बगों में बंट गई है। एक तरफ सरकारी कर्मचारी और नेता आदि मुट्ठी भर गिनती के लोग हैं जिनके बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। देश के बाकी लोगों के बच्चों के लिए ऐसे स्कूल हैं, जहां अध्यापकों को बेतन न समय पर मिलता है और न वह पर्याप्त होता है, जहां बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरह सारा देश एक तरफ है और कुछ मुट्ठी भर-

लोगों का एक अलग वर्ग बनता जा रहा है। इसकी रोक-थाम करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं देश की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसका सम्बन्ध शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय से भी है। उचित शिक्षा न होने के कारण हमारे देश में अनैतिकता बढ़ती चली जा रही है। किसी सदस्य ने अनैतिकता अथवा वेश्या-वृत्ति की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं किया है। लाखों वेश्यायें हमारे देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में रहती हैं, किन्तु उससे अधिक संख्या क्लैंस्टाइन प्रास्टीट्यूट्स की है। यूँ तो दिल्ली और बम्बई जैसे बड़े शहरों में साफिस्ट-केटिड क्लासिज में यह एक फ़ैशन जैसा हो गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में यह समस्या सोशो-इकानोमिक ज्यादा है।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आदिवासी इलाकों की लड़कियों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिनको बहुत पतित जीवन व्यतीत करना पड़ रहा है। देहरादून जिले के जोनसार-भावर, उत्तर काशी और ठिहरी-गढ़वाल की कोलटा जाति की लड़कियां और मध्य प्रदेश की बेड़िया और कंजर जाति की लड़कियां इसकी शिकार हैं। कुछ समय पहले इस सदन में मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की आदिवासी लड़कियों को बेचने और वेश्यालयों में रखे जाने की घटनाओं की चर्चा हुई थी। ये आदिवासी बहुत संतोष होते हैं और पीढ़ियों से क्रृष्णप्रस्त रहते हैं। जोनसार-भावर में, जो देहरादून का हिस्सा है और जहाँ 61,000 की आबादी है, उन लोगों पर विभिन्न विभागों का पचास लाख रुपये से अधिक का कर्जा सरकारी खातों में दर्ज है। किसी के दादा या परदादा ने कर्जा लिया होगा, लेकिन वह अभी तक उसको नहीं चुका पाया है। केवल सूद देने के लिए ये लोग अपनी लड़कियों को बेचने पर बाध्य हो जाते हैं। वे लड़कियां आठ दस हाथों में गुजरने के बाद अन्त में वेश्यालयों में पहुँच जाती हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस समस्या के समाधान की ओर ध्यान न

दिया गया, तो इससे बेनिरीयल डि ज़ीज़ और काइम आदि कई अन्य समस्यायें पैदा होंगी। अगर यह समस्या हल हो गई, तो जो दूसरी बीमारियां इस के कारण पैदा होती हैं उनका स्वतः निराकारण हो जाएगा। भेरा निवेदन है कि वेश्या-वृत्ति निवारण की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। संत्रेन आफ इम्मारेल ट्रैफ़िक: एक्ट जिसी जमाने में बना था, लेकिन वह इतना पूँग और निष्क्रिय हो चुका है कि उसके आधीन कुछ काम नहीं हो पाता है। मैंने अभी जोनस एन्ड मारल हाइज़िन एसोसिएशन के लोगों से बात की ओर उनसे पूछा कि जिसी लड़कियां ऐसी हैं, जो वेश्यालयों में भेजी जाती हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि इनके आंकड़े तो हमें मालूम नहीं हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली के जी० बी० रोड पर इनी लड़कियां लोकेट की गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि लड़कियों को लोकेट किए जाने के आंकड़ों से कानून नहीं चल सकता है। आवश्यकता इस बात का है कि जिन इलाकों में यह समस्या है, उन इलाकों के आधिक और सामाजिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए उचित कदम उठाएं जायें। लेकिन इस काम को केवल सरकार नहीं कर सकेगी। यह बालेन्टरी आर्गेनाइजेशन के करने का काम है।

एबेन्डा नोट्स फ़ार दो कान्करेंस आफ स्टेट मिनिस्टर्ज़, जो 23 जुलाई, 1972 को हुई थी, के पेज 46-47 पर जो उल्लेख दिया गया है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनके अनुतार केंद्रीय शिक्षा और जनवाच कल्याण मन्त्रालय राज्यों को मार्ग-निर्देश देगा कि बालेन्टरी आर्गेनाइजेशन के माध्यम से किसी प्रकार इसी काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। सरकार उनको कंबूतों से पैका देता है और उनको पर्याप्त साधन मुलम नहीं होते हैं। बालेन्टरी आर्गेनाइजेशन में नौकरी करने वाले कार्यपात्रों किसी भी प्रशार उन लोगों से कम योग्य या कम सक्षम नहीं हैं, जो शासन के द्वारा बेतन पाते हैं। इसलिए बालेन्टरी आर्गेनाइजेशन के माध्यम से इस काम को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

[श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पैन्यूली]

जहां तक आश्रम टाइप स्कूलों का और वालवाड़ियों का मन्त्रन्व है, मैंने अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में उनका निरीक्षण विद्या है और मैंने यह पाया है —मुझे स्पष्ट बात कहने के लिए छाता करें—कि वालन्टेरी आर्यनाइजेशन्ज द्वारा संचालित आश्रम टाइप स्कूल और वालवाड़ियों का सहायता मिलने पर भा शासन द्वारा चलाए जाने वाली संस्थाओं की तुलना में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह चल रही है।

कुछ सदस्यों ने संकेत किया है कि चूंकि यह डिपार्टमेंट निवास्मा था, इसनिर वह होम मिनिस्ट्री को दे दिया गया। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसको ठीक पैता नहीं मिलता है और वह लैप्स हो जाता है। सही बात यह है कि इसी सदन में पिछले सद भूमि में मानवों सदस्यों ने यह मांग की थी कि प्रधान मन्त्री के पास गृह मन्त्रालय है, इसनिर इस विभाग को गृह मन्त्र, १५ को सौंप दिया जाए, तब इसका दाम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा। इस सदन को मांग पर इस विभाग को गृह मन्त्रालय को सौंपा गया था। लेकिन इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि जो पैता इस काम के लिए स्वीकार किया जाता है, वह लैप्स हो जाता है। अब्बल तो कम पैता मिलता है और जो मिलता है, वह लैप्स हो जाता है। स्टेट सज्जेक्ट होते हैं कारण यह पैसा राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से खर्च होता है। अगर राज्य सरकारें इसका ठोक उपयोग नहीं करते हैं, तो केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण विभाग क्या करे?

इसके लिए मैं मानवों मन्त्री जो से अनुरोध करूँगा कि कोई न कोई इसका सात्यूगन निकालें कि एक तो इसके लिए पैसा अविक्षित हो। आप दूसरे मन्त्रालयों से पैसा बटोर कर के इउ काम के लिए ज्यादा प्रायमिकता, के अवार ८८ दें और जो पैसा इसको मिलता है उसमें पूरा-नूरा

सदृप्योष हो। मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि वालन्टी आर्यनाइजेशन्ज के माध्यम से इस काम को आप करना चाहेंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से कर सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मन्त्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आप अनुरोध करता हूँ कि विशेषकर जो बीकर सेकगन के हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं या जिन्हें हुर इताके के लोग हैं उनकी ज्यादा सहायता आप करें।

अन्त में मैं एक शब्द अपना कांस्टोट्यूएन्सो के सम्बन्ध में भां निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। टिहरो गड़वाल में जो मेरा कांस्टोट्यूएन्सो है, साक्षरता देश में सब से कम है और सामाजिक विवरता बहुत अधिक है। वहां शिक्षा के लिए विरोध सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है। यह वर्ष स्वामी रामतीर्थ के सेटिनरी था है। उनके नाम पर एक डिग्री कालेज वहां है जिसको स्नातकोत्तर कक्षा के लिए आर्योग्य सहायता देने का प्रावधान आपको करना चाहिए और वहां पर एक सेट्रल स्कूल का प्रावधान भा आरक्षी करना चाहिए।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : मानवों समापति जो, स्वतन्त्रता के प्रारम्भिक काल से ही हमारे देश के मरीयी और विचारक यह अनुभव करते रहे हैं कि शिक्षा का यह ढांचा जो अंद्रेज ने अपने लाभ के लिए खड़ा किया था वह हमारे देश के विकास को आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप नहीं है। अंग्रेज की शिक्षा का उद्देश्य क्या था यह मकाले ने अपने एक पत्र में लिखा है जिसकी कुछ पक्षियां इस प्रकार हैं :

'to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions, whom we can call a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions....'

इसके आगे कुछ और है। उपक कहना है कि हम इस प्रकार के लोग तैयार कर दें जो हमारे और जिन के ऊर हमें शासन करना है उनके बीच में विवोलिए

का काम करें। अंग्रेज केवल यह चाहते थे। उन्हें और किसी प्रकार का विकास हो हो या न हो इन्हें कोई मतलब नहीं था।

शिक्षा का उद्देश्य यह है कि मनुष्य का सर्वांगीण विकास हो। शरीर का विकास हो, मन का विकास हो, और आत्मा का विकास हो। आज की शिक्षा के ढांचे में आप देखें तो ये चीजें कोई भी नहीं हैं। शरीर के विकास के लिए आवश्यक है कि उचित आहार हो। उनके साथ उचित व्यवहार और संयम का जीवन हो। आप देख लोजिंग, यह सारी की सारी चीजें आज उरेखित हैं। उसके बाद मानविक उन्नति के लिए और आत्मिक उन्नति के लिये जो चीज हमारी शिक्षा में होनी चाहिए वह नहीं है। अगर केवल अक्षर ज्ञान ही शिक्षा है तो आज वही हमारो सारों को सारी बुगाइयों की जड़ है। रिश्वत खाने वाले बिना पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं। बिना पढ़ा निखा आदमी चार रोटी जग्या खा जाएगा तो बदहजमी हो जायेगी। पढ़े लिखे सोमेट के सैकड़ों कट्टे और सैकड़ों मन तेज के पीपे पी जाए तो भी उनकी बदहजमी नहीं होगी। तो यह सारी की सारी बुराई पढ़े लिखे जो हैं उनके अन्दर हैं जिसके लिए कहा कि:

आदमियत और शय है इल्म है कुठ
 और चीज़।

लाभ तोते को पढ़ाया पर वो हैवा
 ही रहा ॥

इन्हिए मैं यह आग्रह करूँगा कि जो मानवता का उद्देश्य है वह उसमें आना चाहिए, इन प्रकार से इसमें परिवर्तन किया जाए। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने और शिक्षा मन्त्री जी ने भी कुछ स्थानों पर अपने भाषण में यह चर्चा की है कि हम शिक्षा के ढांचे में परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। यह बड़े स्वागत योग्य बात है और यह बड़ी प्रतंगत की बात है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जो बिद्वानों की ओर से एक इस प्रकार को होनी चाहिए

जो पूर्व और पश्चिम की सारी बातों को देख कर, उसमें परिवर्तन करे, उसकी कोई चर्चा मैंने नहीं सुनी। केवल एक अनुरोध मैं करना चाहता हूँ कि आप शिक्षा में परिवर्तन के लिए जो एक तरफ को झुकते रहे हैं और अपने यहां नहीं देखते यह प्रवृत्ति दूषित है और यह पहले से चली आ रही है। मैं आपसे कह देना चाहता हूँ कि अपने प्राचीन आधार की शिक्षा बहुत अच्छी है। हमारे यहां आजकल समझा यह जाता है कि शिक्षा तब से प्रारम्भ होती है जबके बच्चा स्कूल में जाता है। उससे पहले दो और शिक्षकों का जिक्र है और वह इससे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सबसे पहले शिक्षक मां है और दूसरा शिक्षक पिता है। आजकल उनको शिक्षक की कोटि में गिना ही नहीं जाता। वह कितने महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षक हैं उनके लिए एक बात लिखी है कि:

उपाध्यायान् दग्धाचार्यं आचार्यागन्तु
 शत्रिति ।

सहस्रन्तु पितृणां मांता गौरवेणाति-
 रिच्चते ॥

एक लाख साधारण अध्यापक जितना पढ़ा सकते हैं उतना अकेले माता की शिक्षा होती है। इन्हिए जब आप परिवर्तन करें तो इस सब चीजों का ध्यान रखें और तब परिवर्तन की बात आए।

अब मैं थोड़े से मुझाव आपको देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि आपने शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से गुरुकुल की शिक्षा प्रणाली को व्यवस्थित करने के लिए एक कमेटी बनाने का निश्चय किया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। वह एक इस प्रकार की प्रणाली है जो आपकी प्रचीनता के चिह्न को दिखलाती है कि प्राचीन स्वरूप क्या था। इसके साथ-साथ जो चीज आप राष्ट्र के हित में रखना चाहते हैं वह उसके लिए एक आदर्श स्वरूप होगा। इसके लिए जितना शीघ्र कार्य हो सके उतना अच्छा है। वहां किसी प्रकार का अर्थात् न

[श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री]

आए, किसी प्रकार से उसके विकास में बाधा न आए इस प्रकार का यत्न आप करें।

इसके साथ-साथ जो बात मैं हर डिवेट में कहता आ रहा हूं वह आज फिर दोहराता हूं कि आपके विभाषा फार्म्यूले से और किसी का लाभ हुआ हो या न हुआ हो लेकिन संस्कृत की हानि अवश्य हो गई है और हमारे यहां आता है कि :

तद्यिवंतिजीमूत सर्वेपिलविता द्रुमा ।

अस्माकन्त्वर्क वृद्धाणां पूर्वपत्रं च नश्यति ॥

जब वर्षा होती है तो चारों तरफ हरियाली फैल जाती है। लेकिन आक के पत्ते बेचारे पीले पड़न्हड़ कर गिरने लग जाते हैं। संस्कृत की आज वही दशा हो रही है। इस समय परिवर्तन परिस्थितियों में उसकी विशेष सहारे को आवश्यकता है। अगर उसे यह सहारा नहीं देंगे तो आपके भारत की वह प्राचीन विद्या नष्ट हो जाएगी।

अब अन्तिम बात जो मुझसे और आपसे सीधे सम्बन्ध रखती है उसकी तरफ आता हूं और वह है अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय। पिछली बार जब उसका विषेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ था जो अब अधिनियम के रूप में है तो मैंने कुछ चीजों के आधार पर उसका विरोध किया था। लेकिन फिर भी जैसा आपने पास किया है न सन्तोष इस बात पर किया कि कुछ लोग जो अधिकार किए हुए वैठे थे अपने फौलादी पन्जों में उस विद्यालय को कसे हुए वैठे थे, उनके पंजे ठीके होंगे। लेकिन अब मैंने मुना है कि अब फिर वही सारी की सारी शिथिलता आ रही है और उसमें आप कुछ परिवर्तन करने के लिए उद्यत हैं। कहावत वही हूई कि आगे क्यों बढ़ते हैं कि लड़ेगे? कहा पीछे क्यों खिसक रहे हैं? कहा कि ढर लग रहा है। जब आपने इतनों हिम्मत से एक काम किया था तो उसका दृढ़ता से पालन

करना चाहिए। इसलिए अलीगढ़ विश्वविद्यालय के विकास के लिए, उसकी उन्नति के लिए जो निश्चय किया था यदि वह ठीक है तो उसको कियान्वित कीजिए। इस समय जो राजनीतिक चालें बोटों को लक्ष्य में रखकर या और किसी प्रकार से चली जा रही हैं उनके सामने आपको झुकना नहीं चाहिए।

श्रीमती संदीपदाराई राय (सागर) : समाप्ति महोदय,.....

समाप्ति महोदय : आप बैठिए। देखिए, मेरे पास जो लिस्ट है वह आपके विष्य की तरफ से आई है। मैं उसी को फालो कर रहा हूं। दूसरी बात यह है कि लिस्ट बड़ी लम्बी है। इस बजह से मैं ज्यादा समय लोगों को नहीं दूंगा। पांच से सात मिनट दूंगा चाहे इस साइड के हों या उस साइड के हों।

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri): Sir, I support the demands for the Ministry of Education. While supporting them, I would like to give some suggestions with regard to educational policy. Why should we give education to our youth? Why should we spend crores of rupees over education? The Centre is spending so much of money. The States are spending crores of rupees over education. Is our educational approach fulfilling the aspirations of the people and of the youth? Are we taking into consideration the growing awareness among the youth, the students and the people with regard to the socio-economic and political justice?

Does our educational approach help in self-employment of youths and relieve the youth from office job seeking. What is the result.

Our education policy is as old as the British rule. Even after 25 years of independence our education system

is the same. So many changes have taken place. But our education policy maintains the *status quo*.

Under the present system of education, our educational institutions are producing students and youths only fit for office jobs. Our education system is like a big factory, which produces machine tools. Those tools are meant for only specific purpose; like that our educated young people fit only specific purpose, jobs in the offices. Now the outlook of the people is changed.

Among students and youths there is unrest, indiscipline etc. This is not only among the youths and students but also among teachers and parents. All this is due to our wrong educational approach.

There are vast differences with regard to managements of private and public schools, colleges and universities. In private schools the managements collect heavy tuition fees, contribution amount, earnest money etc., making huge profits. They have become actually commercial institutions. I need not say much about these things. The staff and teachers have no security and they are poorly remunerated. In public schools, colleges and universities, the staff and teachers are worrying about their grievances and students are worrying about their rights and standard of education.

The unemployment is due to defective policy of education. Due to unemployment and under-employment, there is unrest among our youths. The youths of the country have surrendered all their zeal, and enthusiasm. Due to improper nourishment, they have lost their mental and physical strength. There is restlessness in the country. Occasionally we hear of disturbances among the youth, teachers and parents because of all these factors. All these lead to demoralisation in society. All these are due to our existing educational approach.

So we have to realise that our educational policy should be changed

so as to rouse the awareness of the people with regard to socio-economic and political justice so as to make them take to self-employment and it should raise the standard of education.

Lastly we must think of the growing population and its menace to society. We must introduce population education so that our young generation should study the population situation, in family, community and the nation. We are spending crores of rupees on family planning over married people.

Our younger generation should know the situation as well in future. The object of population education should be to enable the students to understand that family size is controllable. The population limitation can facilitate the development of higher quality of life. The population education will also enable the students to appreciate the facts for preserving the health and welfare of the family, to ensure economic stability of the family and assure good prospects for younger generation.

Sex education is universally accepted in these days for the younger generation. So many countries are following it. I am concerned with sex-education only, so far as it relates to the objective population education. There should be no controversy or confusion. In our new policy of education the major components of sex-education with the Human physiology and reproduction, contraception, social interaction with human sexuality. Since our students are already studying biology, human reproduction, the new traits may also be introduced easily. It helps the students in developing a healthy outlook. Of course, this programme should be handled very carefully. We should study the needs of the community, its social norms and cultural backgrounds. It should be managed by competent people and proper evaluation should be done before extensive programme is undertaken.

Unless we control our population and give its due place in our educational

[Shri K. Mallanna]

system, we will not be able to solve the multiple economic, social and political problems of our country.

In the light of these things, I feel that there must be change in the existing pattern of education and it must be implemented.

श्री होमा लाल डोडा (बांसवाडा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको सीमान्धशाली समझता हूं कि आपने मुझे शिक्षा एवं समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का भीका दिया है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने सन 1969 से 70 और 1972-73 के बीच की चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि के लिये पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिये समाज-कल्याण विभाग की मार्फत जो कार्यक्रम चलाये गये तथा पिछड़े एवं गरीब बच्चों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों तथा शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा दी गई धननाशि का अपनी रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है। मैं 25 वर्ष पूर्व की तरफ नजर ढालता हूं तो मुझे लगता है कि देश के अन्दर शिक्षा की प्रगति हुई है। उस समय के कालिजों, उस समय के प्राइमरी स्कूलों और आज के कालिजों और स्कूलों के स्तर में काफी फर्क पड़ा है। मगर देश के 80 प्रतिशत गांवों में बसने वाले गरीब वर्ग का स्थान वहीं का वहीं नजर आता है। आर्थिक स्थिति 25 वर्ष पूर्व से आज ज्यादा खराब है। उनके पास न जमीन और न कोई उद्योग धन्धा है। उस पिछड़े वर्ग तक आज न विजली पहुंच पायी है और न दूसरे साधन पहुंच पाये हैं, जब कि समाज कल्याण विभाग के द्वारा पिछड़े एवं गरीब वर्ग के लिये नई-नई योजनायें बनीं, करोड़ों रुपये के बजट बने और खर्च हो गये। उनके आंकड़े संसद के सामने आते हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस खर्च के अनुपात में शिड्यूल कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्स की कितनी उन्नति हुई है।

मैं शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि 25 वर्षों

के बाद गांवों में, पहाड़ों में, जंगलों में बसने वाले आदिवासियों की क्या स्थिति है? बड़े बड़े शहरों में कालिज बन गये हैं, स्कूल बन गये, उन बच्चों के लिये पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है, उनके लिये बैठने की सुविधा है, मगर गांवों और पहाड़ों के मध्य में रहने वाले आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिये बैठने के साधन भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और न पक्के भवनों की व्यवस्था है। गांवों में जब स्कूल का भवन बनाने की बात आती है तो सरकार पहले ही कहता शुरू कर देती है कि गांव वाले स्कूल का भवन श्रमदान में बना कर दे, तब स्कूल खुलेगा। क्या यह गरीब वर्ग के साथ अन्याय नहीं है ...

सभापति महोदय : लिख कर लाने और पढ़ने की आदत अच्छी नहीं है। नोट्स बना कर लाय, उसको कन्सल्ट करना एवं उड़ है। हम देख रहे हैं कि आपके पूर्व वक्ता भी उसी तरह से लिख कर लाये और यहां पर पढ़ गये और आप भी पढ़ रहे हैं, यह पद्धति अच्छी नहीं है।

श्री होमा लाल डोडा : सभापति महोदय, मैं तो पहली दफा बोल रहा हूं, इसलिये तैयार करके लाया हूं। आप कृपा करके मुझे पढ़ने दीजिये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या शहरों में बसने वाले गांवों में बसने वालों से ज्यादा निधन और गरीब हैं? मैं गरीब और पिछड़े वर्गों की स्थिति सदन के सामने साफ़ साफ़ रखना चाहता हूं। आज हमारी सरकार पिछड़े वर्ग को उठाना चाहती है और उसके अनुरूप योजना बनाई जाती है मगर कार्य रूप में परिणत नहीं होती—इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गांवों में प्राइमरी स्कूलों से लेकर माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक शालाओं के भवन निर्माण में काफी मुश्किल है। मैं उन पिछड़े एवं गरीब वर्ग में से आता हूं जहां आज जाने को रोटी मिलना दुर्लभ है, वहां स्कूल

भवन कैसे बन सकते हैं ? मैं अपने क्षेत्र का नक्शा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । गांवों में मिडिल स्कूल खोले जा सकते हैं, उच्च माध्यमिक शालायें खोली जा सकती हैं, भगव भवन निर्माण गरीब वर्ग नहीं कर सकता । मैं अपने गांव में मेरे सामने गुजर रही कहानी आपको बताना चाहता हूँ । सन 1953 में मैंने अपने गांव में बड़ी मुश्किल से मिडिल स्कूल खुलवाया । टूटा-फूटा भवन बनवाया लेकिन आज उसकी बही स्थिति है जो 1953 में थी । कारण यह है कि आदिवासियों की स्थिति खराब है । आज हम चाहते हैं कि गरीबों के बच्चों के लिये हाई स्कूल बने भगव भवन की समस्या आगे बढ़ने से रोकती है । मैंने चारों तरफ अपने हाथ फैलाये, पर मारे भगव अनाथ के हाथ खाली हैं । भवन कैसे बने यह स्थिति मेरे सामने है । तो गरीबों का भगवान मालिक है ।

इसी प्रकार हुंगरपुर जिले में कालेज होस्टल बन रहा है, उसका शिलान्यास राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री महोदय ने किया है भगव उसकी तरफ आज नजर उठा कर नहीं देखा जा रहा है । अतः मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मुसीबत मेरी नहीं है, यह मुसीबत देश की है । उसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । पिछड़े एवं गरीब वर्ग के उत्थान हेतु, समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को चरितार्थ करने हेतु सदन के सामने मैं कुछ मुख्य बातें रखना चाहता हूँ जिस पर सदन गैर करे ।

शिक्षा देश में अनिवार्य कर दी जाये । शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स और शेड्यूल कास्ट छात्रों को स्कूली फीस से मुक्त किया जाये । हमारे देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांवों में बसती है, वह गरीब वर्ग में आती है । अतः मेरे सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि पिछड़े वर्ग को उठाने हेतु, शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊचा उठाने के लिये

गांवों में भवन निर्माण, जैसा कि शहरों में होता है वैसी ही सरकार भवन निर्माण का कार्य अपने हाथ में लेकर बनावे ताकि हमारी नीति को सफलता मिले और गरीबों के बच्चे सुविधा से पढ़ सकें ।

कालेज होस्टल हर जगह खोले जाने चाहिये ताकि पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्र उनमें रहकर अपना अध्ययन कर सकें । पिछड़े इलाकों में जहां माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक शालायें हैं वहां उन छात्रों के स्वास्थ्य को मद्देनजर रखते हुये डिस्पेंसरी होनी चाहिये । यह समाज कल्याण बजट बनाते समय योजना में अनिवार्य करना चाहिये—यह म मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

अब समाज कल्याण की मार्फत जो पिछड़े वर्ग के होस्टल देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रहे हैं उनकी तरफ मैं आना चाहता हूँ । उन जंगलों एवं पहाड़ों में बसते वाले आदिवासियों के बच्चों को होस्टलों में भरती किया जाता है । सरकार के नियमानुसार समाज कल्याण की मार्फत उनके खाने पीने, कपड़े और किताबों का जर्ब दिया जाता है । उन होस्टलों की व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त चलती है । होस्टलों की देख रेख नहीं हो पाती है । रुपये का दुरुपयोग होता है । होस्टलों के मठाधीश अपने बंगले बनाते हैं और छात्रों को खाने के लिए पूरी रोटी नहीं देते हैं । इस लिए मैं यह कहने की स्थिति में हूँ कि समाज कल्याण विभाग इसकी जांच करे : इसके साथ ही माननीय सदस्यों से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने क्षेत्र में समाज कल्याण विभाग की मार्फत या संस्थाओं की मार्फत चल रहे होस्टलों में जाएं और उन छात्रों की स्थिति को देख और उनकी मदद करें । मैं ने कई होस्टलों में जाकर देखा है कि 65-70 छात्रों के लिए एक किलोग्राम दाल ही दी जाती है । आटे की बात मैं क्या करूँ उनके दर्द को भगवान ही सुने ऐसी हालत है । उन होस्टलों में तमाम छात्रों की रोटी

[श्री होरा लाल डोडा]

बनने के बाद बांटकर दी जाती है जो प्रति छात्र एक या डेढ़ रोटी हिस्से में प्राप्ती है। अतः मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि होस्टलों की जांच हे तु संसद सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये ताकि वह जांच करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे सके। मैं कोई शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि यह एक बास्तविकता है। हमारी सरकार ने लाखों रुपये शिक्षा पर खर्च किए हैं मगर उसका सही ढंग से उपयोग नहीं हुआ है। बीच में दलाल अपना कायदा उठा रहे हैं।

पोषाहार कार्यक्रम देश के विभिन्न भागों में चल रहा है। पिछले वर्ष के बच्चों तथा माताओं को पौष्टिक आहार प्रदान किया जा रहा है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में 24, 600 केन्द्र खोले गए हैं जिनमें 32 लाख को लाभान्वित किया गया है। यह पोषाहार का कार्यक्रम शिक्षा विभाग के शिक्षकों की माफंत किया जा रहा है। आज का शिक्षक देश का निर्माता है, वह देश का भविष्य बनाता है। मगर आज क्या हो रहा है? शिक्षक अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं समझते हैं और छात्र अपने भेक्षणों में भजे ले रहे हैं। मास्टर पोषाहार को गरम गरम पकौड़ियों में मस्त है—यह स्थिति है। वाष्पिक परीक्षाओं में छात्रों को पास जरूर कर दिया जाता है मगर योग्यता के बारे में क्या कहा जाये? सभी समझते हैं कि आज का बी० ऐ० पास विद्यार्थी पुराने जमाने के पांचवीं पास का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है। यह आज की स्थिति है। शिक्षक वर्ग अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभा पाते हैं मगर वेतन बढ़ि के लिए यूनियनें बनाई जाती हैं और हड़तालें की जाती हैं। पार्टियों का सहारा लिया जाता है और सरकार पर दबाव डाला जाता है तथा अपनी मांगों को मजूर कराने में जोर झोर से ताकत लगाई जाती है। विरोधी दल के नेता उन शिक्षक वर्ग को उकसाने में लगे रहते हैं। ऐसी ही समस्या हरियाणा, काशी विश्वविद्यालय की हमारे सामने आई है जिस

में छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने अपने भाषण में स्पष्ट किया है।

हमारी सरकार ने शिक्षा के विषय में काफी तरकी की है मगर फिर भी सुधार करने की गुंजायश है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे निम्न प्रस्त॑रों का उत्तर संतोषजनक देने की कृता करें।

देश में अनिवार्य शिक्षा का कानून लागू किया जाये। शेड्यूल कास्ट तथा शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के छात्रों को स्कूल की फीस से मुक्त किया जाये। गांवों में स्कूल भवन निर्माण का कार्य सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। कालेज होस्टल हर जगह खोले जाये। हर माध्यमिक एवं उच्च माध्यमिक शालाओं के पास डिस्ट्रेनरी कायम की जायें ताकि छात्रों को मुविधा मिल सके। समाज कल्याण के होस्टलों की सारे देश में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरी मांगों पर शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय अपना उत्तर देते समय ध्यान रखेंगे।

ओमती सुभद्रा ओद्दी (चांदनी चौक): सभापति महोदय, आज शिक्षा विभाग के मंत्रालय पर बहुत चर्चा हो रही है। हमारे एक साथी पाराशर साहब ने इसका जिक्र किया कि स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है या सेन्टर का सब्जेक्ट है, इस बात के अपेल में स्कूलों और यूनिवर्सिटीयों की सारी शिक्षा की हालत बहुत खराब है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार ने बड़े बड़े काम खराब किए, बहुत बड़े बड़े लोहे के कारखाने लगाये, इन बनाए और बहुत काम हैं जो अभी नहीं किए पर किर भी ऐसा लगता है कि जो सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यक काम था वह था हमारे नवयुवकों को बनाना, बच्चों को बनाना, मेरा ल्याल है उस तरफ सरकार ने बहुत कम ध्यान दिया है और इसका मुझे बहुत अफसोस है। इस बात की सरकार को मुबारिकबाद है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है शायद पहली दफा कैबिनेट

को यह विमाग दिया गया है (व्यवधान) खैर यह बात हुई पर अभी भी मेरी राय है कि शिक्षा का सारा काम या तो केन्द्र को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए या ऐसा कोई कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए जिससे कि अच्छी तरह से काम हो सके ।

बरसों हो गए हम लोगों को सुनते कि टेक्स्ट बुक्स को अच्छी तरह से सुधारा जा रहा है और उसमें जो नफरत की चीजें हैं, जो लोगों को अलग अलग करने की चीजें हैं वह उसमें से हटाई जा रही हैं पर अभी तक उसका कोई परिणाम हमारे सामने नहीं आया है । कई साल हुए एक कमेटी बैठी थी "संयोजन कमेटी" उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हम लोगों को चुपके से तो देखने को मिल गई पर सरकारी तौर पर उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई वह आज तक हमको मालूम नहीं है । मैं चाहती हूँ मंत्री महोदय उस पर रोशनी डालेंगे । संयोजन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मैं एक बात साफ करना चाहती हूँ कि उन दिनों में जो किताबों की शिकायत हुई थी वह किसी खास जमात की तरफ से हुई थी पर जहां तक शिकायतों का ताल्लुक है उससे कोई हिन्दु मुसलमान का ताल्लुक नहीं था, एक विवारधारा की बात है जोकि सभी को देखना चाहिए कि बच्चों को किस तरह से शिक्षा मिले ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो ऐसे हमारे स्कूल और कालेज हैं जो अभी भी प्राइवेट तौर पर चलते हैं वह ज्यादातर टीचरिंग शास्त्र की तरह से है जहां पर व्यापार ज्यादा होता है और पढ़ाई की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जाता है । मुझ को बहुत पहले एक स्कूल ब्ल्स यूनिवर्सिटी और पता नहीं क्या क्या वह थी वहां पर प्रिसिपल रहने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था । वहां पर टीचर्स को जो तनखाह दी जाती थी, किसी को ज्यादा दी जाती थी कम की रसीद उससे ली जाती थी ताकि दूसरे लोग शिकायत न करें और किसी को कम दी जाती थी और उससे रसीद

ज्यादा की ली जाती थी । इस तरह से कई किस्म का हेर केर वहां पर होता था । जब मैं ने उस स्कूल ब्ल्स कालेज ब्ल्स यूनिवर्सिटी से इस्तीफा दिया तो उसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने मुझ से कहा आप अभी पढ़कर आई हैं और आप समझती हैं मैं खराब आदमी हूँ । इस लिए आप जा रही हैं, और उन्होंने कहा कि आप ने दुनिया देखी नहीं हैं, अभी आप देखेंगी कि दुनिया में मुझसे भी ज्यादा खराब लोग हैं । सभापति महोदय, यह बात सच है कि प्राइवेट स्कूल और कालेजों का बहुत बुरा हाल है और उस की तरफ नहीं जो को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए । यह जो प्राइवेट स्कूल और कालेज हैं, वाहे किसी यूनिवर्सिटी से ताल्लुक रखते हों, उन की जो मैनेजिंग कमेटीज हैं, उन का अपना पढ़ाई का क्या स्टैन्डर्ड है, इस का भी कोई नाम होना चाहिए । मुझे बलरामपुर के एक डिग्री कालेज का मालूम है, कि उस की मैनेजिंग कमेटी में चौथी और पांचवीं जमात पास लोग भी नहीं हैं, जोकि पढ़े लिखे टीचर्स और प्रोफेसरों को इंटरव्यू के लिए बुलाते हैं जो कि आने वालों के लिए बड़ा हूँयूमिलियेटिंग एक्सपर्टिशेस होता है । वहां टीचर्स का प्रोबीडेंट फंड का रुपया गायब सब तरह के फंड गायब, और जब टीचर्स ने प्रधान मंत्री को मेमोरन्डम दिया कि इस की जांच हो तो जितने लोगों ने मेमोरन्डम पर हस्ताक्षर किए थे सब डिसमिस हो गए, उन का आज तक पता नहीं है । इस बार मैं गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी को और चांसलर के पास दर्शास्त की गयी लेकिन आज तक उन की कोई तहकीकात नहीं हुई । हमने राजाओं से रियासत ले ली, और बहुत कारखाने ले लिये, लेकिन कालेज और स्कूल अभी तक उन लोगों के हाथ में छोड रखे हैं कि तुम चाहे जैसा बनाओ ।

सभापति जी, अभी एक बकालत आप ने सुनी जो बनारस में आर० एस० कर रही है, उस की किस जोर से यहां पर बकालत की गयी और मंत्री महोदय तथा सरकार को किस तरह से धमकी दी गयी । किस तरह से

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि दो साल पहले हम ने कह दिया था कि इस बाइस-चांसलर को हटाओ नहीं तो यहां पर यह परिणाम होने वाला है। आप को यह मालूम हो जाना चाहिए कि कौन लोग हैं जो बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में इतना उधम मचा रहे हैं? कौन लोग हैं जो वहां पर शाखाएं चला रहे हैं? आज वहां की इमारत का मामला अदालत में पड़ा हुआ है। पर क्या यह मामला भी वहां अदालत में पड़ा है जो वहां पर 36 शाखायें चल रही हैं और उन को बन्द नहीं किया जाता में मंत्री भ्रहोदय से आज पूछता चाहती हूं कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का हाल देखिये जहां 35 शाखायें चलती हैं, जहा पर हथियार, बल्लम, लाठियां, तलवार यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर चलती हैं, बम भी गिराये जाते हैं और बनाये जाते हैं। और समाप्ति भ्रहोदय में मंत्री भ्रहोदय का उसी बनारस शहर के दूसरे मोहल्लों का जिकर करता चाहती हूं कि उसी बनारस में एक कानून पास नहीं हुआ तो कुछ लोगों ने काले पट्टे बांध लिये एक यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में। एक यूनिवर्सिटी में बम चलाये जाते हैं, तलवारें रखी जाती हैं, लाठियां चलायी जाती हैं, कल्त्त किये जाते हैं और वहां सरकार खामोश रहती है, और उसी शहर के मोहल्लों में अगर कोई यूनिवर्सिटी का कानून पसन्द नहीं आया वहां किसी ने काले पट्टे बांध लिये, आज वहां पर जो अत्याचार किया जा रहा है वह इतिहास में लिखी जाने वाली बात है। इस लिये मैं मंत्री भ्रहोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा ऐसा मंत्रालय है जिस को सबसे पहले इस देश में यह साबित करना है कि इस देश में घरं और भाषा के ऊर कोई भेद नहीं किया जायेगा, और शिक्षा मंत्रालय को पहले कदम उस तरफ उठाना चाहिए।

समाप्ति भ्रहोदय अलीगढ़ का कानून पास दुर्घाता, अभी हमारे दूर-मंत्री भ्रहोदय ने कहा कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का जो कानून पास दुर्घाता पर मंत्री भ्रहोदय रोकनी चालेंगे। क्षमके बारे में बहुत नहीं कहना चाहता हूं,

एक ही बात कहना चाहती हूं, और यह कि दुनिया में कोई कानून सरकार का बन या ऐसा नहीं होता जो कानून आवश्यकता पड़ने पर तबदीला न किया जाये, उन को सुधारा न जाय। उस बबत जब यह कानून पास हो रहा था उस के भी कई साल पहले से फिरकापरस्त लोगों ने और फिरकापरस्त जमातों ने इतना उधम मचा रखा है कि उस कानून को ठीक से सोबते समझने का मौका ही नहीं देते। उन फिरकापरस्तों की खिचातानी में अलीगढ़ कानून की जो एकेडेमिक माइड थी उस की तरफकम तबज्जह देने का मौका मिला। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि कोई भी कानून हो, खासकर जो यूनिवर्सिटी से संबंधित है, जो पढ़ने पड़ने वालों से ताल्लुक रखता है, वह उन की समझ में आना ही चाहिये। चाहे हम कितने ही कान्तिकारी कदम उठायें डेमोक्रासी में हम को जनता को साथ ले कर चलना है और जनता को समझा कर साथ ले कर चलना है। इस लिए कभी कभी हमारे कान्तिकारी कदमों की गति धीमी हो जाती है। क्या सरकार के नाम कोई ऐसा कान्तिकारी कदम समाजवाद की तरफ तेजी से चलने के लिये नहीं है? सरकार इसीलिये धीमी हो जाती है कि उन को भारत के करोड़ों लोगों को समझाकर साथ ले चलना है इसलिये धीमे चलना पड़ता है। इसलिये फिरखापरस्ती का मुकाबला, कम्युनिलिज्म का मुकाबला अनडेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से नहीं हो सकता है, उस को डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से ही करना होगा। अलीगढ़ की ही बात नहीं, मैं तो यह कहूंगी कि मंत्री भ्रहोदय जितनी सेन्ट्रली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं उन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में यूनिवर्सिटीज़ से सम्बन्ध रखने वालों की, सड़ की राय में, और कोई ऐसा नक्शा बनायें जो कि सब किस्म की सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ लग सके। ऐसा कोई इंतजाम करें और वह सब पर लगाने की कोशिश करें तो मैं समझती हूं कि ज्ञानादा फायदा होता। और उसका उत्तराधिकारी

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे उप-मंत्री महोदय ने उर्दू का जिक्र किया। अब इस बारे में क्या कहा जाय? एक तो पहले ही उर्दू पढ़ाने के लिये किस्म किस्म की शर्तें हैं कि कितने विद्यार्थी हों तब उर्दू पढ़ाने की सहुलियत हो सकती है। अब विद्यार्थी कोई यूनियन तो बना कर आते नहीं हैं कि 20-25 एक साथ जायें। जब एक-एक जाते हैं तो अध्यापक कहता है कि तुम तो एक ही हो। जब दूसरा आता है तो वह भी एक ही आता है। तो उर्दू की क्लास शुरू नहीं हो पाती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब आपने उर्दू पढ़ाने का ईमानदारी से फँसला कर लिया है तो यह शर्तें हटानी चाहिये ताकि सचमुच लोगों को पढ़ने का मौका मिले। साथ ही अगर उर्दू पढ़ानी है तो उर्दू की किताबें भी मिलनी चाहियें। दिया तले अंप्रेरा वाली बात दिल्ली में लागू होती है। यहां उर्दू की किताबें कई सालों से विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिली। क्या फायदा आप की पौलिसी से? आप कहते हैं कि यह हमारी नीति है, आप कहते हैं कि संविधान में इस की व्यवस्था है, फिर भी अगर उस की उन्नति न हो और कोताही हो तो यह बात लोगों के दिल पर चोट करती है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगी कि इन सब चीजों का इंतजाम करें और ऐनुकोशन को अपने हाथ में ले कर सही करें ताकि यह जो प्राइवेट टीचिंग शौप्स जगह वह जगह खुली हुई हैं इनको बन्द किया जा सके।

आखिर में एक बात और कहनी है और वह यह कि जो पब्लिक स्कूल खुले हैं और उनमें पढ़ाने में जो अन्तर है, सारे स्कूलों में, इस को बन्द होना चाहिये। मुझे भी किला एक गांव में जाने का जहां एक गांव के टीचर्स ने जमा होकर कहा कि हमारे बच्चों के लिये स्कूल खुलना चाहिये। मैंने कहा कि आपके पड़ोस में स्कूल हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पड़ोस में जिस स्कूल में हम पढ़ाते हैं हमारे बच्चे उस स्कूल में

पढ़ नहीं सकते, उन को वहां पढ़ाना मना है उन्होंने कहा कि हम यहां उन बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, जिन के मां-बाप की बहुत आमदनी है, वे मोटरों पर चढ़ते हैं, उनके बच्चे मोटरों पर चढ़ते हैं इस स्कूल में उन बच्चों के बैठने के लिए कुर्सी-मेज है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस स्कूल में हमारे बच्चों को पढ़ाने की इजाजत नहीं है, हमारे बच्चों को ऐसे स्कूलों में पढ़ना पड़ता है, जहां बैठने के लिये टाट या चटाई भी नहीं है, डेस्क नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हमने आज नहीं तो कल, दस या बांस या सीं वरस बाद इस देश में समाजवाद लाना है। लेकिन अगर हमारे बच्चों की परवारिश, पढ़ाई और नौकरी पाने में इतना फर्क है, तो वह दिन कभी नहीं आयेगा, इस बात की मुझे चिन्ता है। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगी कि सब स्कूलों को फोरन एक जैसा बनाने की कोशिश की जाये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd): I want to start with a leading question to the hon. Education Minister. How long should this process of mass production of unemployed degree-holders and that too, nowadays, spurious degree-holders, continue in the name of education? The educational system not only has become a junk but its objective has become absolutely obsolete. We are carrying the legacy of the imperialist days when some kind of degrees were given to the students to make clerks.

Now, the effect is terrible. You are creating aspirations in the minds of those unemployed having BA and MA degrees. They are not getting employment. Aspirations are high, yet no requisite qualifications nowadays. The result is tension, conflict and frustration.—the result is education is out of tune with the social life.

In West Bengal I just cite you one instance, just a week before, according to press reports, in the live register of the employment exchange are 14 lakhs degree-holding unemployed

[Shri Samar Guha]

youth-a mass production of the Universities and Colleges. If you take the total figure of the whole country, it will be a fantastic figure. This fantastic figure does not require any sociological research to understand as to how they are contributing to the instability of the country, how they are contributing to the tension, how they are contributing to the regional tension and how they are contributing to the political conflicts. Recently, you yourself said in the House that there are regional conflicts in Assam, Orissa and other parts where the students have taken prominent part. In Assam, it is mostly students who have taken part in these regional conflicts. Not only so, it indicates that the sons of the soil theory is vitiating the whole concept of our national integration and the sons of the soil theory is getting into the minds of those youngs. I say, those degree-holding unemployeds who have high aspirations. But there is a dangerous tendency of the erosion of the concept of national unity and national harmony. Regional concept is growing. I would say that the main reason of these tensions and conflicts, agitations, regional imbalances and the dangerous possibility of erosion of the whole basis of our national integration is this faulty system, this obsolete system of education.

I am extremely sorry to say that although there have been four Plans and we are just now going to the Fifth Plan, nevertheless it is strange, Sir, that in none of the Plans the importance of the education and its correlation with the other aspects of planning has been mentioned. When we, the Opposition Leaders, had a discussion with the Planning Minister, he was mentioning about that, but, going through pages after pages, I do not find any integrated scheme or any idea of how to integrate the planning with education and without integration of planning with education, as I said, these problems of unemployment and consequent regional tension will wreck the whole future of the country.

Sir, I have a pet subject, you know, that I draw inspiration from where. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose while drawing out the future outline of planning, in free India gave third priority to education. First, defence-centric industries, second, employment-centric agriculture and other jobs producing small scale industries, and third, education and then other things.

I want to draw the attention, of the Honble Minister Sir, that he should have the courage to take certain decisions. About that decision of educational courses i.e., 10 plus 2 plus 3 scheme. Out of this 10 plus 2, this 2 must not be either junior college or the intermediate college. This idea of intermediate college or junior college must be cast aside.

There must be rigorous admission of meritorious students and at the moment I would place this at 50 per cent although I would prefer 60 per cent,—but since at the present moment there are various difficulties I would place this at 50 per cent. If you can do it that would be better. What is absolutely necessary, I think, is that we should have professional oriented education,—I won't say job-oriented,—If you give more emphasis on professional-oriented education, then, there is the possibility of creating a sense of purpose in the minds of our youth, of our students. Then you will be able to create a feeling of faith in themselves which will greatly help us in lessening the sociological imbalances and tensions developing outside.

Then with regard to the period of education of ten plus two years, in West Bengal, while they followed 11 years till now, they are now reverting to the 10 year period and they are devising junior college, intermediate college. They are only reverting back to the system which was there 15 years ago. There is utter confusion in the whole method of education, in the whole curriculum, in the system of education and there is no coordination, no homogeneity.

A conference of Education Ministers should be called to devise a system of uniformity upto the secondary and higher secondary stages. Let there be uniformity in the method of teaching, let there be proper system of examination and curriculum and let there be uniformity all over the country. There are varicus difficulties regarding admissions about which I cannot go into in detail at this stage as I have no time, but one thing I would say and that is, that this uniformity in the curriculum, in the method of teaching and also examination of the students is a must. Have higher education, university education, post-graduate education etc. only for the meritorious boys and for no other boys. Leave the rest to the professional type of education. Only then you will be able to tackle this problem.

Recently I had occasion to go through a few history books; particularly of the English-medium schools. These are produced by Macmillan, Orient Longmans etc. They are written by British authors. I am horrified to go through them and I wondered whether we are living in Victorian age or that of George V. These books make casual mention of Gandhiji. they don't devote enough attention to our freedom movement or on the important role played by Netaji, but about the visit of Queen Victoria, four or five pages are devoted.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Would you be kind enough to let me have the names of some of those books.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Certainly, Sir, I will do it. I am telling you about these things because this leads to cultural erosion of our youth. Cultural synthesis of the country is based on proper study of our own national history. In many school boards of different States only 50 per cent marks in history is being intro-

duced. With 50 per cent marks in history how can they understand the national culture? This is what I would particularly wish to stress for the attention of the hon Minister. They should take special care to see that proper history, not communal history, is being taught to our students—proper history having national perspective and the idea of national synthesis, at the formative, primary stage, so that the whole idea of national integration is stuck in their mind. You should have a few mobile exhibitions, particularly in the train, which may go all over the country and show some good films on national culture and national unity and the history of freedom. The audio-visual means of projecting national ideas into schools is very necessary. It is very dangerous that the concept of our national unity is getting eroded. It may lead to dangerous consequences.

16.00 hrs.

About Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu universities I will say that you have done the original crime. You may have any theological university for the Muslims, Hindus and Christians but in the science course and the humanities course it is crime to have this concept of communal education. In the Bangla Desh constitution they have banned not only communal political parties but also denomination of any institution with communal or religious names. Have courage after the liberation of Bangla Desh and try to get out of this communal morass. Let there be theological university, if they want it, but not national university.

Now, a word about Dr. Sharimati. I should say the gentleman was Education Minister here. It is better if some friends advise him to quit. He has bungled and mismanaged and the whole nation is victim of it.

[Shri Samar Guha]

Lastly, about Dr. R. C. Majumdar. I have raised this question many a time in the past. He is 82 years old. He is doing great work of erudition and scholarship in history but you have not recognised him for national professorship. You have awarded national professorship to many. You have not honoured such an international scholar.

I want to ask one question whether in the Social Welfare Department the fund that was provided for war widows and destitute women—it is worth lakhs of rupees—has remained unspent. If it is so, why it is so? About the Children Welfare Policy Resolution, I would like to know how long it will continue to hibernate. There should be an integrated policy regarding Children Welfare Policy Resolution, National Children Board; services for children and youth in rural and urban areas and expansion of family and child welfare projects. How long would you take to integrate all these organisations? How long would you be in a state of uncertainty about the development of integrated policy in regard to children?

A word about Social Welfare Board. It mostly deals with women. As you are thinking of having a Children Welfare Board why not call the Social Welfare Board as Women Welfare Board and seek the help of really dedicated voluntary organisations for the same.

ओमती सहोवराबाई राय (मागर) :

सभापति महोदय, आपकी निगाह बड़ी अच्छी रही जो आपने मुझे भौका दे दिया। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ और शिक्षा मंत्रालय की जो मांगे हैं उनका भी मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं अप्रेजी राज्य में पैदा हुई थी। 1947 के बाद से मैं देख रही हूँ, 1947 से पहले शिक्षा में इतनी उन्नती नहीं थी जितनी हमारे यहां सन् 1947 के बाद हुई है। क्योंकि पहले देहातों में न मिडिल स्कूल थे न हाई स्कूल थे और अब हरएक जगह प्राइमरी स्कूल, मिडिल

स्कूल और हाई स्कूल खुले हुए हैं। मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश की बात करती हूँ क्योंकि यह यू०पी० का ज्ञानडा तो बगाबर बना ही रहता है, न जाने कौन प्रह लगा हुआ है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में बड़ी-बड़ी यूनीवर्सिटीज खुली हैं जैसे सागर यूनिवर्सिटी है, इन्दौर यूनिवर्सिटी, जबलपुर यूनिवर्सिटी है। मध्य प्रदेश में हर एक जगह आज यूनिवर्सिटी हैं। कोई ज्ञानडा नहीं है, न हमारे यहां के लड़के ज्ञानडा जानते हैं डिस्ट्री मिनिस्टर साहब यहां हैं मैं उन से कहूँगो कि आप मध्य प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अनुदान देंजिए ताकि हमारे यहां की यूनिवर्सिटीज और स्कूलों में किसी प्रकार के झगड़े न हों और पढ़ाई ठीक से ही।

हमारे जो इतने लड़के आर लड़कियां पढ़ कर निकलती हैं इन विद्यालयों से उनको कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती और वे मारे-मारे फिरते हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में उनके लिए क्या कदम उठाने चाहिए यह आप सोचिए। जो एम०एल०ए० और एम०पी० उस क्षेत्र के होते हैं उन के यहां आकर वह दिन भर इक्टठा होते हैं। कहां तक चाय पिलाएं और कहां तक गानियां सुनें? तो कैसे उनको नौकरी मिल सके इसके कारण सरकार सोचे। एक मेरा मुश्किल है कि एक तो जो हाई स्कूल या मिडिल स्कूल हों वहां कृषि की शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि देहात के लड़के बहुत आते हैं। उनके लिये कृषि की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जो वह सोचे। नहीं तो हाई स्कूल या यूनीवर्सिटी से पढ़ कर निकलते हैं, नौकरी नहीं मिलती, घर जाते हैं तो खेती काम या घर का कोई काम वह करता नहीं चाहते। टेक्निकल स्कूल हों जहां लोहे वा काम, बड़ी का काम, लकड़ी का काम उन्हें अपने मूल में हीं सिखाया जाये जिससे नौकरी न मिले तो अपने पैरों पर वह खड़े हो सके।

जो थड़ क्लास पास होने वाले लड़के होते हैं उनका तो कोई नाम ही नहीं लेता। उनके लिये कोई जगह कहीं नहीं होती। तो वह रात दिन

हम लोगों को कोसते हैं और गालियां देते हैं और शिक्षा मंत्री को भी मालियां देते हैं ऐसी स्थिति में उनके लिये कुछ काम दिलाने का उपाय सोचना चाहिये ।

हरिजन और आदिवासी लड़के जब शुरू से प्राथमिक पाठशाला में भर्ती होते हैं तो उन्हें उसी समय से बजीफा नहीं देते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि उन्हें शुरू से बजीफा और किताबें देनी चाहिये क्योंकि उनके मातापिता की हालत बहुत खराब होती है । इस लिये वह उनको पढ़ाने से भी इनकार कर देते हैं । तो आप उनको शुरू से ही किताब और बजीफा दे । यह बजीफा जो देते हैं उसमें अगर लड़का पास नहीं हुआ तो साल भर के बाद उसका बजीफा बन्द कर देते हैं । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । उनके यदि वह फेल हो जाते हैं तब भी बजीफा जरूर दोजिए । जिससे कि वह आगे शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सके और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें । ऐसा नियम आप लागू करिए । दूसरे, जो बजीफा उनको देते हैं वह ना के बराबर है क्योंकि मंहगाई का टाइम है ।

एक मानवीय सदृश्य : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है कि इसको पढ़ाया जाय ।

ओमती सहीवरबाई राय : प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी कह दिया है पर हर चीज तो इनके हाथ में है । तो इनको सोचना चाहिये कि जो 25 रुपया और 15 रुपया बजीफा हम देते हैं उसमें न तो लड़के के लिये चाप पानी का इतजाम हो सकता है, न खाने का इतजाम हो सकता है । तो 25 की जगह 50 रुपया और 15 की जगह 25 रुपया उसको दें जिसमें सही ढंग से वह पढ़ लिख सके ।

दूसरे, जो हमारे यहां अमेरिका का दलिया और तेल देते हैं वह इतना सड़ा हुआ है कि उससे दो चार बच्चे मर जाते होंगे । उस को बन्द कर देना चाहिये । तड़ा गला दलिया आता है अमेरिका का और वह इसलिये

देते हैं कि आप मांगते हैं, वह समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भुखमरे हैं, दे दो उनको । तो ये आप बन्द करें । अपने यहां भी तो अच्छा गला होता है । आप क्यों नहीं उसका दलिया बना कर देते ? आप क्यों नहीं अपने यहां का तेज़ देते ? क्यों नहीं इस स्वल्गाहार की व्यवस्था अपने यहां से करते ? आपको सोचना चाहिये कि अमेरिका का दलिया बच्चों का रखा हुआ है । वह जब लड़कों को देते हैं तो उनकी बिदा भी चली जाती है और वह मर भी जाते हैं । ऐसा अन्न खाने से कभी भी उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है ।

हरिजनों के छावावास जो आपने खोले हैं उस में बहुत भेदभाव है । एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि छूप्राछूत दूर हो । तो ये छावा वास अलग से नहीं होने चाहिए । सब का एक साथ होना चाहिए । सब एक साथ पढ़े लिखे और सब एक साथ रहे । अलग से छावावास होता है तो वह कहते हैं यह हरिजन है, यह हरिजन है, इस प्रकार के दूसरे ठाकुर, बाम्हन के लड़के जो होते हैं वह इनके साथ छूप्राछूत बरतते हैं । अगर ठाकुर, बाम्हन के लड़के और हरिजन लड़के एक साथ पढ़ेंगे तो भविष्य में आने वाली पीड़ी के अनन्द छूप्राछूत नहीं रहेगा । क्योंकि हम जो पुराने आदमी हैं वह छूप्राछूत ज्यादा मानते हैं । अगर पुरुष छूप्राछूत को नहीं मानता है और किसी चमार के घर हो कर आये तो घर को स्त्री लट्टी है कि तुम चमार के यहां हो कर आये हो, घर की रोटी मां छूओ । यह भेद कैसे दूर होगा ? जब तक हमारी एवूकेशन से भेद नहीं होंगा, तब तक शिक्षा नहीं बढ़ सकती ।

पहले भीलाना आजाद शिक्षा मंत्री थे अब आप इत पद पर आये हैं – मंत्री महोदय अभी यहां बैठे थे, पता नहीं क्यों चले गये, उनको मेरी बातें सुननी चाहिये – उनका मुखारबन्द भी हूंसना है और नाम भी हूंसना है, हंस कर बात निकाल देते हैं । आपको कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिये, अगर आप हंसते-हंसते समय निकाल देंगे तो काम

[श्रीमतो सहोदराबाई राय]

नहीं होगा, शिक्षा की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी इसलिए मैं उसे निवेदन करती हूँ कि आप सब्द कदम उठायें। जब मौलाना आजाद मिनिस्टर थे, तब कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होती थी, लेकिन आपको न जाने कीन सा ग्रह लग गया है, जब से आप आये हैं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में दंरो होने लगे हैं। कहीं हरियाना में हो रहे हैं, कहीं पंजाब में हो रहे हैं, दूसरी जगहों पर हो रहे हैं—इस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा, आप सड़ी से कदम उठायें।

हमारे लड़कों को जो बच्चोंका मिलता है, यह बहुत थोड़ा है, उसमें उनका मुजाहरा नहीं होता है। उसे बढ़ाना चाहिए। आप न जाने क्यों ढरते हैं, शायद मुसलमान होने के नाते ढरते हैं, कहीं हमसे कोई नाराज़ न हो जाये। इस में हिन्दू और मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है, आप जी करें वह थीक होना चाहिए।

मध्य प्रदेश में कई उर्दू के स्फूत हैं—वहां के बच्चे कहते हैं, मौसों तुम वहां जाती हो, शिक्षा मंत्री जो से कहो—हमारे पास किसी नहीं है, पैसा नहीं मिलता है, मौल्वी या मुल्ला नहीं हैं, हम कैसे पढ़ें? आप उनके लिए कदम क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं। देश को संस्कृत में उर्दू, अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी सब के लिए मान है। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जा आदिवासी इनके हैं उनको ठोक प्रकार से शिक्षा नहीं मिलती है और इसलिए वे ईसाई हो जाते हैं। क्यों हो जाते हैं? इसलिए कि न उनको पैसा मिलता है, न कपड़ा है, न उनके पास साधन हैं, न धर हैं। इसलिए यदि हमको धर्म को बचाना है—किसी भी धर्म के साथ जबरदस्तों नहीं होना चाहिए—तो उनको मुवित्रों दोजिए, किसी दोजिए, करड़ा दोजिये, खाना दोजिए, तब वे कमा ईसाई नहीं होंगे।

हमारो महिलायें मुसलमान या ईसाई हो जाती हैं—क्यों हो जाती हैं। अगर

कोई विवाह स्त्री है तो न उसको मायके वाले रखते हैं और न सुसराल वाले रखते हैं वह कहां जाय। इसलिये दूसरे धर्मों में चली जाती है। अगर आप उस को सोशल वैल-फेयर में जगह दें, ग्राम-सेविका में रहें, जहां भी जाह हो, उस को लें तो उससे उसका धर्म बच जायेगा।

सभापति जी, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आखिर आपने मुझे सन्धि दिया, लेकिन आपको काले और गारे सब को देखना चाहिये (व्यवहार)। अब चुनाव के तात्त्व साल रह गये हैं, इस लिये शिक्षा का उन्नति कोजिए। हस कर मत टानिए, कदम उठाइये।

*SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in keeping with the saying 'let hundreds of flowers blossom' I feel that we should speak in all the languages for the development of our culture. Due importance should be given to all the languages. The hon. Deputy Minister has spoken a short while ago in Hindi. Hence I think that I should speak in Bengali too. Sir, while rising to support the demands of the Ministry of Education, I will like to confine my views on a few points only, because at the fag end of the day, I do not think there is much scope left for delivering a speech. The important issues that I would like to place before you has already been covered to some extent by the Deputy Minister in his reply, but I feel that his reply to those points was incomplete. Sir, in yesterday's newspaper as well as in today's newspaper I have seen that the Delhi University authorities are contemplating what steps they would take against 'mass copying'. This problem is not confined to Delhi University alone. Today this problem is being faced by all the Universities all over the country. Sir, I am the Principal of an higher Institute and am asso-

ciated with two colleges. I am also on the Governing Body of four higher Secondary schools. From my personal experience of running educational institutions, I can say that the present day education system, instead of creating a healthy and creative atmosphere in our national life has only helped to create an explosive atmosphere. Now how to prevent this explosion, that is the problem before us. From the discussion held in this House and from the Deputy Minister's reply I found that efforts are being made to contain this student and youth unrest through the opening of a hundred Nehru Centres. But, Sir, we would have to dig deep to locate the root cause of all this unrest. Unless the cause of a disease is diagnosed, how can the treatment be prescribed? One reason for this discontent and unrest is generally said to be the lack of job opportunities to the educated youth and that is why the student unrest today has assumed this staggering proportion. It has been said that today we need expertise in every field and general education is being criticised. We are told to produce scientific and technically educated persons, more of engineers and technocrats. I do not know how much logic is behind such arguments. If that was true, how is it that there are thousands of jobless engineers in our country today. Does it not follow that the system of education which we have built in our country is basically defective? I have failed to find what measures have been taken till this day to remove those defects from our system of education. Sir, it is a matter of great regret that illiteracy is ever increasing in the country. If we fail to realise that darkness, instead of receding, is constantly on the increase, then all our efforts will be in vain and the grand edifice that we are dreaming to build through our Five year plans will collapse and crumble in the dust.

Sir, it is a matter of regret that
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even the renowned professor Dr. Gridal Midal has said that in our country about one-third of the total expenditure on education is spent on higher education alone. Next comes secondary education and lastly comes primary education. So we see that primary education is not given due importance. We have failed to make primary education compulsory till this day, although we have professed in our Constitution to make primary education compulsory within 10 years. What happened to that assurance? Sir, 25 years have already elapsed since our independence but we are nowhere near the fulfilment of our promises and I am doubtful whether we will be able to fulfil them in another 25 years. Therefore we will all have to make sincere efforts to banish illiteracy from this land and this should be given topmost priority. By illiteracy of course I do not mean just the 3 R's. Imparting knowledge of the 3 R's alone will not mean removal of illiteracy. Our hon. President Shri V. V. Giri perhaps had said sometime back that the concept of the 3 R's should now be replaced by the 3 F's. We should place due stress, I think, on the functional 3 F's now. Sir, I want to place only one more question about higher secondary education. One fine morning we suddenly saw that the higher secondary system is being abolished. The eleventh class is being abolished and replaced by the earlier ten class course. At least this system has been already introduced in West Bengal. No wonder this whimsical action will create an disillusion in the field of education. Today we are having a system upto 10th class only, tomorrow it is replaced by eleven classes and the day after a 12th class system is introduced. What is all this? Certainly this uncertainty in the education system is not congenial to the healthy growth of education. Sir, I am myself a teacher. I run educational institutions and on the basis of my personal knowledge and experience I can say that this chaos in the field of education cannot be allow-

[Shri Sakti Kumar Sarkar]

ed to continue. Therefore we will have to consider here and now how a permanent education system can be evolved. If we are to save education from this suffocating atmosphere, from this explosive atmosphere then we will also have to pay attention to the condition of the teachers. Why are the teachers forced to come down on the streets today like trade unions. Education can never flourish and prosper in a country where the teachers come down on the streets like trade unions. Therefore we will have to see that the teachers are not forced to behave like the trade unions. I will therefore implore that whenever the teachers have any grievance and whenever they put forth any demands, those should be considered forthwith and satisfactory solutions must be found.

Another thing I will mention Sir, and that is about the examination system in our country. The present examination system needs complete overhaul. Unless the examination system is overhauled completely, we will not be able to bring real education to the people even if we establish thousands of universities. Education creates and develops the creative mentality in a person for building the nation. Due to the defective education and examination system that creative mentality is being turned into an explosive mentality. Unless this is checked in time, we will have to pay a high price for this. Sir, I will like to draw your attention to one more thing and that is about the education system in West Bengal. As you know, in many States, education has been made free for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, upto the Higher Secondary standard. But Sir, in West Bengal this concession is being deliberately denied to the Scheduled Caste students. I do not know whether this is due to the paucity of funds. If it is, I will request the hon. Minister of Education with folded hands to provide the necessary

funds to the West Bengal Government so that education may be made free for the Scheduled Caste students in West Bengal atleast upto the secondary stage. Sir, I once again support the demands of the Ministry and with that Sir, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri H. M. Patel.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must begin by congratulating the last two speakers. My own regret is that the last speaker did not speak in English. But, they certainly said great many home truths in a very straightforward and forthright language.

My request to the Minister for Education would be this. He might consider presenting his report in a somewhat different manner. I would have expected his report to tell me something about what, he thinks, he has achieved in the course of a year in respect of educational achievements as against the targets and objectives that he might have set for himself. For instance, when he talks of higher education, there is no mention about Kothari Commission report. That report was submitted six years ago. I think that one would have reasonably expected him to say how much of it, how many of their recommendations have been implemented or rejected and how many of them are under consideration. And what is the situation in regard to the Kothari Commission Report? Is it that that Commission was appointed only in order that his Report should be kept in a pigeon-hole or was there some other objective behind it. We should really do something to our education. Before Independence, we used to keep on saying that our educational system was bad; it was only designed to make Clerks and so and so forth. One, therefore, rightly expected that after Independence, there would be radical change in the system. That seemed to be the intention why several very learned Com-

missions had been appointed. They submitted their reports. But, it seems to me that we have continued with the same system without any significant change in it—whether it be the higher education, secondary education or anything else.

In regard to Secondary education, we are still talking about 10+2+3. The Report refers to a Committee of Chief Ministers and it says that they have now accepted the 10+2 formula. Education Ministry hopes that they will come forward and implement it with some degree of expedition.

What grounds does the minister have for expecting that they will really implement this decision with any degree of speed? I have grave doubts. I am sure he realises that the implications of this particular decision, however good and desirable it may be, are that it will mean very considerable financial burdens upon the State Governments and many State Governments may well hesitate to go forward with it, unless the Central Government is going to come to their assistance. As my friend Mr. Samar Guha said, already in Bengal they are thinking of junior and intermediate colleges. That is the direction in which certain other States are also thinking purely for financial reasons and not for educational reasons, because it will be almost impossible for the existing secondary schools to provide the facilities necessary for the 11th class requirements.

When I said the report is not presented in the way in which it should be, I had only this in mind that I would have expected the report really to tell us much more about the achievements towards the policy objectives that the ministry has set for itself. Only then can we be in a position to applaud its achievements or deride it for failure to achieve those objectives. I find it very difficult indeed to understand, for instance, what is the attitude and

approach of the ministry is regard to primary education. It says, as required in the Constitution's directive compulsory primary education is our objective. But how will you achieve it? If you look at the primary schools in almost any States, a vast majority of them scarcely deserve the name of a school. More often than not, one teacher is required to teach more than one class. What kind of education are we seeking to impart through these schools? Is it not generally conceded that primary education is the very foundation of education? Should these primary schools, therefore, not be established so that they are much more satisfactory? Should the number of teachers provided not be adequate? Should they also not be of a calibre that would enable them to impart the kind of teaching that should be imparted at that stage?

You would say, it is not the Central Government's responsibility. Undoubtedly, education is one of these subjects in regard to which all the criticisms made in this House today could be answered by the minister by one simple remark that much of this is the responsibility of the State Governments and I am not answerable for it. But why should you not make yourself answerable for it? If you cannot make yourself answerable for it, it seems to me that we might as well forget that we shall ever achieve any real progress in education in this country. There has to be a certain degree of central direction in the matter of education at all levels. Therefore, I have often felt and I am quite convinced that education should be made a concurrent subject. It is about time this was given serious consideration because unless that is done, it seems to me that the Ministry of Education will not be able to ensure, even if it were so minded and most earnest, that the State Governments carry out and implement the most desirable of the objectives in the manner in which they should be implemented.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

I would only refer to one further point, and that is with regard to National Social Service, National Sports' Organisation and the NCC. These three are very important for our young students, young men and women. Now two organisations are looking after them. While the Defence Ministry looks after the NCC the National Social Service and the National Sports' Organisation come under the Ministry of Education. In the same campus you have two separate organisations and quite often it leads to unhealthy competition. It would be far better if the three organisations were run in a co-ordinated manner and, if possible, run under one organisation, under one supervision. This, I think, is a suggestion which merits serious consideration.

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI (Varanasi): Sir, I too want to join hands with those who want a complete revolution in our education system. No doubt, the whole system has completely collapsed. Beginning from the examination system, the whole scheme of studies and education has gone down from stage to stage and something radical needs to be done. From this point of view, I do not think we have a ready-made scheme to replace the existing one. We can only suggest that a study be made by competent people, particularly of those countries which have developed education of their own, independently, like China, Russia, Germany, Japan and Iran. We should not model our system, as we have been doing so long, only on the Western countries, big countries like America and England. We should look to other places where they have had to face conditions and situations similar to ours in modern times. I think some such study should be undertaken. Whether it is made by a committee or otherwise it is for the Ministry to decide.

Then, I have complaints regarding non-implementation. For instance, last year a very beautiful scheme was formulated by the Education

Minister in which he tried, and I think successfully so far as the scheme went, to reconcile our limited resources to our recruitment policy. His principle was that if we cannot admit everybody, we should admit only those who are selected on the basis of talent, rather than on the basis of the fact that they can pay for their education. The deficiency of payment can be made up by liberal scholarships. This was a very good scheme, a very beautiful scheme, which went towards providing equal opportunities and usher in socialism. We heard about this scheme last year. Till this year we have seen nothing of implementation on those lines. We have been doing something on these lines during the recent past too, but that is not the point. The point is that since the Education Minister formulated the scheme, nothing has been done further.

I will limit myself to that aspect of education which has relevance to national integration. I think education is the most important field of integration. It is here that the intellectual integration is first made, which is later carried out into practice. Our troubles in the field of national integration began not recently but as early as in ancient India. It is then that we separated our three religions Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism into different lines and relegated them to three languages, that is, Sanskrit for Hinduism, Prakrit for Jainism and Pali for Buddhism. This was a sort of disintegration that we were working for in those early classical days.

Now, we know the results. The Education Minister being a great historian knows how we have lost by the trifurcation of these systems. Many progressive elements which would have held our country in good stead have been lost to us. Many opportunities of progress have been lost to us because of antiquated ideas dominating the field because they had no challenge from any other stream. The streams were three but we divi-

ded into separate channels. We shut our eyes to each other and rather became hostile to each other.

It is very necessary, I feel, that at least one institute in Delhi on a very high level should be established where the study of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit, that is, the study of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism could be made together, not only together in the sense of being within the same walls but in a very integrated way. This is the point.

Now, coming to recent days, we know there is a lot of talk about majority character of education and minority character of education. This is again a process of disintegration. From this, the feeling comes that our educational system has not been thoroughly secularised. Otherwise, there is no relevance in the criés of majority character of education and minority character of education. These questions begin only when we are not working on a firm secular base in our education. I think, a study should be made either through a Committee or otherwise as the Ministry thinks fit as to how to secularise our education completely so that these questions do not arise.

Coming to the Banaras University, in this context, I would say, the Banaras University is in a very difficult situation. I, coming from Banaras itself, know the intricacies of the problem. It is no use running down one side or another. So long as we do not approach the fundamentals of our educational policy, we should give all support, complete support, to the Vice-Chancellor because the Vice-Chancellor is a secular man, a thoroughly good man and a very competent man. Give all the powers to him. It would help, I think, if some Parliamentary Committee is sent to Banaras to help the Vice-Chancellor in his understanding and in his execution of the policies there and also to inform this august House about the true state of affairs there.

Another field of national integration is the emotional field, that is, the cultural field. As this Ministry also covers the field of culture, I would point out only one flaw in its working so far as culture is concerned. The Education Minister is a great historian and he knows that in the field of art, whenever some alien people, foreigners, settled down in our country, they brought their own style of art to this country and tried to integrate their art with the art of this country. In several stages, not all at once, they succeeded completely in producing new beautiful forms which really added the beauty of one form to the other.

This is the way how a composite culture develops. It is not by keeping ourselves in separate compartments, not by keeping our creations in separate varieties. We are talking of varieties all the time. Some of these varieties are so obnoxious and so offensive that they better go. But the fact is that we tolerate all those varieties under the assumption that there is underlying these a very beautiful unity. But looking closely at the point of unity, we hardly discover any unity except in the geographical sense.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Hippy culture.

SHRI RAJA RAM SHASTRI: This is all Hippy culture. This is all a museum sort of unity. I do not find any unity. Unity should rather develop in the field of emotions, in the field of art, in the field of education, in the field of work, in the field of action. Calling oneself by separate caste names, wearing separate types of turbans, eating separate types of food, observing separate types of days, all these varieties do not help in creating the beauty of unity. Unity should be free from these disunities. This unity can be developed in a deliberate way, if our academies and our cultural councils take the problem in right earnest.

[Shri Raja Rav Shastri]

The last field of national integration is social welfare. It is in social welfare that you put your integral theories into practice. In social integration, there is the question of social justice. Without social justice, there cannot be practical integration. Emotional integration, you get culture; intellectual integration, you get education, but without bringing this feeling of integration and the idea of integration, into practice in the social field, you cannot be really integrating the various divisive forces in the country. There should be the assurance of social justice. Social justice is a big thing. Social welfare is only the first step to social justice. Social justice has many forms, developed forms, but social welfare is just the first step, the very beginning of social justice. Unless this is looked after it is very difficult to say that we are an integrated people. If a person has no security against starvation, if he feels utterly lost in old age or when unemployed, he is absolutely reduced to a street beggar; in these conditions how can he feel and accept his responsibility in the development and growth of the country? There is a complaint against the common man, that he does not co-operate in implementing the plan. How can the common man co-operate when he is suffering from these disabilities? So, I would insist that social security must be taken in hand by the Ministry in right earnest. A committee should be constituted to go into the whole matter, and some scheme should be evolved. I do not say that there should be, immediately, a scheme like the Beveridge Plan in England, but something according to our own conditions, according to our resources. After studying the social security schemes in other countries, big and small, we should be able to come to something which gives us some security, at least so far as the resources permit.

These are the points I wanted to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Savitri Shyam.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, when the Demands for Grants of the Education Ministry are being discussed here, we are alarmed to hear that the Aligarh Muslim University has been closed down this noon for an indefinite period. It is a very serious matter because that institution has a character of its own, the minority culture is deeply involved. We want the Government to give us a statement right now. It is a very serious matter. They cannot impart education, but they are shutting down Universities often universities of this type of character.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Actually, at Aligarh Muslim University, there was no incident, no tension, nothing of that sort. It is a shameful thing that it has been closed down..... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: This matter was raised before—I am told. The Minister has not made any statement. He may make, but just now we cannot compel the Minister to make a statement when he has nothing (Interruptions) There is a compulsion of discipline also. That, of course; we have to compel.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We take it that the Minister declines to give a statement. You have been good enough not to apply compulsion. We appreciate that. *Suo motu* should be not make a statement? The House is concerned and agitated over this.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): My distinguished friend, as usual, is absent for most of the time from the House and then raises a problem. My colleague, the Deputy Minister, gave this information to the House and also stated that in the winding up reply,

I shall be dealing with this question at some length. This he has already said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad to hear that, but your remarks, perhaps, are not quite kind.

श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय, आप ने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए आप को हार्दिक धन्यवाद ।

इस से पहले कि मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर आपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करूँ, मैं सब से पहले प्र०० नूरुल हसन साहब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ कि वह आजाद भारत के पहले शिक्षा मंत्री हैं जिन के मुह से यह बात निकली कि हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए । हम महसूस करते हैं कि जब से हम आजाद हुए हैं, हमारी शिक्षा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि बड़ोतरी हुई है—हर तरफ बड़ोतरी हुई है, स्कूलों की संख्या में, शिक्षकों की संख्या में, पढ़ने वालों की संख्या में, लेकिन एक स्वतंत्र देश में जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा होती है, उस के अनुरूप हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है । आखिर हिन्दुस्तान केवल नदी पहाड़ों या कारखानों का ही देश नहीं है । वह इन्सानों का देश है और उस तरफ जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया गया है ।

प्रोफेसर साहब ने, जो स्वयं एक शिक्षा के विशारद और पंडित हैं, यह एहसास किया है कि हमारी शिक्षा में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए । यह पहला कदम है, जो उन्होंने सोचा है और वह अवश्य होगा । मैं मांग करती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा का प्रोडक्टिविटी से क्या नाता है, यह साफ साफ होना चाहिए । समाज बादी सामाज में उस बच्चे की क्या भूमिका है जो आज स्कूल में बपड़ रहा है, यह साफ साफ हो जाना चाहिए ।

आज हमारे देश में विश्वविद्यालयों की कमी नहीं है । लेकिन वे विश्वविद्यालय राजनीति के अखाड़े बने हुए हैं । मुझ से पहले कई वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में क्या हो रहा है, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की क्या दृष्टा है । आज भी बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में जनसंघ की शाखायें लगती हैं । आज भी वह बिल्डिंग आर० एस० एस० के हाथ में है, जिस का उपयोग किसी अच्छे काम में होना चाहिए था । प्र०० नूरुल हसन साहब एक सैकुलर स्टेट के सिटिजन है और एक सैकुलर स्टेट की गवर्नरेंट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं । मेरी मांग है कि वह साहसपूर्वक सब सम्प्रदाय सम्बन्धी नामनक्लेचर को मिटा दें, चाहे वह नाम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में हो और चाहे अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में हो । अगर वह इस का प्रयास करेंगे, तो जनता उन का साथ देगी और भारत के इतिहास में उन का नाम अमर होगा । यह मेरी एक मांग है और मेरा यह निवेदन है । इस के ऊपर आप अपना एक सक्त कदम उठाइए ।

मुझ से पहले और लोगों ने भी इस पर प्रकाश डाला है और मैं भी कहना चाहती हूँ, इस से पहले साल जब मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय पर बोली थी तो आपके यही आफिसर्स से ये इस गैलरी में जो आज भी बैठे हैं और मैं ने यह बात कही थी कि पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के जरिए निससन्देह हमारी बहुत बड़ोतरी हुई, उसी तरह से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी हुई । लेकिन जितनी डिस्पैरिटी, जितनी भिजता शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में साफ साफ दिखाई देती है और दूर से दिखाई देती है उतनी दूसरे क्षेत्रों में दिखाई नहीं देती । मैं बिल्ड भी नहीं हूँ परन्तु स्कूलों के लेकिन मैं कहना यह चाहती हूँ कि जितना इन पब्लिक स्कूलों ने एक भिजता का बातावरण एक्सप्लायटेशन और शोषण खड़ा किया है उतना और किसी क्षेत्र में देखने से नहीं आता है । मैं साहस के साथ में मिसाल दे कर कहना चाहती हूँ कि माडन स्कूल दिल्ली का है जिस में बड़े बड़े लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, इन आफिसर्स

[प्रान्ती सावित्री श्याम]

के बच्चे भी पढ़ते हैं जो गैलरी में बैठे हैं और यहां के लोगों के भी बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, जितना पश्चात और जितना शोषण इस स्कूल में है उतना मुझे बहुत कम देखने को मिला है और भी बड़े शहरों के बहुत से स्कूल मैंने देखे हैं। कैपिटेन फीस के नाम से दस दस हजार पांच पांच हजार और दोस बीस हजार रुपया इकट्ठा कर लिया जाता है और किस का दाखिला वहां किया जाता है यह देखने को चीज है। आप ने बड़े बड़े कामों के लिए बड़े बड़े कमीशन बिठाए कहीं मुदालियर कमीशन, कहीं राधाकृष्णन कमीशन। तो मेरवानी करके इन पब्लिक स्कूलों के लिए भी एक कमीशन बिठाइए जिससे कि आप को पता चले कि किस किस तरह का यहां शोषण है और किस किस तरह का यहां शोषण है और किस किस तरह का काम है। मैं पढ़ाई के लिए नहीं कहती कि पढ़ाई अच्छी नहीं होती। जरूर अच्छी होती होगी। लेकिन किस कीमत पर? देश के दो प्रतिशत बच्चे तो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं 98 प्रतिशत बच्चे उन स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं जिनकी छतें टपकती रहती हैं। 300 स्कूल हमारे यहां ऐसे हैं जिन पर इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री फैक एंथनी जी की मोनोपली है जिस के हिसाब किताब को, जिस के प्रबन्ध को कोई देख नहीं सकता। उस में चर्च भी है, आर्फनेजर्ज भी हैं और उस की आड़ में लालों और करोड़ों की एड जो बाहर से आ रही है उस का कोई अम्माजा आप को नहीं है। बैसे तो मैं भी जानती हूं कि गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया के नियमों के अधिकार बिना सरकार की जानकारी के कोई भी ग्रान्ट नहीं आ सकती। लेकिन उस में वह आ रही है। तो इस कार्मिक्यलाइजेशन को, इस एक्सप्लायटेशन को आप किस तरह खं रोकेंगे, यह आप को सोचना है। दो प्रतिशत बच्चों के लिए 98 प्रतिशत बच्चों की आहूति मत दीजिए यह मेरी आप से मांग है।

इसी सदन में सन 1968 में एक धोषणा हुई थी सरकार की तरफ से नेशनल पालिसी आन एजुकेशन की। उस के बाद ये विचार

भी हुआ था कि हम कामन स्कूल खोलेंगे, नेवरहुड स्कूल खोलेंगे और हर एक ब्लाक के अंदर उस की स्थापना होगी। प्रोफेसर नरूल हसन साहब ने भी एक बार एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया था। तो मैं उन से जानना चाहूंगी कि कितने कामन स्कूल और कितने नेवरहुड स्कूलों की स्थापना अब तक की है? उन की यह व्योषणा थी 1968 की जो मैं पढ़ना चाहती हूं।

"To promote social cohesion and national integration the Common School System as recommended by the Education Commission should be adopted. Efforts should be made to improve the standard of education in general schools. All special schools like Public Schools should be required to admit students on the basis of merit and also to provide a prescribed proportion of free-studentships to prevent segregation of social classes."

इस की धोषणा सन 1968 में हुई थी और आज सन 1973 है। इस की धोषणा आप ने भी की और इसी सदन में की। इस लिए मैं मांग करती हूं कि आप इस का भी जवाब दे कि कितने स्कूलों की स्थापना अब तक की गई है।

एक बात और कह देना चाहती हूं। जब किसी भी चीज में सरकारी रुपया खर्च करते हैं, किसी कारबाने में करें, किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर में करें तो पांच छः महीने बाद या साल बाद आशा करते हैं और देखते हैं कि कितनी उस में से उत्पादकता हुई? मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या शिक्षा के उपर भी खर्च करने के बाद आप यह देखते हैं कि कितनी इससे उत्पत्ति हुई। मैं धन के संबंध में उत्पत्ति नहीं कह रही हूं। कोई कार्मिक्यल बात में नहीं कह रही हूं। लेकिन काम कितना हुआ है इस बात के लिए मैं कहती हूं, क्या आप इस बात को जानें की कोशिश करते हैं? मैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के आधार पर जिस की कि

इस सदन में बहुत नहीं होती यद्यपि होनी चाहिए उसके ग्राम्यार पर दो तीन मिसाल देती हैं कि कितना शिक्षा के अंदर पैसे का दुरुपयोग है? रुरल इंस्टीट्यूट्स जो 13 हैं हिन्दुस्तान में, उन को अभी अभी कुछ पैसा दिया गया है। उस में कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन उन रुरल इंस्टीट्यूट्स के अंदर जिन की कई साल पहले स्थापना हुई थी, अब तक जो हम ने देखा तो जितने उन की कैपेसिटी थी वह सब खाली रही। 1969-70 में 473 की कैपेसिटी खाली थी और 70-71 में 400 की कैपेसिटी खाली रही। क्या इस तरह से पैसे का दुरुपयोग नहीं हुआ? या तो यह हो सकता है कि उस जगह की ग्रामीण अर्थ व्यवस्था क्या है उस के साथ उन बच्चों का अथवा उन इंस्टीट्यूट का कोई वास्ता नहीं या जिस से वहां उन्होंने दाखिला नहीं पाया और इसलिए वह खाली रहे। परकंपिटा उस का एक्सपेडीचर पड़ा। लेकिन टीचर और टाट के अंदर जो एक रेशियो होना चाहिए उस में अंतर आया।

इसी तरह से दूसरी मिसाल में देना चाहती है। इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ टेक्नोलॉजी जिस की स्थापना के महत्व को सब समझते हैं कि वडे वडे टेक्नोफैट और इंजीनियरिंग इस में से हम पैदा करें, इन की स्थापना का मह उद्देश्य है और उन्होंने काम भी अच्छा किया है। टेक्नोलॉजी के अंदर और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स के अंदर जो चमत्कार भाज है वह वहां के किसानियों का है, उसके लिए हमें गौरव है। लेकिन अकेले आई टी आई दिल्ली के अंदर 300 विद्यार्थी ऐसे पढ़ते हैं जो कुछ पिछले साल भी निकले हैं और कुछ इस साल भी निकल रहे हैं वह मैट्रिटिक्स के अंदर फिजिक्स के अंदर और कैमिस्ट्री के अंदर गेच्युएट्स हैं। तो दिल्ली के अंदर यह आई आई टी इसलिए नहीं बनी कि वह साधारण गेच्युएट तैयार करे चाहे वह साइंस के हों या सोशल साइंस के हों सोशल साइंस की भी एक बांच वहां बन गई है। तो ये जो इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं इन को आप सुधारने का प्रयत्न कीजिए।

इनका जो लक्ष्य है, जो महत्व है, और इनका जो परपरा है कि अच्छे साइट्स, अच्छे टैक्नोलॉजिस्ट्स और टैक्नोक्रेट्स पैदा करें, उस की पूर्ति होनी चाहिए। इन का यह काम नहीं है कि सिम्पल गेच्युएट्स बनाए। इस के लिए और बहुत से कालेज और सकूल्स हिन्दुस्तान भर में हैं जो इन की फैक्ट्री बने हुए हैं।

एक दूसरी मिसाल में और देती हैं। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी को एक हिस्टारिकल ग्रामर आफ हिन्दी लैखेजेज लिखावाने के लिए साढ़े तीन लाख रुपया सन 1959 में दिया गया। वह रुपया खत्म हो गया, उस का हिसाब नहीं किया नहीं मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है और मिसाल दे कर मैं कह रही हूँ कि शिक्षा के नाम पर जितना रुपया खर्च हो रहा है वह कहा खर्च हो रहा है इस की किसी को जानकारी नहीं और इस में बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी यूं जी सी की है क्यों कि बहुत सा रुपया उसके माइदाम से जाता है। अभी प्रोफेसर कोठारी जो उसके अध्यक्ष वे रिटर्नर हुए हैं, वडे योग्य व्यक्ति थे, मैं ने उन से भी कह या कि आप जहां रुपया देते हैं उस के लिए आप एक उंडेबल हैं पार्लियामेंट को। आप इस बात को देखें कि वह रुपया कहां जाता है, उस का हिसाब किया पार्लियामेंट को बताएं।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और पब्लिक अंडरटेक्स कमेटीज जो सिफारिशें करती हैं आप के माफिसर लोग लीप्रोत कर उनका जवाब भेज देते हैं। मैं चाहूंगी कि आप इसको पोलिटिकल लेवल पर देखें कि कहां उसमें कमी है।

17.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के अन्दर हजारों ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के हर कोने में हैं, जो वडे लिपिवस्ट हैं, शायर हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में वे जेल नहीं गए फांसी के तख्ते पर नहीं लटके, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने इल्म से इस मुल्क की बहुत खिदमत की

[श्रीमती सावोद्री श्याम]

है। ऐसे लोग हर भाषा के अन्दर भौजूद हैं—हिन्दी, उड़िया, कारसी, तेलगू, मलयालम, सभी भाषाओं में हैं। पचासों वर्षों से सेवा करने के बाद आज उनके पास खाने के लिये रोटी भी नहीं है, ठिकाना भी नहीं है। मैंने आपके बजट को देखा लेकिन ऐसे व्यक्तियों के लिये आपके बजट में कहीं भी कोई प्रावीजन मुझे नहीं मिला। हिन्दुस्तान के उन लोगों के लिये, जिन्होंने अपने गीतों से आजादी की लड़ाई में जान फूंकी, जिन्होंने अपने गीतों को स्वयं गाया और दूसरों से गवाया, जाहे देवबन्द का स्कूल हो, बनारस हो या साउथ का एक बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय हो, मैं उनके लिये मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगी कि वह अवश्य प्रावीजन करें। उन लोगों ने बतनके लिये बहुत कुछ किया है, अब उनका बुढ़ापा आसानी से और इज्जत से कट सके।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I stand up to take part in the discussions on the demands of Ministry of Education I cannot but say that we have complete dis-satisfaction about the working of the Education Ministry. You know, today educational standards are deteriorating. We find a lot of unrest amongst the student population of the country and that is due to basic defect in the whole of education system which is causing frustration among the students today. Our education system does not suit to Indian conditions. Actually, we are copying the same education system that was made prevalent by the British Government when India was a slave country just to produce clerks. Therefore, the education system today is nothing but an education system that is not suited to the conditions of the country. We should have an education system that is job-oriented by which our younger generation is able to raise their standard in future life and face the realities of life with confidence.

One fact to which I want to draw the attention of the Education Minis-

ter is about the most shocking and disturbing situation that is prevailing at the Aligarh Muslim University to day. We have got the news this afternoon that Aligarh Muslim University has been ordered to be closed by the Vice Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. As far as I know there was no reason to do as there was no incident and tension in the university at all.

Just yesterday, our respected colleague Mr. Viswanathan happened to be at the Aligarh Muslim University and has just returned this morning from there. He told me that he was attending a Mushaira last night at the Aligarh Muslim University and the situation there was peaceful. Suddenly, I am told this morning there was a order that Aligarh Muslim University should be closed down. Now what is happening there? I am told that police and PAC is standing by and forcing the students to get out of the campus. Sometime back Aligarh Muslim University was made a concentration of the police force inside the campus. How is it possible for thousands and thousands of students who are just going to sit for the examination to vacate and get away and thus destroy their future academic career and future life as citizens of this country. This is a very very disturbing situation that has taken place at the Aligarh Muslim University.

I will not deal at length with the circumstances which have led to such a situation. I will only say that we suspect that this is the culmination of the process by which the authorities are conspiring to destroy this citadel of Muslim culture and learning and shining example of secularism in this country.

Members have said here while taking part in this discussion that there should not be any majority character or minority character as far as education is concerned. But this is against existing facts. When minori-

ties are there in this country, they will also have their educational institutions. The Constitution has very clearly given them a right to establish, administer and manage their own educational institutions.

You are well aware that whenever we have had foreign dignitaries visiting this country, be it President Nasser of Egypt, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia or President Soekarno of Indonesia, they were all taken to Aligarh Muslim University to show them this shining example of secularism in this country. To say today that this is against secularism is something that denies the very facts in accordance with which the authorities were acting so far.

You are aware that there has been disturbing development and serious designs against Aligarh Muslim University right from 1965, when because of some incident, the University's Court and Council were abolished and by an Ordinance the entire administration of the University was taken over. Later by an Act, the Central Government took full control of the University through a nominated Court and Council. Ever since then, there has been a consistent demand on behalf of the community to see that the minority character and democratic character of the institution should be retained, safeguarded and protected. This demand has been put forth from every corner of the country.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Are we discussing demands of Education or Aligarh Muslim University only? Secondly, how do secularism and minority character go together?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I do not yield. We are having a discussion. Secular character means and the Constitution means that there should be protection to minorities when minorities exist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is specific. You may refer to matter which may have taken place here

and there. At the same time by dilating upon them and taking your entire time on it, you are wasting your time because you may have very important suggestions to make as far as education is concerned which you may not have the time to make.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: When I knew about these facts about the situation existing in the University, I just thought of raising the issue here at this time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have another opportunity.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Aligarh Muslim University issue is part and parcel of our educational system. It is a central university and hence the entire responsibility lies with the Education Ministry of the Government of India. Nobody can shut out the discussion of Aligarh Muslim University here.

May I say that Aligarh has produced some of the greatest sons of the country? People like Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Maulana Hazrat Mohani and Raja Mahendra Pratap have all been the products of Aligarh Muslim University. These are facts. There is no question of national or anti-national in this. I am talking of facts.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Why do you want to destroy that character?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We do not want to destroy it. On the other hand, we desire to safeguard such a character. This great University has produced some of the great sons of this country. We have done great service to the country.

DR. KAILAS: We are worried about the future, not the past. Talk of the future. Think of what our grand children will say about us.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Yes, we are also worried about the future of Aligarh Muslim University. We want that the minority and democratic character of the institution should be protected and continued.

You may ask what is the minority character? We do not shut out the gates of the university to anybody. Everybody should be there. All the communities should come there to get educated and enlightened, but again, this university has got a peculiar character. The Aligarh Muslim University was established by the Muslims for their own benefit. It was the Muslims themselves who contributed large sums of money, made endowments and constructed buildings, and thus requested the then Government of the country in 1920 to establish a university for the benefit of the Muslim community for their educational development. Even now, most of the Muslims in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country are a backward community, and therefore they should be helped to come up. (Interruption). I want every backward community to come up. Every backward community should be given the opportunity to progress. That does not mean that because some community is not given adequate opportunity to progress, the Muslims also should not be given this opportunity. I do not say that the Muslim community alone should be given educational facilities to progress. I say that all the backward communities should be given equal and adequate facilities to improve themselves.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You say that it was established by the Muslims, for the Muslims and of the Muslims. Is that your concept of your secularism?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I have already said what I understand about secularism. I am talking about the establishment of the university by the Muslims themselves. They

gave the funds; they gave the endowment, and the buildings, and it was established for their benefit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are non-Muslims also.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I admit still there are non-Muslims there. As far as the medical college and the engineering college are concerned, the proportion is 30 per cent Muslims and 70 per cent non-Muslims; and as far as the other departments of university are concerned, it is 60 per cent Muslims and 40 per cent non-Muslims, today.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why don't you get representation in the Governing Body? Why don't you accept that? That is more democratic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, please. We are going on a wrong direction. Just a minute. Please sit down. The subject before us is education; you are confining yourself only to take Aligarh Muslim University. Your time is up and I will have to call upon you to end your speech, and then, I am afraid that, in spite of your experience, the House will be deprived of many good suggestions that you may like to give. That is why I request you to confine yourself to education.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I am speaking on education, and the Aligarh Muslim University is part of the subject of education. So, it does not mean that I should exclude it when discussing education. When our friends get time they can speak instead of interrupting me now. (Interruptions). We can have the benefit of your wisdom also. I am not denying all this.

Now, even when the Chatterjee Commission was there, which went into the question of the Aligarh Muslim University, it suggested that there should be 65 per cent Muslims and 35 per cent non-Muslims in the university. That Commission itself

recommended this sort of proportion as far as the Muslims and the non-Muslim students in the university are concerned. All these facts are there. Now, why are we against the present policy? We say that not only is the minority character, but the democratic character of the university also is completely destroyed. That is what we say. An Aligarh Muslim University Bill was introduced in 1970 in the Rajya Sabha; it was withdrawn. That Bill was much better than the Bill which was introduced in 1972. This Bill we expected will be an improvement on the 1970 Bill. But instead Bill of 1972 was much worse. It went against the autonomy; the democratic character of the university was destroyed. This sort of Bill is being opposed today also by the Delhi and the Banaras Hindu Universities because it has no democratic character at all. The university's autonomy has been completely destroyed. All the powers have been given to the Vice-Chancellor, and Court and the Council is a completely nominated court and council. We want that this should be scrapped. We want that there should be a properly constituted court and council wherein we can have representatives of the minorities and others also with powers to administer the university. There should be effective minority representation, because, when we make a demand of minority character, we desire that the effective majority in the Court and Council should be of Muslims. When we say minority character, it also means that effective control should be in the hands of the true representatives of Muslim community.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, you say that the communal character should be maintained.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: No, I say that the minority character should be retained. There is no communalism here. So far as minorities are there, we have got our rights also.

We have to keep our identity. That is why we thought that we must have

effective control in the administration of the University and the Muslim majority should be reflected there. This is what we have been demanding, and this is nothing that is against the Constitution. Throughout the country there have been agitations against this Bill. We demand that this Act should be withdrawn immediately and the *status quo* should be established, which means the bringing back of the 1951 Act. A new Bill should be brought based on the recommendations of the Beg Committee, which will fulfil the aspirations of the Muslim minority, and passed. This is what we are asking. Instead of that to have police raj in the university, shut down the University, ask the students to get out, destroy the career of the students and disturb the academic atmosphere in the University is not a wise step. The Government of India, which says that it is democratic and which says that it is a secular Government, should do this to improve the conditions of the student population in this country.

श्री अनंत प्रसाद बूतिया (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा से उपर बहुत से लोग बोल रहे हैं लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इसके सिस्टम पर बोलूँगा। भारतीय शिक्षा पद्धति में लाड़ विलमडन के जमाने से परिवर्तन की आवाज आती रही है और यह परिवर्तन अगर कहीं थोड़ा सा हुआ भी तो उसका बहुत ढिढोरा पीटा गया और इतना रंग चढ़ाकर कहा गया। जिसका कोई हिसाब नहीं। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद सभी राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने और बड़े बड़े एजूकेशनस्टिस्ट्स ने यह कहा कि शिक्षा पद्धति में समाज तथा समय की आवश्यकतानुसार परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। उसके लिए पूरे देश में कमीशन्स बिठाये गए, उसकी मीटिंग्ज की गई और उस पर लाखों रुपए लार्च किए गए परन्तु उसका परिणाम कुछ भी नहीं निकला। उसका इम्लीमेन्टेशन भी नहीं हुआ और न शिक्षा के ढांचे में कोई पर्याप्त परिवर्तन हुआ जबकि पूरा देश आपके मातृहत था, पूरा शासन-तंत्र आपके घंडर में था। यह एक बड़ी भारी

[श्री अनंत प्रसाद छूसिया]

दुर्भाग्य की बात थी। इसका कारण क्या है कि जब पूरा देश एक स्वर से यह चाहता था कि शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन हो, शिक्षा के द्वारा देश की उन्नति हो लेकिन वह नहीं हो सका जबकि पूरा देश आपके साथ था। उसमें कौन सी कठिनाई आई और वह क्यों नहीं पूरा हुआ? मेरे ख्याल में इसका एक ही जवाब है और वह यह है कि गवर्नेंट ने कोई कारणर कदम नहीं उठाया। उसके साथ साथ यह की व्यूरोकेंसी और धनिक वर्ग तथा सामन्तवादी हमेशा जनशिक्षा के विरोधी रहे हैं, वह इसकी आड़ में बढ़े रहे हैं। वे लोग कभी भी यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि वहां की शिक्षा जनशिक्षा हो, वह सामाजिक शिक्षा के अनुरूप हो जिससे देश की उन्नति हो व्योकि इसमें उसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ है। लाभ यह है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में उनको बड़ी से बड़ी जगह मिल जाती है। कल-कारखाने चलाने के लिए उनको मौका मिलता है और व्यापार की बहुत सी सुविधायें उनको मिलती हैं। इससे उनको अपार धन इकट्ठा करने में बहुत साधन मिल जाते हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो मोजूदा तालीम है उससे इस देश की उन्नति कभी भी नहीं होगी चाहे आप कुछ भी करें।

जब तक इस तालीम को आप प्रोडक्टिव नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक देश की हालत सुधरेगी नहीं। और जो वर्तमान शिक्षा चल रही है इसको तो मेरे ख्याल से बरसाती बाढ़ का पानी ही कहना उपयुक्त होगा जिस को न पीजिये तो प्यास बढ़ती नहीं है और अगर पीजिये तो जुखाम और बुखार हो जायगा। अगर इस तालीम को समाज के आवश्यकता के अनुरूप नहीं बनाया गया तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि भवंतर बेकारी होगी और इसके साथ नेशनल इंटरिटी और कंटनिटी विल्कुल नाम भाव को रह जायगी तथा देश में बड़ी भारी बेचैनी सी आयेगी। माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इसको नोट करें, इसकी शुरूआत अभी से हो चुकी है और आगे वाली पीढ़ी इस गलती को कभी माफ नहीं करेंगी।

अब मैं अमरीका और जापान की शिक्षा पद्धति के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। अमरीका में भी, जैसी इस बहुत वर्तमान शिक्षा हमारे भारतवर्ष में है, जब यूरोप से सभी देशों के लोग गये थे वहां पर भी इसी तरह की शिक्षा थी। परन्तु बीसवीं शताब्दी के अरम्भ में उन लोगों ने देखा कि इससे हमारी आर्थिक समस्या हल नहीं हो पा रही है तो बीसवीं शताब्दी के अरम्भ में उन लोगों ने लैंड ग्रान्ट्स एक्ट पास किया और उस ने अनुसार बड़े बड़े फार्म तैयार कराये गये। हर एक सदस्य की कॉस्टीट्यून्सी में इन फार्मों पर साइंस, एंगीकल्चर, पोल्टी और दूसरी किस्म की जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, सब पर वहां व्यावहारिक ट्रैनिंग दी जाती थी और जो सामुदायिक विकास केन्द्र होते थे उनमें वह काम करते थे। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि सभी लोगों में बड़ी अच्छी तरकी दुई और देश समृद्ध हो जाय।

अब मैं पहोंची देश, जापान का भी जिक कर देना चाहता हूं। यहां की शिक्षा तो अमरीका से भी बहुत ज्यादा अच्छी है, और वहां की शिक्षा का ही परिणाम यह है कि वहां पर अनु-शासन और श्रम के विषय में इतनी मान्यता है कि ईश्वर की पूजा से भी बड़कर इस चीज की मान्यता दी जाती है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि संसार में जितने जहाज बनते हैं उसके आधे जापान में बन रहे हैं। मोटर कार, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, मशीनरीज, सभी चीजें जापान यूरोप के बहुत से देशों, और अमरीका तक से आगे बह गया है, जिसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जापान से एक प्रतिस्पर्धा हो गयी है तमाम इंडस्ट्रियल कन्ट्रीज की हमारा वह देश है जहां कि आदमी अपने देश में जब आते हैं तो आपकी बड़ी इच्छत करते हैं और आपकी मातृभूमि के आगे सर झुकाते हैं।

एक चीज में भावा की पोलिसी परभी कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी लैंगेज और पोलिसी कितनी बलत रही है। इस देश में भावा के ऊपर कितने झगड़े हुए हैं जो मायद ही किसी देश में इतने हुए हों जितने कि यहां। यहां पर खून

खराबियां भी हुईं। फिर महोदय आपने कुछ जगहों पर संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटीज खोलीं। समार में क्या कहीं किसी मूल्क में संस्कृत बोली जाती है? कहीं भी नहीं। लेकिन फिर भी आपने संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों को ग्रान्ट दी। इसके साथ उन संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटीज में क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि कितने मुसलमान हैं, कितने हरिजन हैं तथा दूसरी जातियों के हैं? क्या आपने पाली, प्राकृत और फारसी भाषाओं को भी ऐसा ही दर्जा दिया जो कि संस्कृत को दिया? नहीं दिया। इससे सावित होता है कि आपकी भाषा पौलिसी अनवाहेस्ट नहीं है।

आपने कल्चर के नाम पर कुछ ग्रान्ट कुछ किताबों के प्रचार के लिये दी थी, लेकिन क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि गुरु नानक और संत कबीर के उपदेशों और उनके साहित्य के विषय में क्या किया? कुछ नहीं किया। कबीर और नानक ऐसे संत थे कि जिस समाज में पैदा हुए उसी में रहे और ऐसे उपदेश इहोने लोगों को दिये कि हिन्दू इनको अपना समझते थे, मुसलमान अपना समझते थे और असूत इन्हें अपना मसीहा समझते थे। लेकिन आपने उनके उपदेशों और साहित्य का कोई प्रचार नहीं किया।

सभापति भट्टोदय : ग्रन्थ आप अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिये। आप अनुचित लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

श्री अनंत प्रसाद शूलिका : बस मैं समाप्त ही कर रहा हूं। अन्त में एक बात और कहनी है कि प्राइमरी से हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल तक सब को नेशनलाइज किया जाय और डिप्री कालेजेज में टैकनालोजी, ऐंग्रीकल्चर की पढ़ाई पर विशेष जोर दिया जाय। इसके साथ साथ हरिजनों की शिक्षा के लिये शिक्षा विभाग में एक सेल तैयार किया जाय जो देखे कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की शिक्षा का ठीक प्रसार हो रहा है कि नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the next Speaker, I would like to inform the House that at 5 minutes to 6 I will call upon the Minister to

begin his reply. He will continue his reply tomorrow. I have got so many names. Some threatening letters are also coming to the Chair from some members. I think if members on this side do not take more than 5 minutes, I can call a few of them.

आज मंत्री जी खड़े हो जायगे और कल तक उनका रिप्लाई चलेगा। जितने नाम सदस्यों के आये हैं तब के सब ऐकोमोडेट नहीं हो सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उसके लिये कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

श्री मान सिंह भौता : एक एक मिनट हर माननीय सदस्य के टाइम में से कम कर दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : एक एक मिनट कम करने से भलब नहीं रखता है। अच्छा होगा कि माननीय सदस्य चेयर के साथ ताबून करें और कायंवाही पूरी करने में मदद करें। माननीय शैलानी जो, आप पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कह दें।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी (हाथरस) : आप कहें तो एक मिनट भी न बोलूं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने 10 मिनट के लिये मुझसे कहा है और दसबैं सरियल नम्बर पर मेरा नाम था, लेकिन आप 31, 32बैं नम्बर पर बुला रहे हैं। आप इंसाफ की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, थोड़ा आप को सोचना चाहिये। अगर आप नहीं चाहते तो नहीं बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप बोलिये।

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : सभापति जी, मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूं। महोदय, यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि इतने कम समय में अपने विचार प्रकट करने में मैं अपने को असमर्थ पा रहा हूं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि थोड़ा सा समय आप मुझे दें। शिक्षा के ऊपर किसी भी देश के भविष्य का निर्माण होता है। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस पर भारत सरकार ने आजादी के बाद जो अपनी नीति अस्तियार की है वह, मैं यह तो मानता हूं कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी उन्नति

[श्री चन्द्र शैलानी]

हुई है और काफी प्रगति भी हुई है लेकिन जिस गति से उसकी उप्रति होनी चाहिए थी, मृगे जैसे इन्सान को उस पर संतोष नहीं है। मेरे जैसा समाजवादी विचारों और सिद्धान्तों को अमल में लाने वाला व्यक्ति यह महसूस करता है कि आज शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है, और वह तभी सम्भव हो सकता है, जब कि भारत सरकार इस बारे में बहुत गम्भीरता से सोचे और इसकी ओर ध्यान दे।

यहां मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति के उन शब्दों को दोहराना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ, जो उन्होंने अजमेर में मेयो कालेज में कहे थे : शिक्षित वर्ग के बेरोजगारों की कतारें यह बताते हैं कि आज देश के शिक्षित वर्ग में बहुत बही बेरोजगारी है और उनमें क्व कान्ति का जलजला फूट पड़गा, कहा नहीं जा सकता।

शिक्षा मंत्री, श्री नूरुल्लाल हसन साहब, भी शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन के हाथी हैं और उन्होंने कई बार कहा है कि आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्रान्ति होनी चाहिए। हमारे देश की महान् नेता और देश के करोड़ों गरीब, भूखे, नंगे और अनपढ़ लोगों और समस्त जनता के हृदयों की स्वामिनी, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने भी यह स्वीकार किया है कि शिक्षा में जबर्दस्त क्रान्ति की ज़रूरत है।

मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि आखिर वे कौन सी चट्ठानें हैं, जो हमारा रास्ता अवश्य किये हुए हैं और जिनको हटा हम नहीं पा रहे हैं। मैं इस सम्माननीय सदन में यथार्थवादी विज्ञेयण करने की गुस्ताखी करना चाहता हूँ कि उन दीवारों को तोड़ने के लिए हमें क्रान्ति-कारी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इतिहास में विरासत में जहां हमें गुलामी मिली, वहीं असमानता विषमता, भद्रभाव, जोखण, साम्प्रदायिकता और जात-पात भी मिली। सामाजिक क्रान्ति और सामाजिक बेताना के द्वारा उनको दूर करना और उन पर विजय प्राप्त करना हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिए और वह लक्ष्य है भी।

कानून बनाने का काम इस संसद का है। यहां ऐसे कानून बनने चाहिए, जिन के द्वारा सच्चे मानों में शिक्षा में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन हों, जैसा कि हमारे नेतागण चाहते हैं। आज शिक्षा के पवित्र मन्दिरों में चलने वाली ठेकेदारी बन्द होनी चाहिए। देश की सारी शिक्षा का थोक व्यापार हमें अनाज के थोक व्यायार की तरह अपने हाथ में लेना होगा। जिस प्रकार प्रतिक्रियावादी और पूँजीवादी पार्टियां और उनके संरक्षक गल्ले के थोक व्यापार के सरकारीकरण का विरोध कर रहे हैं, उसी तरह शिक्षा के मन्दिरों को उन्होंने अपने निहित स्वार्थों का घड़ा और समाज-वाद-विरोधी दक्षियानूसी व्यापार का साधन बना रखा है।

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी और हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस का नाम लेना चाहता हूँ। मुझे वह कहते हुए अफसोस होता है कि आजादी के पञ्चीस वर्ष बाद की अभी पिछले साल जब उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के छ ; माननीय सदस्य अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में वहां पर हुए उपद्रवों के संबंध में तथ्यों की जानकारी लेने के लिए पहुँचे और यूनिवर्सिटी के गेस्ट हाउस में ठहरे, और वहां के साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को यह पता लगा, तो उन्होंने आ कर वहां उन का बेइज्जत किया, उन का सामान फेंक दिया और उन के कपड़ों पर पान की पीकी फैकी।

आप को और इस सदन को, हिन्दुस्तान और पूरे संसार को पता है कि उससे पहले वहां पर राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से भ्रूतप्रोत, श्री अली याबर जंग की, जब कि वह अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के बाइस-चांसलर थे, हत्या करने का प्रयास किया गया। वहां के राष्ट्रपति विचार के लोगों ने उन को बचा लिया, वर्ता वहां कोई अप्रिय घटना घटित हो सकती थी। मंदी महोदय भी कुछ दिन पहले अलीगढ़ गए थे। उन के साथ जो अवहमर हुआ, वह बहुत ही खेदजनक और लखाजनक था।

अब मैं बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी पर आता हूँ। जैसा कि मुझ से पहले बहुत से वक्ताओं ने कहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों का शीघ्र से शीघ्र इलाज किया जाये और विद्या के परिवर्त मन्दिरों में जो विवेले नाम पल रहे हैं, उनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र वहां से हटाया जाये, अन्यथा यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इस देश का भविष्य क्या होगा। मुझ से पहले कई वक्ताओं ने बताया है कि बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में एक भवन पर राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लोगों ने जबंदस्ती कब्जा कर रखा है। यही नहीं, वहां पर आर० एस० एस० की 35 शाखायें लगती हैं।

जब बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी में उपद्रव हुए थे, तो वहां पर आर० एस० एस० के लोगों ने अर्थ शास्त्र विभाग के रीडर, डा० उमेश प्रसाद, को मारा और उन के दांत तोड़ दिए। आज भी वहां पर आये दिन उपद्रव होते रहते हैं और शांति भंग होती रहती है। साम्प्रदायिक तत्व विद्यालयों में पनपते हैं और उन को गिजा मिलती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे कौन सी ताकतें हैं जो उन को गिजा देती हैं। ये निवेदन है कि सरकार इन साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों को नेस्त नाबूद करने के उपाय सोचे, जिस से हमारा देश हरा-भरा हो और हमारे देश में अशांति की जगह शान्ति स्थापित हो। मुझे भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंबी, डा० त्रियुण सेव के ये शब्द याद हैं कि शिक्षा में जो असमानता है, वह समाप्त होनी चाहिए, पर्सिलक स्कूल बन्द होने चाहिए और मजदूर का बेटा हो या पूँजीपति का बेटा हो, सब को एक जैसी शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन नौकरशाही की जगह से उन का यह सुझाव आज भी कालों में ही गुम है और प्रता नहीं, उस का क्या हो रहा है।

मुझ जैसे शोषित सभाज के व्यक्ति को यह देख कर बड़ी बेदाना होती है कि इस मूल्क में एक तरफ तो एक बात अपने पांच बरस के बेटे को दून स्कूल में भेज कर पांच 'सो रुपया

महीना खर्च करता है और दूसरी तरह शोषित और रुबंहाय बर्ग का एक बाप, जो सुबह से जाम तक कारखाने वा खेत में खून पूरीना बहा कर के इस देश का नव-निर्माण करता है, वह गरीब और मेहनतकश बाप अपने पांच बरस के बेटे की शिक्षा के लिए पांच रुपया महीना भी खर्च करने में असमर्थ है। इस मूल्क में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इतनी बड़ी असमानता देखने को मिलती है। समाजवाद का हमारा स्वप्न तभी साकार होगा, जब हम को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इन्साफ और समानता देखने को मिलेगी।

मुझे आश्चर्य होता है, जब मैं बी० ए० या एम० एस० पास नौजवानों को सड़कों पर रिक्षा खींचते हुए देखता हूँ और एक पूँजीपति के कबाड़ी बेटे को कार में जाते देखता हूँ, जिस को ए बी सी भी नहीं आती। आज पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों के सामने कोई निश्चित भविष्य नहीं है, और इसकी जगह से आज हम को लडाई-झगड़े उपद्रव, मारपीट और अनु-शासनहीनता देखने को मिलती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मूल्क में समाजवादी विचार-धारा की शिक्षा हो, सामाजिक विचार-धारा से सोचने का तौर-तरीका हो और सच्चे मानों में नौकरशाही का स्थान लोकयाही ले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश का नाम बदल कर भारतीय समाजवादी मण्डल होना चाहिए।

आज देश में समाजवाद की जहरत है, क्योंकि समाजवाद के द्वारा ही इस देश में समानता भा सकती है। शिक्षा का आधार भी समाजवाद होना चाहिए।

अब मैं समाज कल्याण के बारे में कुछ विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में बहुत समय से सामाजिक उच्चत-न्मध्य देखने को मिल रही है और यहां पर सामाजिक अव्यवस्था है। अबर आजादी के पर्वीस वर्ष बाद भी, आजादी की रजत-जयन्ती के बाद भी, हम को यह सामाजिक अव्यवस्था

[श्री चंद्र मैलारी]

देखने को मिलती है, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमारा लक्ष्य अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है।

हमारे संविधान में डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपलज आफ स्टेट पालिसी में संविधान के लागू होने के दस वर्ष के भीतर चीदह साल तक के बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करने की बात कही गई है। क्या मैं समझूँ की दस वर्ष का मतलब सौ वर्ष होता है? देश को आजाद हुआ पच्चीस वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज भी मैं देखता हूँ कि जिन बच्चों को शिक्षा देने की जरूरत है, जो शिक्षा प्राप्त करने पर डाक्टर, इंजीनियर या प्रोफेसर बन सकते हैं, जो देश के निर्माता बन सकते हैं, उन के भविष्य को बनाने के लिए कोई सामग्री नहीं जुटाई जाती है और आज वे बाजार में दोनों चाट कर अपने पेट की ज्वाना को शान्त करते हैं, उनको रोटी चिलाने भी दुश्वार है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार का दर्जा एक पिता के बराबर है। अगर कोई पिता अपने बच्चे को अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं देता है, अच्छा खाना नहीं देता, अच्छे कपड़े नहीं पहनाता और उलटे जो कमाई कर रहा है उस से शराब पीता है तो उसे मैं नालायक बाप ही कहूँगा। इसी तरह से भारत की सरकार का यह परम कर्तव्य है कि वह भी अपने देश के हर नागरिक के लिए रोटी और रोजी का, उस की शिक्षा का पूरा इंतजाम करे और अगर इस में हमारी सरकार विफल रहती है तो मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारतीय संविधान के जो प्रावधान हैं उन की तरफ उस का डाना नहीं है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूँगा।

एक निवेदन और मैं आप से कहना चाहूँगा। वैसे मैं सरकार के इस निर्णय का स्वागत करता हूँ कि इस ने बैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड बैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को होम मिनिस्ट्री में से लिया है। यह स्वागत योग्य बात है। मैं चाहता था कि बैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड बैड्यू-

यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए एक अलग से मंत्रालय खोला जाये। ज्योंकि इस देश में छोटे छोटे विषयों, छोटी छोटी बातों के लिए मंत्रालय खोल रखे हैं जैसे पशुसालन, मछली पालन, मुर्गी पालन तो इनी बड़ी समस्या जो बैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड बैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की है उसके लिए भी अलग से एक मंत्रालय खोला जाये।

मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरी इन भावनाओं को सरकार तक आप पहुँचायें और उसके अनुसार ऐसे कार्य करें जिस से कि आप कम से कम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तो तरकी हो। आज शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में हालत यह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कहीं टाट नहीं है, पीने का पानी नहीं है और उन के अध्यापकों की हालत बहुत खराब है। पैरों में फटी चप्पल है, शरीर पर फटा कुर्ता और फटी धोती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस स्थिति में अवश्य ही सुधार होना चाहिए और इन विद्या के मन्दिरों का निर्माण। इस तरह से होना चाहिए जिस से कि सच्चे मानों में इन में से देश समत और देश के निर्माता निकल सकें।

स्वाच्छता भवीत्यः देखिए यह बात जरा ठीक नहीं हो रही है। आपको जितना समय दिया गया उस का लाभ उठा कर आप और ज्यादा समय भी लेते हैं यह उचित नहीं है। आप दूसरे का भी ख्याल रखें। और भी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं। आप एक चंटा और बैठना चाहें तो दूसरी बात है नहीं तो इस फिल्मकाण्ड को तो आज खत्म करना ही है। इसलिए जितना समय दिया जाये उससे अधिक न लें।

***SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA (Ghatal):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not go in detail about the working of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare because the time at my disposal is short but still within this short time I would raise a few points for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

Sir, even though we speak eloquently about the urgency and need for the education of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, yet in practice we have not done really much. From my personal experience I can tell you Sir that whenever we go to our constituency the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the backward classes come to us and often say "why don't you give us a school?". These people are poor and in most of the cases they do not get a square meal a day yet they have a genuine craving for education. Sir, if we look into the census report, then we will be convinced that during the last 10 years nothing appreciable has been done for the spread of education among these people. Very often the Government proclaims and paints a rosy picture of the different schemes that they propose to undertake in future but I am not so much interested in future as in the present and therefore I would like to know what is being done for these people for the present for the picture of governmental action in this sphere is not very clear. Secondly I would like to say that the facilities that Government give for the benefit of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not reach uniformly to all. It has so happened that even among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people a particular class has now emerged who have gained some higher status and most of the governmental benefits go to this circle at the cost of the multitude. In order to be entitled to the governmental benefits one has to conform to some educational standards. I must in this connection urge upon the Government that unless we liberalise our policy in this regard a great multitude of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will always remain out of the purview of these benefits. If we look into the background of the students coming from this segment, we will find that a student may be the first in the whole of his generation who has come forward to get education. When this is the reality of the situation how can we

expect a very high standard of education growing among the average students coming from this class. If a student fails in a particular class or he gets little less mark in the examination then he is denied the facilities that he was getting before. I feel that this attitude is not conducive to the development of an atmosphere where the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should feel enthused to pursue their studies. While I do not approve of it I feel that the matter needs to be looked into afresh for importing greater liberalisation into the whole scheme. In the world of sports we have failed to create a place of our own. Except in hockey, cricket and even in football, we have remained almost a non-entity in the field of athletics. If we are really serious to see that our country gains its rightful place in the world forum of athletics, it is imperative that the training schemes for athletes should be started from the block level. I know Sir that some instructors and officers have been appointed for the promotion of games education among the rural youth but they survive on paper only and in fact they function no more and no less than a clerical hand to the B.D.O. They have no well chalked out programme before them nor they have funds to finance the same. Because of the lack of proper organisation, the entire rural youth energy is going waste. Sir, the rural young men particularly the Adivasis are far more energetic and to have a vast reservoir of stamina than their urban counterparts. I know Sir that a Adivasi youth can walk with ease 40/50 miles a day which may be an impossible task for even the best athlete who comes from the urban sector on whom the country mainly depends for a world competitive event.

Now, Sir, if we exploit this vast untapped source of energy who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Adivasis and if we give them proper training

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

then I am sure we would be able to create a new chapter in the world history of athletics and add to the glory of India. If we look to America, we will find that the Negroes there, have brought laurels for their country and they are the persons who bag the largest number of medals in the Olympics for their country. Sir, a few days ago a wrestling competition was organised in Delhi. I was horrified to read in newspapers that the participating wrestlers were lodged in a house close to a latrine, the rooms were damp and the food was inadequate and even that too they had to cook themselves. This is the treatment that we are giving to our budding athletes from whom selections are made for our team for Olympics. Contrasting to this we often find that the cricket, hockey and football players are lodged in five star hotels. Why this difference in courtesy? Why this monstrous discrimination? Some housed in five star hotels and others in damp rooms near a latrine. We must try to end such appealing discrimination. India has a tradition in wrestling and we must try to regain the lost glory and to achieve it the first thing that we must do is to end discrimination.

I would now like to say a few words about the facilities given to destitute women. This is once again a sphere where the Ministry's record is a dismal one. Last year Rs. 15 lakhs was earmarked in estimates but it was actually reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs. Please note Sir from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. Whenever the Government wants to collect more funds, the Department of Education becomes the first casualty as if the country has no need for education and as if all other things should get a priority over it. But the irony of the matter is that even this small amount was not spent. Naturally a great number of destitute women, particularly the war widows who needed urgent help have gone without it. There are many destitute women in the rural areas whose de-

mands are genuine and in many cases even when we have forwarded their applications through the BDO, they have lost their way into Government files never to see the light of the day and the needy women could never get any help in their life time.

Now I will come to Government's policy of allocation of funds for propagation of different languages. We have found that last year the Government had spent Rs. 3.36 crores for the propagation of Hindi and for the rest of the 15 languages which have been recognised by the Constitution, the Government have spent only Rs. 1 crore. I have no quarrel with Hindi. Let it prosper and if need be let Government double the allocation but why this apathy towards other languages. Do they not deserve a better deal. You are giving them only a pittance. It is nothing more than a charity donation. This lopsided policy of the Government is hardly conducive rather runs counter to the cultural integration of the country. Sir, the language in which I am speaking is the language which has given our nation its national anthem. It is through this language that Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel prize. There are many writers and poets of immense promise who are languishing in poverty today in West Bengal. If we are able to rehabilitate them financially, not only that the Bengali literature will be enriched but in turn it will enrich the composite culture of our country.

Sir, when Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray was the Central Education Minister, he had promised to bring forward a "children policy Resolution". Still today nothing has been done by Government in this regard. I would therefore urge upon the Government to hasten the matter and take an early decision.

When we are suffering from the banes of illiteracy, we find that in the rural areas the scheme for free female education upto the 8th class, is not being run properly. Here if a girl fails once, she is denied the benefit of free education. I am sure that

Government must look into the matter and see that such unnecessary restraints are removed and the girls are given proper encouragement to pursue their education. A little while ago Shri Radav had said that persons beyond the age 40 would be excluded from the purview of the scheme for giving education. I do not approve of it. I strongly feel that age should not be a bar to education. All persons irrespective of their age should be given education. It is necessary. It is a must. It is possible. It is imperative when we find that illiteracy is growing in our country. Even in the war ravaged Vietnam, except the idiots and the lunatics, none has been denied the light of education.

Sir, I would briefly touch upon two more points and conclude my speech. In Dandakaranya project the refugee students were educated through the medium of Bengali. I have received letter from these refugees who have complained that instead of Bengali, the students are now being taught through the medium of Oriya or Hindi. I do not know how far it is correct. I would therefore request the hon. Education Minister to kindly take some personal interest in the matter and find out the truth and he should also see that all the students who were hitherto being taught through the medium of Bengali are once again given the same facility.

And finally about the youth centres. There cannot be two opinions that the youth of our country should be given better opportunities and all steps in the direction of creation of such facilities should be welcomed. But here I would like to sound a word of caution. From our experience we have found that whenever any organisation is set up with Government assistance it soon develops to become an appendage of the State Government which utilises them for their party interest. I would therefore like to suggest that all these youth centres should be made autonomous and utmost care should be taken to see that they are not utilised for political considerations.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ, आपने मुझे शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। हमारा शिक्षा मंत्रालय आज कैबिनेट स्तर का मंत्रालय नहीं है—मंत्रालय भी छोटा है उसका बजट भी छोटा है, उस के प्रयास भी छोटे हैं। देश बहुत बड़ा है, शिक्षा का काम बहुत बड़ा है और जैसाकि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है शिक्षा के बगैर मनुष्य पशु के बराबर होता है। उस को नान्य बनाने के लिए शिक्षा की आवश्यकता होती है, वह शिक्षा हर स्तर पर, हर गांव में, हर शहर में, सारी जनता को मिलनी चाहिए।

लेकिन पढ़ कर और सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि 38 करोड़ व्यक्ति इस देश के अन्दर शिक्षा से बंचित हैं। जो शिक्षा मिलती है, वह किस को मिलती है कहां मिलती—इस बात को भी सब ने माना है कि शिक्षा के अन्दर भी छूटा-छूटा आ गया है, अछूत और पंडित हो गए हैं। जिस तरह से हमारे हिन्दू समाज में वर्णव्यवस्था है, उसी तरह से हमारी शिक्षा में भी कुछ पंडितों वाली शिक्षा है और कुछ अछूतों वाली शिक्षा है। पंडितों वाली शिक्षा उन व्यक्तियों को मिलती है जो बैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट हैं, पट्टिलक स्कूलों में अपने बच्चों को भेजते हैं, जहां एक बच्चे पर 500 रुपए महाबार खर्च आता है। अछूतों वाली शिक्षा उन को मिलती है, जिनके पास साधन नहीं हैं, सरकार ने उन के लिए स्कूल खोल दिए हैं।

जहां तक शिक्षा के प्रसार का सम्बन्ध है वैसे तो 1962 तक 6 साल से 14 साल तक की उम्र के बच्चों को की अन्यतरी एज्यूकेशन मिलनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन अभी पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में अर्थात् 1979 तक 6 साल से 11 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए रक्खा गया है। 1979 तक इतना हो जाये तो भी ठीक है, लेकिन मन्त्रिल कब तक पार होगी यह कहा नहीं जा सकता और शिक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है, जिस के बगैर इंसान इंसान नहीं

[श्री मुल्की राज सेनी]

बन सकता। चाहिए तो यह या कि इस पर प्रारम्भ से ही घ्यान दिया जाता, भारत के नागरिकों को शिक्षा दे कर राजनीतिक तरीके से कांस्थस बनाया जाता, सामाजिक तरीके से समाजवाद की तरफ उन्हें आगे बढ़ाया जाता, लेकिन आज 1973 में भी हम 1979 का नाम सुन रहे हैं और वह भी केवल 6 साल से 11 साल के बच्चों के लिए। शिक्षा में आज जो ना-बराबरी है, अगर यह खत्म नहीं होती, हर एक घर में जब तक शिक्षा नहीं पढ़ूचाई जाती, जब तक शिक्षा निःशुल्क नहीं होती, तब तक देश के अन्दर हमारा यह कहना कि हम समाजवाद ले आयेंगे रजत जयन्ती वर्ष के अन्दर यह कहां तक उचित है?

सभापति बहोदयः अब आप कल बोलिएंगा। इस समय रेल्वे मिनिस्टर एक बयान देंगे। रेल्वे मिनिस्टर।

It seems there are 8 or 9 members from the Government side and three or four on the other side. I requested the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about extension of time. He says the time might be extended by an hour. Therefore, the Minister will speak after these members speak.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Is the Minister replying today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow.

STATEMENT RE. SHORTAGE OF COAL IN UTTAR PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, Shri S. M. Banerjee raised the question of shortage of coal in Uttar Pradesh this morning. While there has been progressive improvement in the loading of coal from Bengal and Bihar fields, since 1970-71, it is a fact and I am conscious of it that there is consider-

able unsatisfied demand of slack coal and soft coke. The railways are making every effort in conjunction with the new Coal Mines Authority to improve the level of loading within the existing resources. I had already indicated in my budget speech that there was need for additional wagons and that 15,000 wagons have been recently ordered over and above the 26,000 wagons already in order. With the materialisation of these orders for additional wagons, the level of loading is bound to increase.

After the taking over of the management of all coal mines by the Government, it has been possible for the Ministry of Steel and Mines and the railways to initiate schemes to re-organise coal loading to improve the wagon availability with a view to satisfying different demands for coal at the required levels. At the Ministerial level and at the operating levels on the zonal railways, there is adequate co-ordination in planning and execution of coal movements. The Ministry of Steel and Mines are also actively coordinating with the State Governments to bulk the coal requirements of small-scale industries, the brickburning industry and domestic consumers and move coal in large quantities in train loads from the coalfields to selected points in the respective States. Eventually, it is the intention to open dumps at convenient places from which further distribution would be done by road within a given radius.

I have no hesitation in saying that as a result of the joint efforts of the two Ministries, there will be an improvement in the availability of coal in different consuming centres in the country.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 6, 1973/Chaitra 16, 1895 (Saka).