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Sravana 4, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 4.—Thursday, July 26, 1973, Session 4, 1973 (Sect.)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions	
*Starred Questions Nos. 61 to 63, 65, 67 and 68	1-29
Written Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 64, 66 and 69 to 80	29-39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 601 to 608, 610 to 632, 634 to 685, 687 to 719, 721 to 742, 744, 745 and 747 to 800.	40-194
Statements correcting replies to U.S.Q. No. 4379 dated 14-12-1972 and USQ No. 5165 dated 29-3-73	194-196
Re. Alleged suppression of Civil Liberties in Haryana and West Bengal	196-208
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	
Reported move by India to buy 4.5 million tonnes of wheat from the USA at exorbitant rates	208-217
Papers Laid on the Table	217-220
Message from Rajya Sabha	220-
Homoeopathy Central Council Bill	
As passed by Rajya Sabha	220-
Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill	221-
Release from detention and imprisonment of Member— (<i>Shri Jambuwan Dhone</i>)	221-
Extension of time for representation of Report of Joint Committee	221-222
Re. Report of the Pay Commission	222-224
Re-Reported move for Transfer of procurement function of F.C.I. to Private Agencies	224-226
Demands for Grants (Orissa) 1973-74	226-292
Shri P.K. Deo	226-28
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra	232-37
Shri C.M. Sinha	237-40
Shri Banamali Patnaik	240-46
Shri Madhu Limaye	246-50
Shri Giridhar Gomango	250-52
Shri S.D. Somasundaram	252-55
Shri Devendra Satpathy	255-60
Shri Anadi Charan Das	260-63
Shri Kumar Majhi	263-65
Shri Arjun Sethi	265-67
Shri K. R. Ganesh	267-75

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

	COLUMNS
Orissa Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1973—Introduced	292-95
Motion to Consider	292-
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	293-
Shri D.K. Panda	293-94
Shri P.K. Deo	294-
Shri K.R. Ganesh	294-
Motion to Pass	295-
Shri K.R. Ganesh	295-
National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill	
Motion to Consider	295-336
Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde	295-96, 328
Shri S.P. Bhattacharyya	296-97
Shri Naval Kishore Sinha	297-302
Shri K.M. Madhukar	302-307
Shri M.C. Daga	307-15
Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan	316-18
Shri K. Suryanarayana	318-22
Shri E.V. Vikhe Patil	322-26
Shri S.D. Somasundaram	326-328
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	336-
Motion to Pass	336-
Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde	336-

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 26, 1973/Sravana 4, 1895 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Visit to Mongolia by a Bombay Industrialist and Cinema House Proprietor for Purchase of Horses

*61. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state-

(a) whether an industrialist and a proprietor of a big Cinema House in Central Bombay visited Mongolia to purchase horses for defence purposes, and

(b) if so, whether he possessed special qualifications for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know whether one Mr. Golcha has been to Mongolia. Obviously, he must have gone with a passport; if he had, what reasons did he offer for taking a trip to Mongolia?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are not concerned with people who

1103 L.S.—1

go to Mongolia or to any other country for various purposes. As far as defence purposes are concerned, no Mr. Golcha has gone to Mongolia either officially or unofficially with our knowledge, and are not aware of any such visit by any industrialist, much less Mr. Golcha.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has said that they do not know whether one Mr. Golcha had gone to Mongolia or not. In case he does not know whether he had gone, how can he say with such confidence that he had not gone there officially?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have not said that I do not know whether Mr. Golcha went or not. I am saying that we know that Mr. Golcha, or any other industrialist for that matter, has not gone to Mongolia for defence purposes. Mr. Golcha or any other industrialist might have gone to Mongolia for other purposes, but as far as defence purposes are concerned, no Mr. Golcha or any other industrialist has gone there.

श्री विद्या चारण शुक्ला : मध्यसंघ महोदय : यह भी हो सकता है कि क्यों कि पासपोर्ट देने का काम जायद विदेश मंत्रालय करता है और उस मंत्रालय को उन्होंने कहा होगा कि इस काम के लिये जा रहे हैं, और उस के लिये इजाजत मिली होती है। तो क्यर्थ मंत्री महोदय का यह फर्ज नहीं होता कि विदेश मंत्रालय से जानकारी हासिल करें जबाब देने के पहले? मध्यसंघ महोदय, आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि बम्बई के एक बड़े स्पर्गसर को बकरीर के हारा बह समाजसेवी है इस नाम पर पासपोर्ट दिलाया गया था। तो इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। मैं सुरक्षा बलालय पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, लेकिन हो सकता है कि विदेश

मंत्रालय से इस बहाने पासपोर्ट बनवाया हो और वह मंगोलिया गये हों?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : हर तरह से जांच पड़ताल कर ने के बाद ही यह जवाब उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण तरीके से दे रहे हैं, पूछताछ करने के बाद ही जवाब यहां दिया जा रहा है कि इस तरह का कोई व्यक्ति या कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय से संवधित कार्यवश कभी मंगोलिया नहीं गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदयः : ठीक है जबर्दस्ती थोड़े ही भेज देंगे।

Efforts made to maximise Coal Production and Streamline its Distribution

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*62. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:**

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what measures have been taken by Government to maximise coal production and streamline its distribution so that domestic consumers, brick burners, small-scale industries etc. may get it at reasonable price and in adequate quantity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): All the Coal Mines have been nationalised except for a few captive collieries of two peival sector Steel Plants, with a view to meeting the coal requirements of essential industries and developing the coal resources in a rational and scientific manner. Investment plans are being formulated to increase the production of coal from the present level of 76 million tonnes to 143 million tonnes per annum by 1978-79.

The Railways are making special efforts to provide more wagons for the movement of coal to domestic consumers, brick burners and small scale

industries. Movement of coal for these consumers in block rakes is being encouraged. Scheme for the opening of dumps at important locations all over the country under the aegis of the State Governments is being pursued. The Coal Mines Authority have opened a dump at Calcutta. This Organisation and the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. intend opending servicing centres at all important cities. Round the clock loading in trucks for movement by road is freely permitted. The State Governments are being advised to take action under the Essential Commodities Act to check the rise in price of coal.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPUR-KAR: According to the statement, "all the coalmines have been nationalised". That is a good thing, but after the nationalisation of the coalmines, the small industrialists and other persons are not getting the coal as per their requirements. But here, the statement has disclosed that "investment plans are being formulated to increase the production...." I want to know how many months and how many years it will take to increase the production and supply the requirements to the needy persons.

THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I know and I am fully aware of the difficulties in the availability of coal for the small industries and the consumers for soft-coke and the brick-making coal also. The railways had given a low priority for this last type of coal that I mentioned. But I am requesting the railways to give considerable importance to the movement of this also, because it affects the lives of the common man and we are very much interested in seeing that the availability of coal to the small scale industries and to the people at large is assured.

So far as the investment is concerned it will take time. If we have to double the capacity we have to take

urgent action in the matter because in five years we propose to double it but within the existing coal supplies, we shall try to ensure a more equitable distribution than at present.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPUR-KAR: During the budget session, the Railway Minister promised to supply wagons wherever necessary. But here, the statement given in reply to the question says that "the railways are making special efforts to provide more wagons." When the railway department is supplying wagons to other countries, within the country many departments and many persons and big merchants and industrialists are not getting the wagons and the coalmines are not getting the wagons. What are the reasons, and why the railway department is not taking any serious steps in this matter?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Before the nationalisation of coalmines, we used to move about 5800 wagons a day from Bengal, Bihar and there was considerable stock at the pitheads of coal and the railways were not able to move it fully, and therefore, there was a shortage at that time. After nationalisation, there is fall in coal stock at the pitheads. We are now trying to see that a high level committee is constituted with the Member, Transport, in the Railway Board and the Deputy Minister in charge of coal and also the authority connected with coal supplies, so that they ensure the regularity of transport also.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a major reason for the breakdown of coal production in the nationalised coal fields is the fact that the agreement that has been reached between the small contractors and the erstwhile owners of the coal fields has now, since the nationalisation, broken down and there is complete standstill of the operations where such agreements had so far operated?

SHRI T. A. PAI: While it may be true, I should say, that the production

for the five months from January to May this year has been 33.52 million tonnes, compared to the production of 30.85 million tonnes for the corresponding period in 1972. It is quite possible that this may not reflect the correct state of affairs, as in the past, many of the mines might have not been showing their accounts correctly.

With the result that, production was also not shown correctly. Since the Government taking over, these figures are accurate and they show that production has not fallen as such but it may not be commensurate with the demand in the country.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मरी महोदय ने यह दावा किया है कि पिछले माल की तलना में कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, उन्होंने यह भी दावा किया है कि रेल के डब्बों की कमी नहीं है। अब प्रगत कोयला भी कम नहीं है और रेल के डब्बे भी कम नहीं हैं तो बाजार में कोयला कम क्यों है और उस के दाम क्यों बढ़े?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is possible that with the private sector the movement was made by all kinds of means. The Railways have been insisting upon moving coal by block rakes which is a more scientific way of doing it. All the same until that is done I have requested the railways to see that there is no breakdown and I hope that all the deficiencies that are now found will be rectified.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: I want to know from the Government whether they are aware of the fact that coal required by the Assam Oil Company at Dighoi and the Oil India at Duliajan in Assam are not being supplied and if so what action is the Government taking to give the amount of coal that they require?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I thank the hon. Member for the information; I shall look into it and see that it is rectified.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: With regard to the reply given by the hon. Minister I have to point that his statement that all the mines have been nationalised except for two collieries of the private sector does not seem to be completely correct, because there have been statements made by the former Minister of this Department that Petty Mines in Santhal Parganas and some other areas have been exempted. He has not mentioned them. Would he kindly throw light on this? Secondly with regard to the quality of coal, what steps is he taking to ensure good quality coal being made available? We learn 32 trains have been cancelled due to non-availability of good coal. What steps is he going to take to ensure supply of coal to the railways so that these trains are restored?

SHRI T. A. PAI So far as the first point is concerned, all that I know is that the Captive Mines belonging to the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel have been left out, if there are others I should like to get this answer corrected. So far as the other thing is concerned I am fully aware that the proper quality coal has not been or is not being supplied sometimes to the power plants in required quantities. We have taken over a big responsibility after nationalisation and our effort would be to see that proper quality coal is made available to the right type of consumers. (Interruptions). That includes the Railways also.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether Government has devised any machinery to find out whether coal is available to the consumers at proper price? Because before nationalisation it was selling at a lower rate and after nationalisation the price has gone high and consumers are getting coal at a high rate. Has any machinery been devised to see that coal is made available to the consumers at the proper price, and not at an exorbitant price?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The very restriction in giving low priority for coal

consumed by the ordinary people, brick burning coal, soft coke and hard coke for small industries was partly responsible; so the prices went up. We used to feel that it is a small percentage of coal but it affected a large percentage of people. I shall certainly take care to see that the needs of these people is also given the same priority and that is one way of bringing down the prices.

SHRI DAMORAR PANDEY: Is I know whether it is a fact that collieries are carrying 4 to 5 million tonnes of stock at pitheads for a long time and that the wagon supply from the railways has not appreciably improved to remove this pithead stock?

SHRI T. A. PAI That heavy stock has been cleared long ago. We used to have 5800 wagons per day at least during the first three months.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Is there still a pithead stock of 4 to 5 million tonnes to be cleared?

SHRI T. A. PAI I am not fully aware of the availability of stocks at the pithead waiting for wagons, I shall certainly take that into consideration.

श्री अमृत सिंहरे : दिल्ली में 150 मील की दूरी पर फिरोजाबाद नाम का गहरा है। वहाँ बहु-बहु पैसाने पर चुकिया बनाने का उद्दोग चलना है। मेरे पास कम से कम 50 तार और पद फिरोजाबाद में आये हैं। मैं भवी भहोदर्य से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ चहिया बनने का जो वारोगर भूमि मर रहा है, क्या उन को जल्दी में जल्दी कोयला दिलाने का इन्तजाम वह करते ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I shall certainly take care to see that the needs of these people are ensured first.

SHRI S. B. DAMANI: The minister has said that coal supply is scarce. It is going to affect the economy of the industries. May I know by what time arrangements will be made for sup-

plying coal to all the industries, thermal plants and railways?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have been collecting all the complaints. I shall compile them to see what best I can do to solve them. If individual problems are brought before me, that will help me to see whether the policies now being followed are effective and what modifications are necessary. I am anxious to see that the needs of all the industries are met fully.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Is the minister aware of the fact that there is acute shortage of coal in Gujarat and industries are starving? If so, what steps does he propose to take to meet the demands of coal there adequately?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The needs of Gujarat also will be taken care of. I shall certainly look into the problems of Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: That applies to all other States also!

Pak Military's Border Activities

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*63. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether signs of Pakistani Military activity have been noticed on the border with India; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been a change in the attitude of Pakistan towards India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a). There are no reports to suggest any abnormal Pakistani military activity along the border with India.

(b) Pakistan maintains that it continues to adhere to the principle of settling their differences with India by

peaceful means through bilateral negotiations.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Pakistan is really adhering to the statement given by one of our Ministers....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no activity and there is no need for any supplementary.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: it is a matter of happiness that Pakistan is really adhering to the principle of mutual negotiations to settle their differences with India. May I know whether it is a fact that China is supplying very heavy TU-18 jet bombers with all facilities of training and maintenance, with the capacity of carrying heavy bombloads?

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant to this question?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: According to reports distant targets in Bombay and Hyderabad can be attacked with these weapons. If so what is the action that the Government is going to take?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Does it arise out of the main question?

MR. SPEAKER: He can ask a specific question about the border activities.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I am saying that these activities are taking place because of the aid which they are receiving from China.

MR. SPEAKER: Then he can ask a question about supply of arms by China.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know whether US aid is behind these activities?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it is not relevant.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In answer to the first part of the question the hon. Minister stated that no abnormal activities are going on. May I know what Government considers to be normal activities?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: For instance, patrolling along the border is a normal military activity. That goes on. I said that no abnormal activity has been seen on our borders with Pakistan.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The hon. Minister says on the one side that there is no abnormal military activity in the borders. Is it not within his knowledge that the Pakistani armed forces are making preparations on a war footing and that they are constructing border roads, bunkers and airports and getting military hardware from China? Is he also not aware that Mujahids from Pakistan are entering our territory and lifting cattle? Is it a normal activity on the border? In the Azad Kashmir area they are creating another para military force. When we have all that information, because of which we are very much agitated, how can the hon. Minister say that there is no abnormal activity on the borders?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The improvement of the defences and preparation of bunkers are normal activities that go during peace time also. That is why I said that we have not noticed any abnormal activity in the Indo-Pakistan border. Regarding the theft of cattle and smuggling across the border that the hon. Member has referred to, these things have been happening for a long time. We have been taking action to contain them as far as we can.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In the Rajasthan border a number of people belonging to the Border Security Force have been killed in the skirmishes. Is that a normal border patrolling activity? Have you taken cognisance of this activity?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not prepared to say anything more than that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that a two or three-column press report appeared, purporting to have been a statement issued by the hon. Defence Minister from Chandigarh, to the effect that there were some abnormal activities along the Pakistan border; if so, why did the hon. Minister not contradict it earlier? Also, may I know whether since the Simla Pact, there has been any increase in the mobilisation of the Pakistan Army along the western border of India?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have given the assessment..... (Interruption).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The two or three-column statement came in the name of Jagjivan Ramji and not in Shri Shukla's name. Shri Jagjivan Ram should answer.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Minister says that there is no abnormal activity, why do you put him in a position where he should say that there is abnormal activity? It is a plain reply that he has given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A press statement running into two or three columns came all over India saying that there was abnormal activity noticed on the Pakistan border. It was attributed to Jagjivan Ramji who issued it from Chandigarh.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already given the assessment that the Government has at present with it. It still maintains that in the peace-time we have not noticed any abnormal activities along the border. About the statement that the hon. Defence Minister made, he might clarify that to the House.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I do not remember the Chandigarh statement at present but a question was asked about fresh acquisition of military strength by Pakistan and to that my reply was, "Yes" So far as our information goes, there has been increase in the military strength of Pakistan but so far as the activities on the border are concerned, no unusual activity has been noticed

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to certain specific reports in the papers. One was about large stationing of para-military troops in camouflaged huts on the Jammu and Kashmir border and the second was that towards the end of May in the Ferozapore sector there were border firings. I want to know whether this was a result of intrusion by Pakistan into Indian territory, whether intrusion will be considered "normal activity" and, if it was so, what was the number of casualties on our side

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA These borders are now manned by the Border Security Force and some minor intrusions do take place while patrolling. These are not unusual during peace-time. As to the specific instance that the hon Member has referred to, I shall have to find out the specific information

श्री अदल विहारी बाजपेयी मंत्री महोदय ने प्रारम्भ में गह नवा किया कि सीमा पर कोई हमेशा नहीं दो जी है कि जिस में कोई खतरा नहीं है। पर यह नहीं दो यह मान लिया कि बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स है और गोलियों का प्रदान प्रदान होता है। मैं जाना चहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू काश्मीर में पूछ की बीमा पर कई बार भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच दस्ते में गोलियों चल चुकी हैं और पाकिस्तानी पूछ के लिए खतरा पैदा कर रहा है?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स या सीमा सुरक्षा दल यदि हमारी सीमा पर रहे तो उस का मनमत है कि यह सामान्य स्थित है। अमामान्य स्थित जब होती है या बहुत कठिनाई की स्थिति होती है तो बोर्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स ने वहाँ वहाँ पर सेनाएँ पहुँच जानी हैं और जैसा कि ने वहाँ इस तरह का गालिया कर्त्ती-कर्त्ती चल जाती है। कभी कभी पट्टोल पार्टीज जो गलत लगती है सीमा पर वह अपना सोधा रास्ता छोड़ कर पहुँच जाती है तो इस तरह की बाते कोई आसाधारण नहीं मानी जाती और यह चीजें हमारे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर मालों से होती चली आई है। जिस को हम बहुत असाधारण मानते हैं नम तरह की कोई घटना नहीं है।

श्री अदल विहारी बाजपेयी : अभी ये कह रहे हैं कि वहाँ कोई एकटीविटी नहीं हो रही थी, लेकिन यदि वह रहे हैं कि वहाँ गोलिया चली है, जैसे गालिया चलना इन के लिये मामूली सी बात है। अध्यक्ष जी, मूले वहाँ पर रहा है कि ये सदन को युमराह कर रहे हैं तथ्यों को लिया रहे हैं। अगर सीमा पर हमारे बांडर मिक्योरिटी फोर्स और पाकिस्तान के बांडर मिक्योरिटी फार्स का कर्त्तर होता है तो क्या यह नामंत्र स्थिति है?

अध्यक्ष अहोदय अगर आप मेरे माय बांडर पर चलेंगे तो मैं प्राप्त को ले चलूँगा दो चार दिन में आप इस के आदी हो जायेंगे।

श्री अदल विहारी बाजपेयी : मैं अभी जम्मू काश्मीर हो कर आया हूँ। अगर गोलियाँ चलती हैं तो उस की जानकारी सदन को मिलनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष अहोदय : मूल प्राप्त को वहाँ में जाना पड़ेगा।

Press Reports regarding Iran's readiness to help Pakistan against India

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*65. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Press reports in various newspapers dated the 1st July, 1973 wherein it has been stated that "Iran will help Pakistan, if India attacks"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen Press reports on a broadcast of June 30 by Radio Iran to this effect.

(b) It is well known that India has never committed aggression on Pakistan, but has been obliged to defend herself against unprovoked attacks. It is equally well known that we are pledged to the resolution of all problems with Pakistan bilaterally and without the use of force. From my recent visit to Iran, I have been assured that Iran will also exercise her influence on Pakistan for the peaceful settlement of all outstanding problems in the sub-continent.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
It is more than clear from a press release of Pakistan dated 8th May, 1973, issued on the eve of President Bhutto to Iran that the Shah of Iran was very much concerned about the safety of Pakistan during the two wars of 1965 and 1971 and that he had issued directions to the Ambassadors of Pakistan in Iraq to contact him at all times of the day and night for any help required by Pakistan. In view of that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to the nature and amount of help received by Pakistan from Iran during the

two wars of 1965 and 1971. Also, in the light of our past experience, may I know what does the Government of India expect as regards the nature and amount of aid from Iran to Pakistan in similar situation in future?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We have no details of the actual help that Pakistan received in the form of arms, etc. during the last two wars. That answers the first question. I cannot speculate as to what help, if any, Pakistan might get from Iran in case there is another conflict. It is very difficult to speculate on that.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
It is very unfortunate that the Foreign Minister cannot inform the House about the nature and amount of help by Iran to Pakistan. But from very reliable sources, it is expected that they will actively help in the event of similar situation in future

However, my second question to the Foreign Minister is this. Our Foreign Minister has expressed the hope that he has been assured during his recent visit to Iran that they will also exercise their influence on Pakistan for peaceful solution of the problem. But there is a press report that has appeared in the Patriot of today where the correspondent of the Patriot, while he interviewed the Foreign Minister of Iraq, says:

"Mr. Abdul Baqi said here today that massive military build-up in Iran and reactivation of the CENTO has become a threat to the peace and security of all countries in this region in general and to India and Iraq in particular."

I would also like to invite the attention of the hon. Foreign Minister to these press reports: during his recent visit only the day before in America, the Shah of Iran, when asked by the press representatives about the use of arms he had sought from America, evaded the questions.

I would like to know the reactions of the Government of India to these apprehensions expressed by the Foreign Minister of Iraq and to the evasive replies given by the Shah of Iran in America to the Press representatives.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: As the House is no doubt aware, we are in constant touch with the Government of Iraq. I myself paid a visit to Iraq some weeks ago and I had very useful exchange of views with the Foreign Minister of Iraq on the situation in the Gulf area and the general situation in the Indian sub-continent and also the conditions in South Asia generally. There is no doubt that there are several unresolved problems between Iraq and Iran and I can well understand the anxiety that has been expressed by the Foreign Minister of Iraq arising from the massive acquisition of arms by Iran; therefore, I can well understand his reaction to this effect.

His second question was, the Shah of Iran evaded replies to certain questions. What am I expected to react on evasion in the matter of replying to questions?

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: Will the hon. Minister tell the House if he has been assured by his colleague, hon. Defence Minister, that, even in the event of Iran helping Pakistan, India will be more than a match for the combined efforts of Iran and Pakistan?

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking his opinion about it. How can this be a supplementary question here?

Mr. Painuli.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAI-NULI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to a news item that appeared some time ago that Iranian experts were training Pakistani army in the use of sophisticated arms, and if so, whether the Government

of India has made any protest to the Government of Iran?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is not unusual that experts of one country do train the armed forces of another. There is nothing to protest about it.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: I want to know whether Government sees any American hand behind this development and whether the Foreign Minister raised this matter in the course of his discussion with the Iran Foreign Minister recently.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a fact that the United States is likely to be the principal supplier of arms to Iran and they will be charging pretty stiff prices and Iran is in a position to pay. Britain is also likely to supply arms to Iran, of course, on normal commercial basis. There are a large number of suppliers in the world today who are prepared to sell arms to any country which is prepared to pay.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: What about my question whether Government sees any American hand behind this development?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already said that the United States of America is likely to be the principal supplier of arms by means of sale to Iran and, obviously hands will be required to complete any transaction.

श्री राम सहय शांते : जैसा जनावर भूट्टो भाबू ने अपने बयान में करभाया था कि हमारी और भारतवर्ष की गुच्छिया हजारों वर्ष पुरानी हैं। मूमकिन है किसी पागलपन में किसी बक्त शाक्तमण कर देंटे, तो यह तो बक्त बनायेगा कि ईरान मदद करेगा या नहीं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि जब श्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी ईरान के भाह से मिले थे तो वह उन्हें पूछा था कि यह प्रोबोकेशन व्या है, ये आज्ञे और एम्बूलीजन्य अमरीका से खरीद रहे हैं जब कि अमरीका, जीन और रस्स वित रहे हैं। हमारी और ईरान की

नजदीकी को देखते हुए हमें और सदन को पूरा एश्रीहैमान हो सकता है कि किसी बहत पाकिस्तान ने एटेक किया तो वह इन का इत्तेमाल करेगा। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के एटेक के माके पर ईरान का एटोबूढ़ क्या होगा?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस का क्या प्रोबोकेशन है कि गोलावारद वहाँ इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं?

आद्यम भाष्य : जबाब ना चुन हो दे बुके हैं प्राप्त।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I must inform the House that even in public statements and in certain press interviews the Shah-an-Shah of Iran has been trying to project that the arms that are in possession of Iran are not likely to be available directly or indirectly to Pakistan unless Pakistan is attacked and, secondly, unless the integrity of Pakistan is endangered, meaning thereby that if the problems in Baluchistan and the Frontier Province take a shape which threaten in a major way the integrity of Pakistan, then Iran's help will be available to Pakistan to counter that situation.

On the second aspect, our position is quite clear that we do not at all interfere in the internal affairs of any country and whatever may be the danger to the integrity of Pakistan, certainly it is not from India.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Arising from the answer given by the hon. Minister that Iran will use its good offices for a peaceful settlement between India and Pakistan, may I know what impression the hon. Minister has gained in Iran during his recent visit, whether in the event of there being any conflict between Pakistan and India, Iran will keep aloof or keep neutral or they will entangle themselves. I would like to

know as to what is the public opinion as well as that of the Shah of Iran.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already replied to that question. I would like to clarify that I have never used the expression that they will use their good offices to bring about a settlement because according to the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan have to settle all differences between the two bilaterally and peacefully. I have used the word that they will use their influence with Pakistan and suggest to them that they should settle their differences with India peacefully.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like to know in the light of the answer given by the hon. Minister how he could reconcile the statement made by the Defence Minister in London and elsewhere that there is an apprehension from Pakistan because of the large arms that Iran has been purchasing, with the Foreign Minister's statement that these purchases constitute no apprehension to India.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If I may say, there is no contradiction at all. For one thing, I have never said that there is no apprehension. Therefore, there is no questions of any contradiction..... (Interruptions)

May I complete, Mr. Patel, because you had been Defence Secretary and you know better. What I have said is that of course any large scale acquisition of arms in our neighbourhood is a matter which we must seriously take note of. It may be that we may have apprehension but our efforts should be to reduce that apprehension and if assurances are available which do hold out the possibility that these arms will not be used against us, unless of course, certain contingencies of the type do take place, then, that is something we should try to achieve and try to get such assurances.

I do not see any contradiction between the statements made by the Defence Minister and by me. I have

also made several statements before that large-scale acquisition of arms by Iran can pose a problem for us and, it is for these reasons, that we have decided to have this dialogue with Iran to find out whether there is a possibility of us being assured that these apprehensions may not actually materialise So, it is quite straightforward

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA From the statement of the Minister apprehension arises in the country and in the house In the background of the assurance that he has received that unless Pakistan is attacked Iran will not send its army and armaments to the help of Pakistan, may I know whether it is not a fact that in 1965 and 1971 Iran sided with Pakistan even though India had been attacked on both the occasions? Secondly, Sir, with regard to the integrity of Pakistan, some time, there may be democratic movements in the frontier areas, in Baluchistan or in Sind Or, even tomorrow there may be military rule in Pakistan and there may be democratic movement in Punjab against the military rule, if there is military rule In such a situation, in the name of continued integrity of Pakistan these armies and armaments will come to our borders May I know whether it is not a cause of anxiety for us? So, I want to know whether the statement of the External Affairs Minister will not lull this country into a false sense of security Will it not pose embarrassment to our friends with whom we have friendly relations, with Iraq with the Republic of Afghanistan and other countries? I want to know about that

SHRI SWARAN SINGH It is a different thing if there are such types of movements in Northern Frontier Province and Baluchistan and they have indigenous origin amongst the people of those areas - We have no such plan to export these ideas to those parts of Pakistan. Let me put it quite clearly If there are indigenous movements in Pakistan, this is

an internal matter between Pakistan and the federating units or provinces. In that situation, whatever may be the agreement between Iran and Pakistan to help Pakistan to quell any such movement, it is a matter in which we don't come directly. It is a matter between these two countries and they may arrive at any agreement so long as it does not affect us So let us be quite clear in our own mind and not try to confuse the issue. The first point which he raised is a valid point For instance, we have consistently explained to the world including Iran that in 1965 and 1971 India had never attacked Pakistan. We had to defend ourselves on both these occasions Therefore if Iran stood with Pakistan during those occasions certainly we feel that it was not justified, at any rate, on this pretext that India had on those earlier occasions, attacked Pakistan But if now Iran is taking the stand publicly that they have no commitment to be on the side of Pakistan in any manner, not even in the matter of supply of armaments, etc unless Pakistan is attacked, we should accept that rather than try to pick holes in that

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD The question is very clear In the past, Pakistan had attacked us but always said that we attacked them Did the hon Minister clarify from the Shah of Iran what Iran would do in such cases? That is what the question is.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA That was the situation in 1965

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I would like to add that there is no question of lulling anybody into a false sense of security That is certainly not the intention, and I am sure that we are doing our duty in every manner to strengthen our capacity to resist any threat to our sovereignty security

The other point that is raised is this If a contingency arises when there is a conflict with Pakistan, then who will decide whether India is an

aggressor or not? I would like, first of all, to say that with regard to the two wars of 1965 and 1971, Iran has never taken the stand that they were helping Pakistan because Pakistan had been attacked. That has not been their case at all. So, if now they adopt another policy, let us see how it unfolds itself.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA. My question has not been answered .

MR. SPEAKER Let him sit down He cannot ask any further question now Let there be no debate and no counter-arguments, please This is Question Hour, and there should not be any debate now All these days, we have not been able to do more than three or four questions

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I would like to clarify, lest any doubt should be left, that our friendship with Iraq is well known and so also with Afghanistan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Should the Question Hour be spent on explaining the policy to the hon Member? Should we spend all the time on this only?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I am entirely in the hands of the House There is no question of our altering our policy or our friendship with Iraq, when we are trying to improve our relations with Iraq

इसलामाबाद स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में टेलीफोनों से गप्त क्षय से सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिये पाकिस्तान द्वारा बंधन स्थाप्त जाने सम्बन्धी सचावादर

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*67. जी एम० एस० पुरती :
जी चन्द्रशाह प्रधान :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या दरकार को इस प्राप्तय के समाचार मिले हैं कि पाकिस्तान से इसलामाबाद

स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में टेलीफोनों से आंतरिक सूचना प्राप्त करने हेतु अमरीका में नियमित बृत्त क्षय से सूचना सेवे के संबंध लगा रखे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोनों से गुप्त क्षय में सूचना प्राप्त करने की जारी बीमार सरकार की इसका पता कैसे चला ; और

(ग) अधिय में इस प्रकार की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

जी एम० एस० पुरती : मैं भवी महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गत भारत पाक यूँ के सम्बन्ध में इसलामाबाद स्थित हमारे भारतीय दूतावास में हमारी बातचीत होती रही और इसी बीच में टेलिफोन में कई बार गड़बड़ी हुई और हमारे अपने मैकेनिकम के अधिकार के कारण पाकिस्तान के मैकेनिकम से टेलीफोन की मरम्मत कराई गई? क्या इस में यह शक नहीं होता कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारी गुरुन यानों को जानने वे लिये किसी प्रदान के सम्बन्ध का इस्तेमाल किया है ?

जी मूरदङ पाल लिह मैं नो पहने हो जवाब दिया कि इस विषय को कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आई है ।

बीड़ी बज्जूरों का प्रश्न भारतीय सम्बन्ध

*68 जी दानावतार भास्ती । क्या अब और पुनर्वात्त मरी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या बून के अन्तिम सप्ताह में भ्रीपाल में बीड़ी बज्जूरों का एक प्रश्न भारतीय सम्बन्ध हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प पास किया गया था जिसमें समूचे देश में बीड़ी मजदूरों को प्रति एक हजार बीड़ी के लिए 6 रुपये की दर से समान मजदूरी देने तथा मजदूरों को बोनस देने की मांग की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-KATASWAMY): (a) and (b). According to Press reports the Convention made a demand for a minimum of Rs. 6 for rolling 1000 hidis.

(c) The wages of bidi workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 differ from State to State. The question of reducing the disparities was considered at a meeting of the State Labour Ministers held on the 17th January, 1973 when it was agreed that the minimum wage for rolling 1,000 bidis may be brought upto Rs. 3.25 per day (with variations upto Rs. 3.50 per day), without prejudice to the higher wages already prevailing in some States/areas. The State Governments have been requested to take further action accordingly.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, applies to every factory and every establishment in which 20 or more persons are employed on any day during an accounting year, and applies to the bidi industry also.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बीड़ी बनाने वाले लालों मजदूर और उन पर निर्भर जो सोग हैं वह हमारे ममाज के सब से गरीब तरक्के से आते हैं। प्रतः इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जाना चाहता हूं कि आप ने भारत के बीड़ी बनाने वालों के लिये जो 3.25 रुपये और 3.50 रुपये मजदूरी की आत तथा की है, क्या बत्तमान मंहगाई के लाल उस का कोई तारतम्य है? और अगर

नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार पूरे देश के लिये एक समान कानून बना कर उनकी मजदूरी और सेवा की जो दूसरी स्थितियाँ हैं उन के बारे में कोई एक समान प्रावधान बनाने का विचार रखती है? अगर नहीं तो क्यों?

श्री श्री० बैकट स्कार्ली : जनवरी 1973 में लेवर मिनिस्टर्स की काफरेन्स दिल्ली में बुलाई गई थी और स्टेट्स के लेवर मिनिस्टर ने उस को अटेंड किया था। वहां यह तथा पाया गया कि सारी स्टेट्स में कम से कम बैजेज एक समान हो और वह कम से कम 3.25 और 3.50 ह० के बीच में हों। सारी स्टेट्स के लेवर मिनिस्टर्स ने अपनी मिक्सिलात बतलाने द्वारा इस बात को मान लिया था। इस के सम्बन्ध में लेवर मिनिस्टर्स ने सारी स्टेट्स को लिख दिया है कि इसको फौरन से फौरन इम्प्रेट किया जाये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे सवाल का पूरा जवाब नहीं आया? (व्यक्तिगत) मैं ने पूछा था कि आज जो मंहगाई है और जो मजदूरी आप ने तथ की है उस की क्या कोई रिलेशन है। उस का जवाब मंदी महोदय ने नहीं दिया। इसी के साथ मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो बोनस कानून का हवाला दिया तो क्या किसी राज्य में बड़े बड़े बीड़ी कारखानेदार अपने मजदूरों को बोनस देते हैं? अगर आप को इस बात की जानकारी है तो मेरहवानी कर के बतलाइये कि वह कौन सी आत्मा स्टेट है जहां बीड़ी मजदूरों को बोनस मिलता है, और अगर नहीं मिलता है तो आप देसे बीड़ी कारखानों के खिलाफ़ कौन सी कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्री० बैकटस्कार्ली : माननीय महस्य ने बैजेज की समानता और कास्ट प्राफ़ लिविंग इंडेप्स के बारे में जो सवाल उठाया है, इस सिलसिले में स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को खबर है। वह मिनिस्टर बैजेज फिल्स कर सकती है क्योंकि 1948 के एक्ट का जो सेक्षन 3 है

उस की तहत स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स यह काम करती है। हम इन को पर्सू कर रहे हैं कि जहां जहां भी कोई कमी हो उस को पूरा किया जाये। अभी तक कुछ सरकारे हैं जैसे आमंत्र प्रवेश, मध्यप्रदेश आदि जिन में 3 25 वर्षों तक नहीं किया गया है। हम उस को पर्सू कर रहे हैं।

अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बोनस का माल उठाया। जो बोनस एक्ट 1965 का है उस की तहत जहां कही बीड़ी फैक्ट्रीज है वहां बोनस एक्ट आटोमैटिकली लागू होता है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अधारिटीज उस को इम्प्रेन्मेट करती है। जहां कही घरों में जो कर लोग बीड़ी बनाते हैं वहां दिक्कत होती है। उस के लिए हम कर्दंर कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जिन स्टेट्स में बीड़ी मजदूरों पर बोनस लाग होता है उस की जानकारी मर्दी महोदय का होनी चाहिए लेबर मिनिस्टर होते हुए प्रश्न वह जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं तो इस से काम नहीं चलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मवान का जवाब तो दे दिया गया। आप बाल की खाल क्यों निकालते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री में बोनस के बारे में पूछा है कि किन स्टेट्स में बीड़ी मजदूरों को बोनस मिल रहा है। वे यह बतलाये या फिर कहे कि उन के पास यह बाबर नहीं है।

श्रीमती स्थोदरा बाई राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय में मर्दी महोदय में पूछा चाहना है, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सागर, दमोह और जबलपुर में बीड़ी ज्यादा बनती है, लेकिन वहां उन्हे 2 लप्ये ही देते हैं, मर्दा तीन और साड़े तीन लप्ये उन का नहीं दिए जाते, तो माननीय मर्दी जी बताएंगे कि यह नाड़े तीन लप्ये का रेट उन्हे क्यों नहीं दिया जाता और यह कब से उन्हे दिया जायगा? बोनस के लिए जो उन्होंने बहा, बीड़ी बनाने वालों को वह

बोनस नहीं मिलता है, जिसके लिए लगाने वालों को और रलाई करने वालों को मिलता है, कारीगरों को वह बोनस बयां नहीं मिलता है? उस का क्या कारण है? वह कारीगरों को मिलेवा या नहीं और यह साड़े तीन लप्ये का रेट जल्दी लागू होता चाहिए, वहां मजदूरी कम मिलने से भुजमरी फैल रही है और लोग भूखों भर रहे हैं। तो माननीय मर्दी जी बताएं कि यह साड़े तीन लप्ये का रेट वह कब से लागू करवा रहे हैं?

श्री जी० बैकल्टस्कार्डी लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस में यह तस्किया हुआ कि पहली जुलाई से इस को लागू किया जाय। अभी इसी महीने में यह शुरू किया है। कौन कौन सी स्टेट्स ने लागू किया है यह अभी पता नहीं है। जैसे ही पता लग जायगा माननीय मंत्र्य को बता दिया जायगा। उस के अद्वय यह भी फैला हुआ है कि 1974 में फिर इस को रिवाइज किया जायगा।

श्री हस्ताक शम्भवी : क्या यह सही है कि अगस्त 1972 में जो लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस हुई थी उद्द भिनिस्टर माइब ने इस बात को माही है कि उस ने 5 लप्ये हजार बीड़ी बनाने की और बीड़ी गोलिंग की उज्ज्वल मुकर्रे की थी। लेकिन उस के बाद जैमा कि कहा जा रहा है 3 लप्ये 25 पैसे और 3 लप्ये 28 पैसे किया गया है। क्या यह सरकार को मालूम है कि आज भी मुजरात में 8 रुपये हजार और वेस्ट बगाल में 6 रुपये 75 पैसे हजार यह बीड़ी है? तेजी हालत में यह जा लेबर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस का फैसला था 6 रुपये हजार का क्या सरकार उसे से बोले हुए रही है?

श्री जी० बैकल्टस्कार्डी : इस में कोई शक नहीं कि महाराष्ट्र एक स्टेट है जिस में कई स्थानों पर 6 रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं और इसी स्टेट्स की श्री इम्फामेंसन चाहिए तो मैं दे सकता हूँ। आमंत्र में 71 उक्त में 2 रुपये

से 2 रुपया 65 पैसे है, बिहार में 2 रुपये से तीन रुपये तक है....

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मेरा टाइम इसी में खत्म हो जायगा। मैं यह नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि आल इंडिया लेवर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस जो बंगलौर में हुई थी उस ने 6 रुपये हजार बीड़ी रोलिंग की उजरत मुकर्रर की थी और आप बता रहे हैं कि जनवरी 1973 में जो दिल्ली में लेवर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस हुई उस में 3 रुपये 25 पैसे और साढ़े तीन रुपये किया है, तो जो बंगलौर में फैसला हुआ था 6 रुपये हजार का उस का क्या हुआ?

श्री जी० बैंकटस्वामी : जो माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि 1972 के जून में लेवर मिनिस्टर्स कान्फरेंस हुई तो सदर्न लेवर मिनिस्टर्स में मिल कर आपस में एक निश्चय जरूर हुआ है लेकिन सारे हिन्दुरतान के लेवर मिनिस्टर्स यहां दिल्ली में जमा हुए और उन का यह फैसला हुआ है जो मैं ने आप को बतलाया।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Switch-Over to Indigenously Manufactured Quenching car Locomotives

*64. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Iron and Steel Industry is now in a position to switch over to indigenously manufactured quenching car locomotives; and

(b) if so, to what extent the switch over will reduce our dependence on imports?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Indian Iron and Steel Industry has already

started switching over to the use of indigenously manufactured quenching car locomotives for their new as well as replacement requirements.

(b) For each complete quenching car locomotive produced in the country, the saving in foreign exchange would be approximately Rs. 12 lakhs.

Violation of Simla Agreement by Pakistan

*66. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times, on what occasions and in what manner, has Pakistan violated the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement so far; and

(b) the reaction of India on each occasion?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) and (b). Government have from time to time drawn Pakistan's attention to the fact that their continuing anti-Indian propaganda, their approaching the ICJ on the POW issue, and their attempt to reopen the overflights case in the ICAO Council are not in consonance with the Simla Agreement.

Expenditure on Pak Pows

*69. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:**

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure so far incurred by Government on the Pakistani Prisoners of War kept in India; and

(b) what are the facilities provided to the prisoners-of-war inside their camps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) According to compilations made available

so far, approximately Rs. 21 crores have been spent on Pakistani prisoners of war as well as civilians under protective custody upto 31st May, 1973.

(b) The prisoners are provided with food, clothing, accommodation, advance of pay and medical and recreational facilities in accordance with Geneva Conventions.

Proposed Import of Steel During 1973-74.

*79. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI BISWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

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

(a) the quantity of steel imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of steel likely to be imported during the year 1973-74; and

(c) the mode of its distribution amongst the States?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) About one million tonnes.

(c) Imported steel is not distributed state-wise. Imports are regulated according to the import trade control policy for 1973-74 as announced by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 2nd April, 1973.

Statement

Imports of Mild Steel

(in lakh tonnes)

1969-70	.	.	.	.	3.45
1970-71	.	.	.	.	5.51
1971-72	.	.	.	.	10.86
1973-74 (April-Dec.)	.	.	.	.	7.26

Explosion in the Kirkee Ammunition Factory

*71. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an explosion in the Kirkee Ammunition Factory on the 20th June, 1973 in which four workers were killed; and

(b) the particulars of the accident, the cause thereof and the compensation paid to the next of kin of workers who were killed as a result thereof?

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

(b) The explosion took place in F-1 Section of Building number 555 at 1355 hours on 20th June, 1973. Detonators were stored in this building. A Board of Enquiry has been ordered to investigate the causes of the explosion and their proceedings are awaited. Rs. 3,100 were paid to each of the family of the deceased. Detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Financial assistance given to each of the family of the deceased workers is as under.—

- (i) Rs. 2,000 each to the family of the deceased from the Shaney Memorial Fund;
- (ii) Rs. 1,000 each to the family of the deceased by Ammunition Factory Cooperative Credit Society and
- (iii) Rs. 100 from Labour Welfare fund.

Sanction has also been issued on 6th July, 1973 for payment of compensation as admissible under the Workmen's Compensation Act to the legal heirs of the deceased.

In addition to the above financial assistance, employment to one member each of the family of the deceased has been afforded.

Setting up of U.S. Naval Air-Force Servicing Station in Diego Garcia Island

*72. SHRI D K PANDA

SHRI SHRIKRISHAN AGRAWAL

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether U S A has set up a naval and Air-Force Servicing Station in the Diego Garcia Island, and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) In 1966 the United States and the United Kingdom Governments entered into an agreement to set up in Diego Garcia a naval, air and communications facility including an air strip. On June 18 1973 the Defence Department of the US announced that the 'communications station' at Diego Garcia was operative from March 23 1973.

(b) Since 1965 the Government of India has repeatedly deplored both to the US and the UK Governments their decision to set up a base in Diego Garcia as it could lead to great Power military rivalry in the Indian Ocean. India's view that the Indian Ocean should be an area of peace, free from great Power rivalries, tensions and presence is well known.

Effect of poor Condition of Coke oven Batteries on Production in Durgapur Steel plant

*73. SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

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(a) whether production of Durgapur Steel Plant is affected due to poor condition of coke oven batteries,

(b) if so, the reasons for the deterioration in the condition of these batteries so soon, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T A PAI) (a) It is true that production in the Durgapur Steel Plant has been adversely affected due to the poor condition of the coke oven batteries

(b) The first coke oven battery at Durgapur was commissioned in December, 1959, the second in December, 1960, the third in May, 1962 and the fourth in August, 1967. The condition of the first three batteries deteriorated due to poor maintenance in the initial stage, and subsequently due to frequent thermal shocks suffered by the batteries due to labour indiscipline and poor condition of the battery machines leading to frequent break-downs and consequent irregular pushing of ovens. Owing to frequent thermal shocks in the past battery No 4 had also started showing signs of strain. The battery has recently developed faults due to what are believed to be design defects.

(c) Battery No 1 was shut down in November 1966 for reconstruction as the usual type of repairs were found to be neither adequate nor economical. One half of the battery is expected to be commissioned by August 1973 and the other half by October 1973. Major repairs to batteries No 2 and No 3 are already in hand. A plan has been drawn up for the phased rebuilding of these two batteries also after putting up an additional half coke oven battery. In regard to battery No 4, the faults developed by the battery are being examined by experts with a view to finding out the exact nature of the defects and the remedial action to be taken. Meanwhile, temporary measures have been taken to minimise the

damage and to prevent any further damage to the ovens in the battery.

Explosion of Hydrogen Bomb by China

*74. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently China exploded a Hydrogen bomb; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to counter the threat posed by it to India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) China carried out an atmospheric nuclear test on 27 June 1973.

(b) Government's policy on the manufacture of nuclear weapons has been explained in Parliament on several occasions. Government believe that the defence of our borders can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based on conventional weapons.

British Refusal to Grant Amnesty to Earlier Immigrants under New Immigration Rules

*75. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI JOYIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the British Government have refused to declare a general amnesty for illegal immigrants who settled in Britain prior to the new Act on immigration came into force in January this year; 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) Government hope that the British authorities would apply the provisions of the Immigration Act, 1971, humanely and without undue human hardship to the large number of immigrants who have been living in the UK for many years as law-abiding and useful members of society.

Increase in Price of Cars Manufactured in India

*76. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cars manufactured in the country have recently been increased considerably; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) The ex-factory retail selling price of the Premier President car has been increased by Rs. 223 and that of the Standard Gazel car by Rs. 127 with effect from 1st July, 1973. The increase in both cases is limited to increase in the purchase price of bought-out components and direct wages, which have to be allowed in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court on car prices.

नेपाल की सीमा पर सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण सड़क ।

*77. श्री विरंजीव शर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या चीन की नेपाल-तिब्बत सीमा के 70 किलोमीटर दक्षिण में वह नगर जमुला को जोड़ती हुई सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण पहाड़ी सड़क बनाने की कोई योजना है ; श्रीर

(क) यदि हा, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगदीश्वर राव): (क) यी नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(क) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Payment of E.S.I. contribution by Factories

*78. SHRI PRABHODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the factories are obliged to pay special contribution for Employees' State Insurance irrespective of the fact whether Employees' State Insurance facilities are available or not, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (ON BEHALF OF MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION—SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) All factories coverable under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 were obliged to pay Employer's Special Contribution upto 30th June, 1973 under Chapter VA thereof. This Chapter has been withdrawn since 1st July, 1973 from which date, the employers in non-implemented areas have been relieved of this obligation, while employers in areas where the benefits under the Scheme are available pay contributions at the rates laid down in Schedule I to the Act.

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been the first Scheme of its kind in the country. It was decided in the early stages of its implementation to extend it gradually to more and more geographical areas after gaining experience in the working of this social insurance scheme. The Scheme was first introduced in Delhi and Kanpur. Since the employers were required to pay about 4.5 per cent of the wages of the workers

towards their share of contribution, they represented that implementation of the Scheme on a geographical basis would place them at a competitive handicap in relation to employers of other factories in areas where the scheme was not implemented. The Act was, therefore, amended and the transitory provisions in Chapter VA were brought in to distribute the burden of employer's share of contribution on all the factories throughout India, which were coverable under the Act. The payment of Employer's Special Contribution was so regulated that those in the implemented areas were required to pay more than those in the non-implemented areas. With the expansion of the Scheme, in recent years and its extension to the large bulk of coverable establishments in the country, the position has changed and Government decided that Chapter VA should be withdrawn.

Pakistan Response to Joint Indo-Bangladesh Offer

*79 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the Pakistan's communication reiterating the proposal for an officials' meeting to clarify the Joint Indo-Bangladesh declaration.

(b) Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any reply has been sent, and if so, the contents thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). In his letter of the 23rd of June, 1973, Mr. Aziz Ahmed stated that the officials' meeting will discuss not only the question of repatriation of Pakistan POWs and civilian internees but also the other issues mentioned in the joint Indo-Bangladesh Statement of the 17th of April, 1973.

The Government of India has all along maintained that it is willing to hold talks with representatives of Pakistan on the basis of the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Declaration of April 17, 1973, which expresses the readiness of the two Governments to seek a solution of all humanitarian problems through simultaneous repatriation of the Pakistani prisoners of war and civilian internees, except those required by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for trial on criminal charges, the repatriation of Bangalees forcibly detained in Pakistan and the repatriation of Pakistanis in Bangladesh.

(c) A reply was sent to Pakistan confirming our willingness to send a delegation to Pakistan to hold these talks.

Indo-Polish collaboration for modernisation of Coal Industry

*80 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indo-Polish collaboration for the modernisation of the coal industry in the country has been proposed

(b) if so, the main features of the proposals, and

(c) by what time the proposals is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T A PAI) (a) to (c). The Bharat Coking Coal Limited have concluded an agreement with M/s Kopex, a Polish firm to render expert services to Bharat Coking Coal and to collaborate in the preparation of a feasibility report for the reconstruction of the nationalised coking coal mines. The feasibility report is expected to be received within the next few months.

भव्य प्रदेश में टी-25 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

601. श्री गंगा चरण बैकिंस : क्या भारी उद्योग मर्गी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भव्य प्रदेश में कोई फर्म टी-25 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कहा है और उसके फर्म द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितने ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण किया जाता है?

भारी उद्योग भवालय में उम्मीदवारी (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) भारी (ख). भव्य प्रदेश में कोई भी फर्म टी-25 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण नहीं कर रही है। मैं ०३० हूँ ट्रैक्टर नियमिटेड को उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजियाबाद में इन ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने के लिये एक नाइसेस दिया गया है। उन्हें भारी नियमित रूप से उत्पादन शुरू करना है।

लाईं बार्ड बैटन द्वारा भारत स्थित पाक यूद्ध-विनियोगी के छोड़ने के बारे में संक्षेप

602 श्री हुकम चंद्र कल्याण क्या विदेश मर्गी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लाईं बार्ड बैटन ने नागरीय ममताय प्रनिधि मण्डन के मद्दया का बताया था कि वे भारत स्थित पाकिस्तानी यूद्ध विदिगो द्वे ग्रोवने के पास मैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भरकार की उम पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विदेश भवालय में उम्मीदवारी (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारी (ख). इमारी समव देश के तीन संस्थानों के नाम निचो उम्मीदवारी के द्वारा लाईं बार्ड बैटन ने क्या कहा था इसका संस्कार के पास कोई रिकाउं नहीं है। ये संस्कार के नाम भरकेते हैं। नेपिल पाकिस्तानी यूद्ध विनियोगी के विषय में सार्वजनिक

रूप से व्यक्त ग्रापने मत में उन्होंने इस मामले की पेंचीदियों के बारे में जानकारी जाहिर की थी और कहा था कि इस मामले में सम्बद्ध सरकारों को इससे सम्बन्धित अन्य राजनीतिक एवं मानवीय मसलों को एक साथ मुलाकात की आवश्यकता है।

Release of Pig Iron for export by Bokaro Steel Plant

603. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pig iron which has been released for export up to May, 1973 by the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) the expected production thereof during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Bokaro Steel Limited have released 2,07,000 tonnes of pig iron for export upto May, 1973.

(b) The anticipated output of pig iron from Bokaro Steel Plant during the current year is 7,57,387 tonnes.

Requirement and Production of Steel

604 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

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

(a) the total estimated requirement of Steel in the Country for the year 1973-74 and the total quantity expected to be produced within the country; and its plant-wise break-up; and

(b) whether there has been a decreased in the production of indigenous steel and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Planning Group on Demand and Availability Projections constituted by the Task Force on Iron and Steel has estimated the domestic demand for steel at about 6.7 million tonnes in 1973-74. According to present indications, production from the main plant is expected to be roughly five million tonnes as detailed below:

	(in million tonnes)
Bhilai	1.75
Durgapur	0.67
Rourkela	0.81
TISCO	1.37
I.I.S.C.O.	0.41
	<hr/> 5.71

The production from electric furnace units and other re-rollers is expected to be another 1.16 million tonnes.

(b) Production of saleable steel in the first quarter of this year in the main steel plants has been considerably lower than the target for the period. Production has been adversely affected principally due to acute power shortages which resulted in severe curtailment of the operation of the coking coal mines and the coal washeries which in turn affected the availability of adequate supplies of coal to the steel plants. The inadequate supply of coal affected the availability of coke oven gas for rolling. Power shortage also directly affected the rolling of steel in all the plants except Bhilai. The total production of saleable steel in the first quarter in the main steel plants was about 2.93 lakh tonnes less than the target for the period.

Office building and staff quarters for R.P.F.C. Trivandrum

605. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the rply given to Unstarred Question No. 413 on the 22nd February, 1973 and state.

(a) the progress made in the construction work of the office building and staff quarters for the employees of the Regional Provident Fund ommisioner at Trivandrum; and

(b) the time schedule by which these works are expected to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY). The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) and (b) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in their meeting held in New Delhi on 5th May, 1973 finally decided that Regional Office building as well as staff quarters be constructed on the plot of land acquired by the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in the Pattam Palace area at Trivandrum. Accordingly, further action in the matter is being taken. The Architects have already completed the survey of the area and prepared preliminary drawings for the office building and staff quarters which are under scrutiny. The construction of the buildings will take about 2 years after start of the work. The buildings are therefore, likely to be ready by the end of 1975.

P.O.Ws sent to Pakistan in July, 1973

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

(a) whether some Prisoners of War were sent to Pakistan in July, 1973; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) 363 sick and wounded prisoners of war were repatriated on 11th July, 1973 and one prisoner of war was repatriated on 20th July, 1973 on compassionate grounds.

Working of Kadremukh Iron and Ore Project (Mysore)

607. SHRI D. B. CHANDRAGOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kudremukh Iron and Ore Project (Mysore) sponsored by the Central Government with Japense and American Collaboration is not working satisfactorily;

(b) if so, whether Japan is not in a position to further extend its cooperation in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) to (c). Certain difficulties regarding collaboration with the Japense and the American parties have been encountered owing to a recent decision of the Japense steel mills not to import pellet feed slurry. Investigations are under way to ascertain whether sin- ter feed dand pellets can be exported to Japan and the likely investment and economics.

Memorandum from bridge and roof Workers' Union

608 SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Bridge and Roof Workers' Union about the exploration of workmen by

contract system in M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Howrah-1.

(b) if so, the main points listed therein, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATESWAMY) (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Fixation of coal price in consultation with the management of power stations

610 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry had not consulted the management of power stations in fixing coal prices even though these stations were the single largest consumer of coal in the country, and

(b) whether Government propose to constitute a high-powered committee to see that steel and cement required for power projects are made available to them in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The coal prices are not fixed by the Ministry of steel and Mines as there has been no statutory control on coal prices since July 1967. The prices at which coal is supplied to power houses are settled by mutual negotiations between the coal producers and the power house authorities

(b) The Conference of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held in June 1973 recommended that a Standing Committee composed of Central Water and Power Commission Department of Steel and the Ministry of Industrial Development should be set up with a view to ensuring adequate and timely supplies of steel and cement for the implementation of power projects. This recommendation is being examined by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power

Geological Survey of Nagaland

611 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any Geological Survey has been conducted in Nagaland,

(b) whether the survey report has been received by Government, and

(c) if so, the recommendations made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir By systematic geological mapping an area of 1390 sq km has been covered by Geological Survey of India in Nagaland. Important findings of the survey include occurrences of Coal in Nazira and Jhanj-Disai Coal fields Coal in Lakhuni and Changkikond in Mokochung district oil seepage near Lakhuni, Talpuig and West Bibura and asbestos near Pan-chimin and Kurani in the Tezu valley have also been located

(c) Further work recommended to be taken up in the next Field Programme of the Geological Survey of India for 1973-74 includes systematic mapping in the mineral bearing areas in Mokochung and Kohima districts exploratory drilling for coal in Nazira and Jhanj-Disai coal fields and detailed mapping for the magnetite, Chromite, nickel, cobalt mineralisation at Pukpur in Tuensang district

Probe into Maruti Car Company

612. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether a number of Irregularities have been committed by Maruti Car Company,

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities committed,

(c) whether some Members of Parliament have approached Government to set up a Maruti probe body, and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to set up such a body and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) None Sir, to the knowledge of Ministry of Heavy Industry

(c) No such approach has been made to the Ministry of Heavy Industry

(d) Does not arise

Prime Minister's Visit to Yugoslavia

613 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Yugoslavia in June, 1973, and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held during her visit and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The discussions covered important international issues as well as bilateral matters of mutual interest. A copy of the Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's visit is placed on the Table of the

House [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5193/73].

Prime Minister's visit to Canada

614 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO.
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Prime Minister's recent visit to Canada, and

(b) whether any agreements were concluded during her visit and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) The outcome of the Prime Minister's recent visit to Canada has been summed up in the Joint Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the visit, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-5194/78]

(b) No Sir

Progress in the Construction of HMT Watch Factory III at Srinagar delayed

615 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the construction and commissioning of the HMT Watch Factory III at Srinagar has been delayed on account of avoidable factors like the non-availability of steel, cement and building material, and

(b) if so, what is the progress made so far in regard to the completion of this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) Yes, Sir To a certain extent

(b) About 75 per cent of the factory construction has been completed and the work is expected to be over by the end of this year.

Survey of Requirements of Machine Tools

616 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGHA Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether in the absence of a survey of requirements of machine tools in the country, the estimates made by the working groups for the machine tool industry during the Third and Fourth Plans have gone wrong and

(b) if so, whether for the purposes of increase in the installed capacity, proper detailed surveys of the machine tool requirements have been done?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) The details of requirements of machine tools in types, sizes and price ranges will be worked out estimating the requirements during the Fifth Plan period

Loss suffered by Neyveli Lignites

617 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Neyveli Lignites is reported to have incurred a loss of Rs 22 crores so far and

(b) if so the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The cumulative loss incurred by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation upto the end of the year 1971-72 is Rs 45.85 crores. In the year 1972-73, the Corporation suffered a loss of Rs 12.64 crores (prov.) Thus the total loss incurred upto the end of the year 1972-73 is Rs 58.50 crores (prov.)

(b) The main reasons for the heavy losses are the inadequate supply of

lignite to the consuming units i.e. the power house and the briquetting and carbonising plant on account of the difficulties in mining the required quantity of lignite. In the case of the Fertiliser Plan, the rated capacity could not be achieved due to several process and technical problems

Expansion of Bajaj Auto Ltd and Automobile Products of India Ltd

618 SHRI CHANDRA BHALLA MANI TIWARI Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the case for expansion of the capacity of Bajaj Auto Limited and Automobile Products of India Limited is under the consideration of Government and

(b) if so when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(a) and (b) Both M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd and M/s Automobile Products of India Ltd have been granted licence to expand their capacity to 48,000 scooters each per annum

Indo-Canadian Co-operation in India's efforts towards self-reliance

619 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a sentence in the Indo-Canadian Communiqué issued at the end of the Prime Minister's visit to Canada namely that "it was agreed to give early consideration to further Indo-Canadian co-operation in India's efforts towards self-reliance by supply of foodgrains, edible oils and fertilisers including potash"

(b) if so whether Government have now changed the definition of the word 'self-reliance' to mean 'imports of foodgrains, edible oils etc and

(c) if not, the reason for including this sentence in the communiqué

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The sentence is not inconsistent with our policy.

Discussions with Sri Lanka's Representatives regarding Indian Ocean

620. SHRI R. V. SWMINATHAN:

SHRI M S. SANJEEVI RAO

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 13th June, 1973 under the heading "India, Lanka differ on Ocean Issue",

(b) if so, how far this is true and what are the points of dispute, and

(c) whether the points of differences were settled when the Prime Minister visited that country and what outstanding questions between the two countries had been settled by the two Prime Ministers then?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no disagreement in regard to the Indian Ocean. The position in this respect remains as stated in the joint communique of April 29, 1973, issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister's visit to Sri Lanka.

Government Take-Over of Hindustan Tractor, Baroda.

621. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Ministry of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over the Hindustan Tractor at Baroda in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking-over this unit;

(c) to what extent the taking-over will help in increasing the production; and

(d) whether Government have started production after taking-over?

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

(a) and (b). Following complete stoppage of production of tractors in the factory of the Hindustan Tractor Ltd., Government took over the management of the Company on 12th March, 1973, and have appointed the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation as the Authorised Controller to manage the Company.

(c) and (d). The take-over will enable the Company to overcome its financial difficulties and optimise production. Production has been resumed in a small way.

Third Wage Board and Interim Relief for Working Journalists

622 SHRI H N MUKHFRJEF Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Working Committee of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has demanded setting up of the Third Wage Board and grant of interim relief pending revision of pay scales for working journalists,

(b) whether Government have received copies of various resolutions passed at their meeting held on 30th June, and 1st July, 1973;

(c) if so, the contents thereof, and

(d) the steps being taken to meet their demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing the gist of the Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists at Bombay on 30th June and 1 July, 1973 is placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The resolution on the setting up of a Wage Board concerns the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and the matter is being processed. The other resolution concern the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Department of Company Affairs and copies thereof have been sent to them.

STATEMENT

Gist of the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the Working Committee on the IFWJ held at Bombay on 30th June, and 1st July, 1973

WAGE BOARD

The Working Committee of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists meeting in Bombay on 1st July 1973 urges the Government to constitute without further delay the Third Wage Board for Working Journalists and to direct newspaper and news agency owners to grant suitable interim relief to their employees pending wage revision.

The Working Committee was of the view that in order to ensure peace and harmony in the industry suitable steps should be taken simultaneously to revise the wage structure of the non-journalists staff as well.

DIFFUSION OF OWNERSHIP

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists appeals to the Government of India to give effect to the proposal of Diffusion of Ownership of newspapers and news agencies without any further delay so that the nation's Press could evolve and develop along healthy lines unfettered by the shackles imposed by Big Business and other vested interests.

NEWS AGENCIES

The meeting of the Working Committee of the IFWJ call upon the Government to take immediate steps to convert the nation's leading news agencies into public corporations in order to free them from the strange hold of monopolistic Press groups. Government should also promote a separate Corporation for the dissemination of foreign news in India and of Indian news abroad. The Working Journalists and newspaper employees should be given representation in the Board of Directors.

The meeting condemned the repression let loose by the management of the news agencies against their employees who take an active part in the trade union activity, and desires that this repression must come to an end forthwith.

PRICE PAGE SCHEDULE

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists urges the Government of India to revive the Price Page Schedule Law to ensure fair competition among the various units of the newspaper industry, by reviving the Price-Page-Schedule and placing it outside the scope of judicial review under schedule 9 of the constitution.

PRESS COUNCIL

The IFWJ demands that in the Press Council of India which is to be reconstituted after 30th September, 1973 the IFWJ should be given adequate representation in terms of the law so that the new Press Council may have authentic representation of the IFWJ which is the only representative organisation of working journalists in India.

* * * *

NAVA BHARAT

The meeting urges the Government of India to order a CBI enquiry into the affairs of this newspaper. Pending the enquiry, the Company Law Administration should appoint its

Directors on the management of the newspaper.

xxx xxx xxx

'राजहस' स्कूटर का निर्माण

623 श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद योद्धा क्या भारी उद्घोग मर्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में एक नया स्कूटर 'राजहस' बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया है, श्री

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन स्कूटर फैक्ट्री की अनुमति वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता और स्कूटर की किमत क्या होगी तथा यह बाजार में कब तक आ जायेगा ?

भारी उद्घोग मंत्रालय में उप मर्ती (श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) मेरे यू० पी० स्कूटर लिमिटेड कानपुर को 'राजहस' स्कूटर का निर्माण रुग्ने के लिए एक लाइसेंस जारी किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता प्रति वर्ष 24,000 स्कूटर होगी। पार्टी को आशा है कि यह स्कूटर को उत्पादन शुल्क तथा अन्य करों को छोड़कर कारखाने में निकलने समय के 3194 रुपये मूल्य पर बेचवायी। परंकिण तौर पर उत्पादन पहले ही शुरू हो गया है।

Inspection of a Prototype of Scooter produced at Alwar (Rajasthan)

624. SHRI N. K. SANGHI. Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether a prototype of the scooter to be produced at Alwar, Rajasthan, was submitted for inspection in June, 1972 and whether the inspection is still not over and consequently the party has not been granted an industrial licence,

(b) if so, by what time the inspection will be over and reasons for the

long time taken for testing the prototype; and

(c) if the licence has since been issued, when the factory will go into production and what would be the cost of the scooter on the road?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The prototype of the Scooter to be produced by Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation at Alwar (Rajasthan) has already been tested and found road-worthy

(c) The application submitted by the Corporation for import of plant and machinery is under examination. After it is cleared an industrial licence will be issued. It is not possible to forecast at this stage when commercial production will commence. The Corporation has stated in their project Report that the ex-factory selling price is estimated at about Rs 2630 exclusive of excise duty, sales taxes, etc

Renewal of Letter of Intent given to Maruti Limited for Manufacture of Small Cars for Third Time

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

(a) whether Letter of Intent given to Maruti Limited for the manufacture of small cars has been renewed for the third time,

(b) if so the reasons for renewal of the Letter of Intent, and

(c) whether there have been complaints that the Maruti Limited have undertaken the manufacture of the small car only on the basis of the Letter of Intent for want of final clearance?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s Maruti Ltd. had stated that the established suppliers are reluctant to accept small orders for supply of components needed only for developing proto-types. The Company had, therefore, asked for time to design and install machine tools to make components of correct specification and quality

(c) No, Sir

Proposed re: Established of a Naval School on the West coast of Maharashtra

626 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to start a Naval School or Nautical College near Port Malvan on the West Coast of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) No Sir

Pak decision to move I C A O against Indian ban on Pak overflights

627 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE

SHRI H N MUKHERJEE

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Pakistani Government have decided to raise the issue of India's ban on Pakistani Planes flying over Indian territory before the International Civil Aviation Organisation

(b) if so whether it is not a violation of the Simla Pact and

(c) whether Government brought this violation of Simla Pact to the notice of Pakistan Government?

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

(b) It is not in consonance with the Simla Agreement

(c) Government took up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and the latter has now communicated its willingness to hold bilateral talks. Meanwhile the consideration of Pakistan's complaint before the I C A O Council remains suspended

Agreement with Iraq for imparting training to Iraqi pilots by India

628 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL PURKAR

DR H P SHARMA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any statement has been made by Tehran that India had entered into a secret agreement with Iraq to send an Air Force mission to train Iraqi pilots for flying MIG-21 fighter aircraft which Iraq had acquired recently from Soviet Union, and

(b) if so whether Government have cleared their position in the matter and, if so, the facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Government have seen the text of a report from Tehran published in "The Washington Post" of June 22 1973. The report spoke of a secret agreement between Iraq and India and said that a small Indian Air Force Mission in Baghdad was training Iraqi pilots to fly MIG fighter planes

(b) The official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs made a statement on June 23 1973 on this subject. The text of the official spokesman's statement is placed on the Table of the House. There is no secret agreement with Iraq and the only Indian Air Force Team in Iraq is one which went there 14 years ago and whose strength has decreased in recent years

STATEMENT

Our policy to the Indian Ocean, including Arabian Sea and the Gulf, has been reiterated many times. We believe that this region should be a zone of peace, free from international tension, great power rivalry or military escalation. Our interest is to develop friendly co-operative relations on the basis of mutual interest with all the states in this region. In fact, in the last few years, our trade and economic co-operation with all states in this region has been expanding.

2. India has close and friendly relations with Iraq. There has recently been a considerable increase in co-operation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and other fields. Recently, there was an agreement for the purchase of oil and in April this year cultural and scientific agreements were signed. There has been a small Indian Air Force team in Iraq for the past 14 years, whose strength has in fact decreased in recent years. There are no secret agreements of any kind between Iraq and India. It goes without saying that our friendship and co-operation are not directed against any other country.

3. We have traditional, commercial and cultural ties with Oman and are keen to develop our economic co-operation. In the technical field, Indian doctors and technicians have been serving in Oman for several years. A few experts from the Armed Forces have also gone on contract to Oman for performing specific duties. None of these persons is in any way involved in combat activities of any kind. They will continue there as long as they are required or to complete the various projects on which they are working.

4. Our policy in regard to the sale of military equipment is also well-known. These are made on a purely commercial basis to friendly coun-

tries in many parts of the world. There is no truth in the report that there have been negotiations with or orders from any country for the sale of Gnats.

5. As regards training, we provide military training to personnel from many friendly countries. On invitation, our training teams have also gone abroad on contracts. This is a part of our over-all policy to share our experience with the developing world.

The report is baseless and tendentious.

Movie film on P.O.Ws. in India

629. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has made allegations that India had violated the Geneva Convention and made a movie film on Pakistan POWs;

(b) whether Pakistan has also stated that India had supplied at first new uniforms and utensils and other articles to the POWS and had withdrawn the articles after shooting of the film; and

(c) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to these allegations which are totally unfounded.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal for a new body to administer convention against pollution of the Seas

630. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR: Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. has proposed the creation of a new International Committee to administer the Convention against pollution of the seas; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries who have sought co-operation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The United States proposed the creation of a permanent body within the framework of the Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) to coordinate and administer all marine pollution activities. The IMCO Council favoured the proposal and established an *ad hoc* working group to study the possible terms of reference, organisation and functions of the proposed body, tentatively known as the Maritime Environment Protection Committee; the group will also consider the budgetary and legal implications of the establishment of the Committee. The *ad hoc* working group is open to all members of the IMCO Council, namely Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom, USSR and the United States.

The Working Group is to have its 1st meeting from 23rd July, 1973

Demand for Iron Ore for Internal Consumption and Exports

631. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total estimated demand for iron-ore for internal consumption and exports as assessed by the Planning Commission Task-

Force will be 6.6 crore tonnes at the end of the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether our Ore-mines are capable of yielding the estimated tonnage; and

(c) whether the Exploratory Wing is continuing its activities to find out new mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A planning group on iron ore under the Task Force on Ferrous Minerals estimated that demand for iron ore may reach 66 million tonnes by 1978-79.

(b) It is expected that the iron ore mines in the country would be able to yield the estimated tonnage.

(c) The Mineral Exploration Corporation have been asked to prepare detailed schemes for exploration of some of the iron ore bearing areas in the country.

Bonus for employees of Central Government Industrial Organisations

632 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI S M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government have come to a decision regarding the payment of bonus to department employees of the Central Government's industrial Organisations after the receipt of the Third Pay Commission's Report; and

(b) if not, when the same is likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). These employees are excluded from the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 vide Section 32(iv) thereof.

Visakhapatnam Naval Base

634. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development work at the Visakhapatnam naval base, which was started three years ago, is going behind schedule;

(b) if so whether the reasons for delay is natural or man-made; and

(c) whether some precautionary measures were adopted against further delays in future?

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

(b) The reasons for the delay are mostly natural causes which could not be visualised earlier.

(c) Yes, Sir

Talks with Pakistan on Indo-Bangladesh joint proposal

635. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sometime ago he proposed to visit Islamabad in the second week of July to hold talks on Indo-Bangladesh proposal for a three-way repatriation of the Prisoners of War, Pakistanis in Bangladesh and Bengalis in Pakistan and if so, the reasons for not setting the visit finalised; and

(b) when the same is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise

Steps to increase production in Coking Mines

636. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether there has been a fall in production in most of the coking mines after take-over by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production in the coking mines to meet the requirements of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There has been a marginal fall in the production of coking coal after the take over of the mines by the Government. The reasons for the fall in production are inadequate electric power supply, frequent load shedding, non-availability of steel materials, resorting to systematic mining as against un-systematic mining in the past, inadequate availability of sand and difficult law and order situation arising principally out of inter-union rivalry.

(c) The Bharat Coking Coal Limited have already approached concerned authorities to help with assured and adequate supply of power and are also making arrangement for procurement of essential machinery and material, sand for stoving purposes, etc.

Official Mission to Pakistan Regarding joint Indo-Bangladesh offer

637. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a statement from the United Nations that Pakis-

can had informed U.N. Secretary-General that India had agreed to send an official mission to Pakistan in connection with the Joint Indo-Bangladesh offer; and

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

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

(a) Government has seen a press report to this effect on 28th June, 1973

(b) Government was surprised to see this report since the Pakistani communication dated 23rd June was received in New Delhi on 24th June was still under consideration at that time in consultation with the Bangladesh Government. Our official spokesman issued a statement on 28th June clarifying the position.

Basing of Naval Fleets by Major Powers in Indian Ocean

638. SHRI M. S. PURTY.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major powers who have based their naval fleet in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The United Kingdom, U.S.A., France and Australia are known to have their base facilities in the islands under their control in the Indian Ocean region.

(b) As stated repeatedly on the floor of the House, Government would like the Indian Ocean area to remain free of tension and rivalry. It is, however, not feasible to prevent or interfere with the movement of foreign warships on the high seas.

पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से युद्ध सामग्री की जापाई

639. श्री एम. इस. पुर्टी :

श्री बोरेन्स सिंह १४ :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या अमरीका ने हाल ही में पाकिस्तान को कुछ युद्ध सामग्री दी है,

(ब) क्या अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को यह समर्थन देने के विरुद्ध इसका प्रयोग न करने की आरती पर दी है; और,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने अमरीका से ऐसी युद्ध सामग्री जपाई न करने का आग्रह किया है और यदि हा, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला?

विदेश मंत्रालय में रत्न भंडो (श्री बुरेन्स सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ब) 1965 और 1971 में हुए पाकिस्तानी आक्रमणों से यह पता चलता है कि इन अस्त्रों के उपयोग पर अमरीकी सरकार द्वारा नगाया गया प्रतिशत निष्पादी रहा।

(ग) भारत सरकार अमरीका को बतावा यह बतायी रही है कि पाकिस्तान को जम्मू देने से समान्य करण की प्रक्रिया खतरे में पड़ जाती है और इससे इस उत्त-महाद्वीप में स्थायी जाति की स्थापना के अवसरों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। भारत सरकार का अब भी यही कहना है और आज्ञा करती है कि अमरीकी सरकार पाकिस्तान को जम्मू संपाई नहीं करेगी।

Investigation into incident of a person trying to approach Prime Minister in Toronto (Canada)

640. SHRI M. S. PURTY:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a man shouting 'you will pay for your sins' broke through a security screen and tried to approach our Prime Minister in Toronto (Canada);

(b) if so, whether he was carrying a placard with a 3 by 3 feet photo of a leader of the Indian Communist Party (M.L.); and

(c) whether Government have requested Canadian Government to investigate the matter and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The matter is sub-judice in a Canadian court and it will take some time before authoritative information is made available

(b) Our High Commission in Ottawa has been requested to furnish the full details as soon as the case is disposed of

आर्थर बट्टर कम्पनी, मुजफ्फरपुर

641. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या भारी उच्चार मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर्थर बट्टर कम्पनी मुजफ्फरपुर को सरकार द्वारा अधिश्वर किये जाने के बावजूद उसे अब तक पुनः बालू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विलंब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार का उसे कब से पुनः बालू करने का विषय है ?

भारी उच्चार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में उच्चारी (श्री सिंहेश्वर शर्मा) (क) से (ग) . जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर मेरों आर्थर बट्टर एंड कम्पनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार) के ब्रावन्ड को हाथ में लेने के लिए 7 जून, 1973 को आदेश जारी कर दिये गये थे । उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के लिए एक अधिकृत नियमिक की नियुक्ति हेतु साथ ही साथ आदेश जारी कर दिये गये थे । किन्तु इस बीच, नियमिक मण्डल के एक दल ने कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय से एक आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया है । आदेश की नियुक्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

विटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी, मोकामा का बन्द होना

642. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या भारी उच्चार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना जिले में माकामा स्थान पर स्थित विटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी कही महीनों में बन्द है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार इस कम्पनी को अपने अधिकार में लेने के प्रब्लम पर विचार कर रही है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक लिया जायेगा ?

भारी उच्चार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय में उच्चारी (श्री सिंहेश्वर शर्मा) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) पटना के माकामा में स्थित मेरों विटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी के कार्यों की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई आज

सरकार ने अपनी रिपोर्ट जस्तूत कर दी है।
इस पर जीवा ही निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है।

**Removal of Army Barracks and Camps
from Indo-Nepal Border Area**

643. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has asked India to remove her Army Barracks and Camps from Indo-Nepal border area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There was a report to this effect which appeared in the Times of India on the 3rd July, 1973. This report was erroneous and was, therefore contradicted by the official spokesman of the Government of India the next day.

(b) Does not arise.

**Request from P.R.G. of South Vietnam
to open an Information Centre in
India**

644 SHRI S A. MURUGANA-
NTHAM
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

(a) whether the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam have requested Government of India for permission to open an Information Centre in India; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

U.S. Military aid to Iran and its Diversification to Pakistan

645 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has agreed to provide massive military aid to Iran and also to train the Iranian armed forces;

(b) if so, the types of arms and equipment supplied to Iran by U.S.A.,

(c) whether arms supplied by America had been diverted to Pakistan, and

(d) if so, the efforts made by Government to ensure that the arms and equipment supplied to Iran under the new military aid programme are not diverted to Pakistan?

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

(a) and (b) The US Government reportedly agreed to provide to Iran over the next years armaments worth over \$2 billion. The transaction will include the supply of modern military equipment including aircraft, helicopters and artillery pieces and Naval equipment

(c) According to our information, including press reports from Pakistan, transfer of some arms and equipment has taken place.

(d) The matter has been taken up in the appropriate quarters.

Pakistan moves World Court against trial of Prisoners of War

646 SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has complained to the World Court against the

proposed trial of Pakistani Prisoners of War for war crimes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the complaint and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) On May 11, 1973, Pakistan filed an application in the International Court of Justice entitled "Trial of Pakistani Prisoners of War—Jurisdiction under the Genocide Convention (Pakistan vs. India)." They also made a separate Request for Interim measures. The Application was made under Article IX of the Genocide Convention to which both India and Pakistan are parties. This article provides for reference of disputes relating to the Genocide Convention, to the International Court of Justice, but India, while becoming a party to the Convention had made a reservation that India's consent was necessary in this connection.

According to Pakistan, the acts by POWs having been committed in the territory of Pakistan, she had exclusive jurisdiction to try any such charges of genocide. Pakistan, had, therefore, requested the Court, *inter alia* to adjudicate and declare that Pakistan had exclusive right to exercise jurisdiction over 195 Pakistani nationals or any other number, now in Indian custody and accused of committing acts of genocide in Pakistani territory. In its Request for interim measures for protection, Pakistan had requested the Court to indicate, *inter alia*, the following interim measures for protection:

"That such individuals, as are in the custody of India and are charged with alleged acts of genocide, should not be transferred to "Bangladesh" for trial till such time as Pakistan's claim to exclusive jurisdiction and the lack of jurisdiction of any other Government or authority in this respect has been adjudged by the Court."

On being informed of the institution of the case by Pakistan, the Government of India addressed three communications to the Court contending *inter alia* that in view of our reservation to the Genocide Convention the Court could not be validly seized of the matter without express consent of the Government of India. Consequently, the Government of India decided not to appear before the Court at the oral hearings. The Court has now pronounced its order on Pakistan's Request for interim measures, whereby it has declined to indicate interim measures and has fixed further time-limits for filing of documents on the question of its jurisdiction.

Legislation to provide Trade Union Rights to Agricultural Labour

647. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural labour constituting one-fourth of the total work force in the country is now kept out of the purview of existing trade union laws;

(b) whether in the absence of laws protecting their interests the agricultural workers are subjected to exploitation almost with impunity; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enact legislation to protect their interests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATA-SWAMY): (a) to (e). The Trade Unions Act, 1926 does not keep agricultural labour outside its purview. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, are applicable to agricultural farms run on a commercial basis and to agricultural labour engaged in specified plantations respectively. The Minimum Wages Act is also applicable to agricultural labour. There is no proposal to enact fresh legislation for agricultural labour at present.

Number of Indian, British and Uganda Passport Holders who have Repatriated from Uganda granted emergency certificates

648. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have repatriated from Uganda so far and arrived in India; and

(b) out of them, how many are Indian Passport-holders U.K. Passport-holders and Uganda Passport-holders who have been granted emergency certificates by the Indian High Commission?

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

(a) and (b). About 5,195 persons have come to India, Sir. Out of this number, Indian passport-holders were 4,129, U.K. Passport-holders about 457 and persons of undetermined nationality travelling on Emergency Certificates/Sworn Affidavits an estimated 609.

In addition, some 3,000 (estimated) U.K. Passport-holders with certificates of entry into U.K. have also been allowed entry.

Shortage of Aluminium in the Country

649. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage of BC grade aluminium in India;

(b) whether it is being imported; if so, the quantity imported during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(c) the name of agency through which it is being imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):(a) Due to restrictions in power supply the

production of aluminium in the country has been adversely affected. This has presently resulted in some shortage of EC grade aluminium.

(b) During 1971-72, 11,645 tonnes of EC grade ingot/wire bars were imported. There has been no import of EC grade aluminium thereafter.

(c) EC grade aluminium is included in the list of "Canalised" items for import through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

Diversion of surplus steel with Public Sector to Private Sector Industries

650. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large stock of steel has accumulated with the public sector consumer while the engineering industry under private sector is facing acute shortage as alleged by the Chairman of the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, what action Government are taking to divert the surplus steel from the public sector to private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(a) and (b). In March, 1973 detailed studies were made about inventories held by several actual users of steel, both in the public and private sectors. On the basis of the data obtained action has been taken to correct the imbalances by suitable adjustments at the time of the Steel Priority Committee allocations.

Purchase of Arms by Iran from U.S.A.

651. SHRI VIKRAM MAHajan:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran has purchased a large quantity of war weapons and other war material from U.S.A.;

(b) whether Government are aware that Iran has entered into a war treaty with Pakistan and has assured arms supply to Pakistan, and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes Sir The existing arms and equipment of Iranian Armed Forces are mostly of US origin. In addition, Iran has proposed to purchase large quantities of war material from USA

(b) No formal war treaty between Pakistan and Iran has been announced. However there is considerable defence cooperation including joint exercises between the Armed Forces of Pakistan and Iran. It has been recently stated by the Shah of Iran that if Pakistan is attacked Iran will come to her aid

(c) All related developments having implications for our security are taken into consideration in planning our defence measures

Unemployment in Rural Areas

652 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the news item which appeared in the time of India of the 22nd May 1973 under the caption "Rural unemployment position may worsen" to the effect that there is every likelihood of unemployment situation worsening in rural areas by the end of the Fourth Plan, according to the report of the working group on agriculture and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the specific steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

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

(b) The report of the Working Group on Agriculture set up by the Committee on Unemployment was taken into consideration by the Committee in finalising its recommendations. An inter-ministerial Working Group has already been constituted by the Planning Commission to study the recommendations made in the Report of the Committee submitted on 15th May, 1973 and to make proposals to be Government

Production and movement of Steel hit by inadequate supply of Coal and Wagons

653 SHRI D K PANDA
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether both production and movement of saleable steel in the public sector have been hit by the inadequate supply of coal and wagons, and

(b) if so what steps have been taken to ensure timely and adequate supply of coal and wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) Shortage in the supply of power to collieries and washeries has in turn resulted in inadequate supply of coal to the steel plants in the public sector, thus affecting the production of ingot and saleable steel. Shortages in the supply of power have also directly affected the rolling of steel in all the plants except Bhilai. While there have been occasional restrictions for operational reasons, the movement of saleable steel from HSL plants in the aggregate has been better in these three months as compared to the corresponding period of last year and efforts are being made to move larger quantities.

(b) In regard to the power shortage in the regions served by the Damodar Valley Corporation and the Electricity Boards of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, these agencies have been specifically asked to give the highest priority

in the supply of power to coking coal mines, washeries and the steel plant. But for their assistance, the position might have been worse. With the onset of the monsoon, the generation of power is expected to improve and this will, in turn, help improve the production and washing of coal and the production of steel. Constant and continuous liaison is being maintained with the Damodar Valley Corporation and the State Electricity Boards for ensuring adequate and timely supply of power and with the Railways for supply of wagons to further improve despatches of steel from these plants

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The loss of production of sealable steel in Durgapur Steel Plant during April, May and June, 1973, as a result of insufficient and under frequency power supply has been as under:

Loss of Production of Sealable Steel

	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
April, 1973 .	3,835	24.74
May, 1973	20,628	144.96
June, 1973	8,736	70.24

(b) The necessity to supply adequate power to the steel plants in the context of the overall availability and the *inter se* priority of the demands has already been taken up with the concerned authorities and it has been agreed that the steel plant requirements should be given the highest priority

Reported firing by Security Force in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd and Police on workers

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

(a) whether the Security Force of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and Police opened fire on workers on the 6th June, 1973,

(b) how many people were wounded, and

(c) what led to the firing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) to (c). The security force and the local police were compelled to resort to firing in self defence on June 7, 1973 (not on

Pak participation in CENTO meeting at Tehran

654 SHRI D K PANDA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has revived its interest in the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) and actively participated at its recent meeting at Tehran, 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) Government have been consistently opposed to such Defence Pacts

Loss suffered by Durgapur Steel Plant due to insufficient power supply from D.V.C

655 SHRI ROBIN SEN

SHRI RAM BHAGAT
PASWAN

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

(a) the extent of loss incurred by the Durgapur Steel Plant in the months of April, May and June this year due to insufficient power supply from the Damodar Valley Corporation; and

6th June) on a violent and determined mob of workers who had injured a number of security force and police personnel by pelting brick bats, shooting arrows and hurling bombs and other lethal weapons. One of the rioters received injury and another sustained lathi injury. One police constable got an arrow injury on his back and one security guard received arrow injury on his knee. In all 18 security personnel of BCCL and police including Dy. S.P. Home Guards, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Baghmara, Inspector of Police, Baghmara and Officer-in-charge, Katras Police Station received brick bat, arrow and lathi injuries.

Coal Mines Authority

657. SHRI ROBIN SEN

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the establishment of a high-powered Coal Mines Authority;

(b) if so, the composition thereof and

(c) the scope and other features of the new Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). A new Government Company called the Coal Mines Authority Ltd. and wholly owned by the Government of India, was incorporated on 14th June, 1973 and vested with the ownership and management of the nationalised non-coking Coal Mines. National Coal Development Corporation Limited is being made a subsidiary company of this new company to which the Central Government's shares in Singareni Collieries Company have also been transferred. There is at present proposal to set up any other body for the purpose.

Anti-India Trade by Pakistan

658. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the anti-India trade by Pak Officials including her Foreign Minister; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Government have seen some press reports carrying anti-Indian statements made by various Pakistani Officials.

(b) Such statements are not in consonance with the Simla Agreement.

Cheating Ishapur Ordnance Factory of Rifles on Forged Documents

659. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ishapur Ordnance Factory was cheated to the tune of over Rs. 2 lakhs by getting supplies of rifles on forged documents; and

(b) if so, the action taken against culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA). (a) and (b). Money receipts ostensibly issued by a bank in respect of some of the transactions of sale of sporting weapons by Rifle Factory, Ishapore, have on verification, been found to be not genuine. The matter is under investigation.

Plans for increasing Production and Profitability of Heavy Industry

680. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the record of different units of Heavy Industry with regard to the actual production as compared to the installed capacity and profit or loss during the last three years;

(b) what are the plans for increasing their production and profitability during the coming years; and

(c) whether there is a continued shortfall in the three units of the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Hatia; if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures undertaken?

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

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-5195/73]

(b) In order to improve the working of the public sector undertakings, under the administrative control of this Ministry, Government have taken a number of measures. These measures include progressive introduction of rational personnel policy, incentive schemes, improved methods of production, planning and control and procurement of raw materials, double/triple shift working in appropriate areas, diversification of production programme, development of ancillary industries, and re-organisation and strengthening of management etc. Apart from the performance of all the public sector undertakings is reviewed periodically and where found necessary, corrective action is taken including appointment of expert groups to go into the working of the units concerned and suggest ways and means for improvement. Further, a management information system and monitoring cell is being set up in the Ministry. As a result of these

measures, it is expected that the performance of these public sector units will improve in the coming years.

(c) The three units of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd have not yet been able to utilise fully the installed capacity. However, capacity utilisation has increased during 1972-73 to 33 per cent from 19 per cent in 1970-71 and 26 per cent in 1971-72.

Projects of this nature have a long gestation period as necessary skills can be acquired by workers on heavy and sophisticated technological equipment and machinery only over a period of time. Again there was also an overlap of constructional activities with the operational phase in the initial years as also lack of batch or repetitive orders. All these factors combined with unsatisfactory industrial relations and deficiencies in the management stood in the way of desired production build up in the units of the H.E.C.

The following remedial measures have been taken to improve the performance of these units —

- (i) Standardisation of major items of capital equipment required by the core sector.
- (ii) Introduction of better material management through a revolving plan
- (iii) Preparation of detailed itemised plans for each shop and their close follow-up.
- (iv) Streamlining of procedures relating to procurement, and handling of materials and computerising of procurement issue and accounting of materials.
- (v) Progressive introduction of double/triple shifts in identified areas.
- (vi) Induction of more skilled workers to man fully second and third shifts in various shops of HEC.

- (vii) Improvement of quality control to reduce rejections.
- (viii) Introduction of a rational personnel policy for quick redressal of grievances of workers and systematisation of promotion procedures
- (ix) Introduction of an incentive scheme
- (x) Evolution of a scientific management information system for reporting

Transfers/Suspensions/Removal of Employees of Ballarpur Colliery (Maharashtra)

661. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA**
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6945 on 12th April, 1973 regarding Transfer/Suspensions/Removal of employees of Ballarpur Collieries (Maharashtra) and state

(a) whether enquiry into the allegations of malpractices against the concerned staff of the Ballarpur Colliery has since been completed and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Alleged Malpractices in Recruitment in Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

662 **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA**: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the alleged malpractices going on in the recruitment in the Heavy Electricals factory, Bhopal, and

" (b) if so, the effective measures Government propose to take to check such malpractices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Government have laid down certain guidelines for recruitment of personnel in public sector enterprises. These are being rigidly followed by the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd, Bhopal, and no malpractices regarding recruitment in that undertaking have come to the notice of Government. Employment of personnel in the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd is done in accordance with the policy laid down. As per this policy posts of technical and scientific nature carrying a basic pay of less than Rs 210 as also non-technical and non-scientific posts carrying basic salary upto Rs 500 p.m. are notified to the local employment exchange for proposing candidates for appointment to these posts. Thus, as per existing guidelines, preference is given to the persons who normally reside in Madhya Pradesh. Where the local Employment exchange is unable to sponsor suitable candidates for such posts and a non-availability certificate is issued by them and also in the case of higher level appointments the posts are advertised in important newspapers both in English and Hindi. Applications so received are processed by the Personnel Department through the Selection Committee constituted for the purpose. In the absence of any malpractices having come to the notice of this Ministry, no further steps are considered necessary to be taken at this stage.

Factors responsible for growing unemployment

663 **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA**: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently made a systematic study of the factors responsible for the growing

unemployment problem in the country and

(b) if so, the findings of the study and the action taken in regard thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY). (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member has presumably in mind the Report of the Committee on Unemployment submitted to the Government on 15th May, 1973. The summary of main conclusions and recommendation made in the Report of the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on the same day.

An inter-ministerial Working Group has already been constituted by the Planning Commission to study the recommendations made in the Report and make proposals to the Government.

Rehabilitation of persons uprooted due to war in Jammu and Kashmir

664. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees uprooted from the border villages of Jammu and Kashmir during the 1971 War with Pakistan who are still in the camps;

(b) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have asked for Central aid for their early rehabilitation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) About 31,000 (as on 17-7-1973).

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The State Government have been authorised to incur expenditure on the provision of relief and rehabilitation facilities to these displaced persons and the en-

tire expenditure is borne by the Central Government. A sum of Rs. 12.29 crores has already been released to the State Government.

Setting up of National Commission on Employment and Manpower Planning

665. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Unemployment has recommended the setting up of a National Commission on Employment and Manpower Planning, a Parliamentary Committee on the lines of existing Financial Committees and a Department of Employment and Manpower Planning;

(b) whether the said recommendations have been accepted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). An Inter-Ministerial Working Group has already been constituted by the Planning Commission to study the recommendation made in the Report and make proposals to the Government.

Report of Expert Committee on Unemployment

666. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Unemployment has submitted its final report;

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

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

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

(b) Summary of main conclusions and recommendations of the Committee was laid on the Table of the House on 15-5-1973, the day on which the Committee submitted its Report to the Government.

(c) An inter-ministerial Working Group has already been constituted by the Planning Commission to study the recommendations made in the Report and make proposals to the Government.

Withdrawal by Canada from International Commission for Control and Supervision in Vietnam

667. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Canada has decided to withdraw from the International Commission for Control and Supervision in Vietnam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In a statement made in the House of Commons on May 29, 1973, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs announced that Canada will not stay in the International Commission of Control and Supervision later than July 31, 1973.

(b) In the same statement, the Canadian Secretary of State stated that the Canadian Government had come to the conclusion that the Canadian concept of the functioning of the International Commission has not been accepted and that it would be in the interest of all concerned if Canada were now to withdraw.

(c) Government have expressed their unhappiness over the Canadian decision.

Talks between Representatives of Sri Lanka and India in Delhi

668. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks between the delegation of Sri Lanka and Indian Officials were held in Delhi in June, 1973 on matters of mutual interest; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister's visit to Sri Lanka from April 27-29, 1973 envisaged discussions between the two Governments on bilateral matters. In pursuance of this, a Sri Lanka delegation led by Mr. W. T. Jayasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, visited New Delhi for discussion of matters of mutual interest. The talks were held in a very friendly atmosphere and contributed to better understanding and appreciation of each other's views.

Discussion held by the Prime Minister in Canada on the question of Admission of Bangladesh to United Nations

669. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Canada, the question of admission of Bangladesh to the U.N. was taken up; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) the hope of both Prime Ministers that Bangladesh would soon be enabled to take her rightful place in the United Nations and other international organisations, found expression in the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit.

The relevant paragraph of the Joint Communique reads as follows:

"The Prime Minister of India explained the latest development in the Indian Sub-Continent identifying the joint Indo-Bangladesh Declaration of April 17, 1973 as a sincere initiative to resolve humanitarian problems resulting from the conflict of 1971, designed to promote durable peace and cooperation in the area. The Prime Minister of Canada expressed appreciation for the efforts being made to break the present impasse. The two Prime Ministers agreed that a durable settlement of outstanding problems should be achieved through negotiation among the countries of the sub-continent. They expressed the hope that Bangladesh would soon be enabled to take her rightful place in the United Nations and other international organisations. They welcomed Bangladesh membership in the Commonwealth."

Appeal by D.R.P.K. to World Parliaments regarding Re-unification of Korea

670. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the People's Assembly of Democratic Republic of People's Korea has addressed an appeal to all Parliaments of the world in regard to the problem of reunification of Korea and ending US occupation;

(b) if so, the proposals put forward by the People's Assembly of DPRK; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in response to the appeal in view of its position as a Member of the UN Commission for the reunification of Korea'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had issued a letter to Parliaments and Government of all countries of the world expressing its views on reunification of Korea and withdrawal of US troops from South Korea. The letter described various steps taken by the Government of DPRK to realise peaceful reunification of Korea.

(c) India is not a member of the UN Commission for Reunification of Korea. However, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha have suitably acknowledged receipt of this communication from the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly. The Government's position is that they support the efforts currently being made by the two Koreas to achieve peaceful reunification, through bilateral talks and free from outside interference.

Missing Ledgers in E.S.I. Office, Calcutta

671. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven Office Ledgers containing valuable record of complaints and instances of corruption in the Employees State Insurance Office at Calcutta are missing;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those involved in these corrupt practices and in the thefts of the documents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI G VENKAT-SWAMY). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information.—

(a) and (b) No ledger containing valuable record of complaints and instances of corruption is missing in the Regional Office at Calcutta. However, one ledger sheet relating to benefit payments is missing from Taramala Local Office in West Bengal and misappropriation of funds is suspected

(c) The matter was reported to the C.B.I. and the then Manager, Cashier and Peon of the Local Office were taken into Police custody on the 9th July, 1973. All of them have also been placed under suspension

Sino-Indian relations

672. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA.

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether continuous efforts are being made by Government to befriend China,

(b) if so, the positive steps taken in this direction, and

(c) whether exchange of any cultural and Parliamentary delegations is being considered to create an atmosphere of goodwill and understanding between the two mighty nations of Asia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) The Government continue to seek normalisation of relations with China

(c) The Government are in favour of increased contacts in fields such as culture and sports. There is no proposal at present to send a Parliamentary delegation to China.

Presence of Chinese Military Attache at N.D.A. parade at Poona

673. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA. Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the presence of a Chinese Military Attache at the National Defence Academy parade at Poona is a step *inter alia* to improve relations between the two Governments, and

(b) if so, whether the Chinese have ever reciprocated in this fashion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The Chinese Military Attache was invited to attend the passing out parade at the National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla, along with other Service Attaches accredited to our country. No special significance should be attached to this

(b) No discrimination is observed against our Military Attache in Peking so far as visits to Chinese establishments are concerned

Replacement of over-aged ships in the Navy

674 SHRI S N MISRA

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of ships with the Indian Navy that have outlived their normal life;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Govern-

ment for replacement of these ships, and

(c) the funds proposed to be earmarked for the purpose in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Several of the ships are no more at their optimum capacity, due to long use. The Government are fully conscious of the need for replacing old and ageing ships of our Navy. A programme has been drawn up to induct new ships by accelerating and expanding indigenous construction or acquisition from abroad within the constraints of financial resources. The hon'ble Member would appreciate that it would not be in public interest to disclose further information in the matter.

Closure of Coal mines

675. **SHRI S. N. MISRA.** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many coal mines after the take-over have been closed, their names and addresses,

(b) the reasons for their closure;

(c) how many people have been thrown out of employment in each of such collieries, colliery-wise and cadre-wise; and

(d) since how long the collieries had been functioning before the take-over and the date of closure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No coal mine has been closed after the take-over of the coal mines by the Central Government on or after 31st January, 1973.

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

Promotion to Officers of N.C.D.C. prior to merger with Coal Mines Authority

676. **SHRI S. N. MISRA.** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether one month before the merger of N.C.D.C. with the General Cadre of Coal Mines Authority, the officers of N.C.D.C. were given promotion, and

(b) whether after the above merger they were given further seniority over the newly absorbed officers of the private non-coking coal mines which were taken over by the Central Government in December, 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Officer of the National Coal Development Corporation were not given undeserved promotions when they were deployed with the Coal Mines Authority.

(b) No, Sir.

Insurance Scheme for Army Personnel

677. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having any proposal to extend the Insurance Scheme for Army Personnel; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under examination of Government.

Raising of defence wall in Chhamb sector by Pak. forces

678. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been defence built up in the Pakistan-occupied Chhamb area recently;

(b) if so, whether Pakistani forces have been busy raising a gigantic concrete defence wall supported by anti-tank channel and a large number of steel pill boxes; and

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

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

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

Supply of TU-16 aircraft by China to Pakistan

679. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent Press reports regarding supply of TU-16 aircraft by China to Pakistan.

(b) if so, whether Government is also aware of the fact that a large number of Chinese advisers, pilots and aircraft maintenance technicians have gone to Pakistan to train Pakistan Air Force personnel on the use of TU-16 aircraft; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). It is learnt that some officers and technicians of the Pakistan Air Force had gone to China for training on TU-16 aircraft, but there are no indications about any sizeable number of Chinese pilots/technicians having come to Pakistan to train Pakistan Air Force personnel. The impact of such assistance received by Pakistan is taken into account while planning our defence preparedness.

Resettlement of repatriates from Uganda

680. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has finalised any scheme for the resettlement of repatriates from Uganda in non-agricultural occupations,

(b) if so, whether under this scheme business and housing loans, lumpsum resettlement assistance and other concessions will be given to the repatriates; and

(c) the total number of repatriates that have arrived in the country from Uganda so far and the places where they have been settled. State-wise with amount spent on them so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). A scheme for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Uganda holding Indian passports has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The scheme is to be implemented through the State Governments. A statement indicating details of assistance to be provided to such repatriates is attached

(c) Upto 30-6-1973, 9958 repatriates had arrived in India from Uganda. While precise information in respect of place, where these repatriates have settled is not available, about 9000 of these repatriates are estimated to have gone to Gujarat; about 2000 to Maharashtra and about 800 each to Punjab and Goa and the rest, about 1500, to other States.

Upto 30-6-1973, a total expenditure of about Rs. 2.71 lakhs was incurred on providing immediate relief assistance to these repatriates.

Statement

Details of the resettlement assistance to be given to the repatriates who have come to India from Uganda, who are Indian citizens holding Indian passports

Part I

(i) **Business loans upto Rs 5,000 per family for resettlement in**

trade or business on the same conditions as admissible to the Sri Lanka repatriates

(ii) **Housing facilities—Loan assistance for purchase of plots and construction of houses to the repatriates who may be settled in non-agricultural occupations**

	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs	Rs
(a) Cost of Home-stead plot	600 (loan)	200 (loan)
(b) Development of land	1500 (loan)	600 (grant)
(c) Cost of construction of house	2000 (loan)	1250 ('loan)
TOTAL	4100	2050
(d) Construction of business premises	500 (loan)	200 (loan)
TOTAL	4600	2250

The amount of assistance for housing facilities (including loan and grant) is to be restricted to an overall ceiling of Rs 4100 in urban areas and Rs 2050 in rural areas. The repatriates may spend more on one item and less on the other within these ceilings. However, where construction is undertaken for residential-cum-shopping purposes the amount of loan admissible for business premises may be allowed in addition to that admissible for construction of houses.

THE ABOVE TWO CONCESSIONS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ONLY THOSE REPATRIATES WHO HAVE BROUGHT ASSETS WITH THEM OF VALUE NOT EXCEEDING RS TEN THOUSAND

Part II

(iii) **Lumpsum resettlement assistance—Rs 30 per family member for a period of 3 months subject to a maximum of Rs 450 in all per family**

THE ABOVE LUMPSUM RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ONLY THOSE REPATRIATES WHO HAVE BROUGHT ASSETS WITH THEM OF VALUE NOT EXCEEDING RS TWO THOUSAND

Part III

Besides the above three main items of resettlement assistance, other ancillary benefits sanctioned to the repatriates from Sri Lanka in the form of grant of priority in registration at the employment exchanges, age relaxation for appointment in Government service, stipends and book grants for education in the schools/colleges/ITIs, apprenticeship training courses for the children of the repatriates are also to be extended to the repatriates from Uganda.

News item 'arms build-up by the oil rich countries in West Asia'

b81 **SHRI P GANGADEB**
SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Indian Express dated the 20th May 1973 regarding arms build-up by the oil rich countries in W Asia and

(b) if so, whether this posed a new threat to the security of the country?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Talks between representatives of Sri Lanka and India held in Colombo in May, 1973

682 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any talks were held between the Indian delegation and the Sri Lanka team in the 2nd week of May, 1973 at Colombo,

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether India had agreed to offer assistance worth Rs 1 crore to help the island increase its export potential and balance its trade with India?

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

(b) Subjects relating to industrial collaboration, Indo/Sri Lanka trade, telecommunications, broadcasting, tourism, credit lines from India, technical assistance, animal husbandry, linking of Indo/Sri Lanka power grids and shipping were discussed

(c) No, Sir. However, several preliminary proposals were put forward which would have the effect of increasing Sri Lanka's export potential, including exports to India. These proposals are to be considered further in detail in meeting, to be held between the two sides

Meetings of Indian Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee

683. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of

LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the last meeting of the Indian Labour Conference was held;

(b) the date on which the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee was held; and

(c) the main points discussed in these meetings of Indian Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATESWAMY): (a) The last meeting (27th session) of the Indian Labour Conference was held on October, 22-23, 1971.

(b) The last meeting (29th session) of the Standing Labour Committee was held on July 23-24, 1970.

(c) The main items discussed at the 27th Session of the Indian Labour Conference were:

(i) Recommendations of the National Commission on Labour on Tripartite Consultative Machinery.

(ii) Central Enactment for Payment of Gratuity.

(iii) Closures of Industrial Undertakings

(iv) Review of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(v) Recognition of unions.

The main items discussed at the 29th Session of the Standing Labour Committee were:

(i) Industrial Relations Commissions and Labour Courts.

(ii) Recognition of unions

- (iii) Trade Unions including procedure for registration and other matters.
- (iv) Definition of the terms 'Industry' and 'Workman'.
- (v) Right to strike/lock-out.
- (vi) Unfair Labour Practices.
- (vii) System of Wage Boards.
- (viii) Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme for Industrial workers.
- (ix) Workers in hospitals and dispensaries—applicability of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- (x) National Labour Institute.
- (xi) Report of Tripartite Committee on Legislation for Film Industry workers.

Jawans dismissed from service on the basis of Police verification report

684. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Jawans dismissed from service on the basis of Police verification report during the last three years;
- (b) how the enquiry is conducted; and
- (c) the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The required information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Since the enquiry is secret, it is not in public interest to disclose the details.

Heavy Industries in Kerala

685. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received from the Kerala Government during the last two years requesting the Central Government to start Heavy industries in Kerala State; and

(b) the main features thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The Ministry of Heavy Industry was formed on 7th February, 1973. Information available from the Sections now forming part of the Ministry of Heavy Industry indicates that excepting for an application from the Kerala State Engineering Technicians (Workshop) Industrial Corporation Society Limited, in August 1972, for the manufacture of scooters with an annual capacity of 24,000 Nos., no other application for heavy industries as such has been received during the last two years.

Steps to deal with Unemployment problem among the middle aged and those who are age-barred

687. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

SHRI G. P. YADAV:

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

(a) the total number of persons as per Employment Exchange Registers in the country who are seeking employment as on date;

(b) of these what is the number of persons who are disqualified due to age restrictions prescribed by the employers;

(c) what steps are taken to find jobs to those who are age-barred as on date and will get age-barred in course of time; and

(d) the schemes in respect of middle age unemployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-KATSWAMY): (a) 74.38 lakhs as on 31st May 1973.

(b) The age limits followed/prescribed by the employers vary from employer to employer and according to jobs and as such detailed information is not available. The number of job-seekers on the live register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1972 classified by broad age-groups is shown in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) As regards employment under the Government of India, relaxations in age limits for entry into some service have been made e.g. recruitment for Indian Administrative Service, etc through competitive examinations (raised from 24, to 26 years), Engineering Service examinations (raised to 30 years), direct recruitment to Class III non-ministerial posts (from 21 to 25 years), etc

Apart from such efforts, Government have also supported schemes of self employment, facilities regarding which can be availed of by persons who may not be able to secure employment in Government or in non-Governmental organisations.

Statement

(in lakhs)

Age-group	Number of job-seekers* on Live Register as on 31-12-1972.	
	1	2
1. Upto 24 years	•	50.2
2. 25-34 years	•	15.0
3. 35-44 years	•	3.0
4. 45-54 years	•	0.6
5. 55 years or more	•	0.1
TOTAL :		68.9

*The data showing the age-distribution of job-seekers on the Live Register are being collected annually as at the end of December each year.

दाका में शायोजित एशिया शान्ति सम्मेलन

688. श्री वीकृष्ण प्रसादाल : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने मई, 1973 में दाका (बगमा देश) में शायोजित एशिया शान्ति सम्मेलन में भाग लिया था ;

(ख) उक्त सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले अन्य देशों के क्या नाम हैं, और

(ग) इस सम्मेलन में क्या नियंत्रण लिये गये ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) पता बता है कि अंतिम भारतीय शान्ति एवं एकता संगठन का प्रतिनिधित्व

करने वाले एक शिष्टमंडल ने इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया है ।

(ब) जबर है कि निम्नलिखित देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस सम्मेलन में भाग लिया है ।

मिश्र, अरब गणराज्य, 'आस्ट्रेलिया, बुलगारिया, कनाडा, कांस, जम्बन लोकतंत्र गणराज्य, गुयाना, हंगरी, ईग्रेक, जापान, जोर्डन, लाइसोस, मलेशिया, मगोलिया, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, सीरिया, मध्यकृत राज्य अमरीका, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र सच, विद्यतनाम लोकतंत्र गणराज्य, ओमान, यमन अरब गणराज्य, यमन लोक प्रजातंत्र गणराज्य ।

(ग) पता चला है कि इस सम्मेलन में विभिन्न विदेशों पर कई प्रमुखताव पाम किए गए, जिनमें उपमहाद्वीप, मध्य पूर्व, हिन्द चीन और खाड़ी क्षेत्र की स्थिति भी सम्मिलित हैं । सम्मेलन में 17 अप्रैल 1973 के भारत बगला देश मध्यकृत घोषणा-पत्र का समर्थन किया, पाकिस्तान में बगलियों पर अत्याचार करने, उन्हे रोक रखने की नीति की निन्दा की और पाकिस्तान द्वारा बगलादेश को निगलन र मान्यता न देने के कारण ग्रान्तिपूर्ण स्थिति लाने में बाधा पड़ने पर ध्यान आकर्षित किया ।

अतिरक्ता उत्पादन में अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग को समाप्त करना

689. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अदवाल : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि ।

(क) क्या सरकार ने निकट भविष्य में अतिरक्ता उत्पादन में अन्य देशों के साथ सहयोग को पूर्णरूप से समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ब) यदि हा, तो उन प्रतिरक्ता उपमहाद्वीप को देश में निर्मित करने के लिये अब तक क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं जिनका निर्माण अन्य देशों के साथ मिलकर इस समय किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) इस सबध में क्या सफलताए प्राप्त हुई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या बरथ जूल्स) :

(क) अधिकतम आन्ध्रनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की सरकारी नीति के समनुरूप यह निर्णय किया गया है कि रक्षा उत्पादन के मामले में विदेशी तकनीकी सहयोग के बिना ही कार्य करे और जहां तक मम्मत हो न्वरेशी अनुमधान एवं विकास पर ही निर्भर रहे । तथापि जहां किसी एक विशेष मद में आधूनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी की आवश्यकता होती है जिसका देश में अभी तक विकास नहीं किया गया है तो उसके लिए विदेशी तकनीकी सहायता लेना अथवा उस पर निर्भर करना आवश्यक हो सकता है यह या तो एक बार तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त कर अथवा ऐसे किसी एक मद के उत्पादन के लिए सीमित अवधि के लिए महयोग द्वारा प्राप्त की जा सकती है ।

(ब) और (ग) ऐसे करारों के अधीन उपस्कर के उत्पादन का प्रयोजन स्वदेशी उत्पादन करना ही है । इस बारे में काफी सफलता प्राप्त कर ली गई है और स्वदेशी अर्थ बढ़ाने के लिये सतत प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं ।

Talks held in Moscow with Soviet authorities

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

(a) whether his recent talks in Moscow with the Soviet authorities

were connected with India's Defence requirements arising out of recent developments in Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait;

(b) if not, whether the talks are part of routine exchange under the provisions of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971; and

(c) in either case, whether the outcome was positive from India's point of view?

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

(b) The Raksha Mantri's visit to USSR was in response to an invitation extended to him and Smt. Jagjivan Ram by the Defence Minister of USSR, Marshal Grechko, for rest and recreation. He, however, took this opportunity to discuss some matters of mutual interest to both the countries

(c) The talks resulted in fuller appreciation of problems of common interest to the two countries.

Indonesian joint Naval exercise with India

691. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 6131 on 5th April, 1973 and state:

(a) whether final proposal has been received from the Indonesian Government for joint naval exercises with India;

(b) if so, how India's interests would be served by such exercises; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) A Naval exercise between Indian Naval Ship NILGIRI and an Indone-

sian Naval Frigate took place in Indonesian waters on 12/13 June 1973, during the Indian Ship's goodwill visit to INDONESIA.

(b) The visit and the exercises carried out by the Indian ship were successful and created a good impression on the Indonesian people in general and the Indonesian Navy in particular. The exercises were manifestation of the friendship and co-operation between the Indian Navy and the Indonesian Navy. As an important maritime nation in the INDIAN OCEAN, INDONESIA is of considerable interest to us.

(c) Such joint Naval Exercises are desirable in the interest of peace in the Region and mutual co-operation.

Conference held to discuss demands of Port and Dock workers

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

(a) whether a conference was held in New Delhi on 11th May, 1973 to discuss the demands of Port and Dock workers;

(b) whether it was agreed at the said conference that in view of the fact that the award of the Wage Board for Ports and Docks will expire on 31st December, 1973, tripartite negotiations for a revision of the pay structure should be proposed by Government to the three Federations representing labour; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) It was agreed that all the Federations of Port and Dock Workers would be requested to give their views in writing regarding the machinery to be set up for this purpose and that the matter would thereafter be discussed in a meeting with them.

(c) The matter is being processed further.

Representation from Officers of Coal Mines Authority regarding Salaries and Grades

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

(a) whether any representation has been received from the officers of the Coal Mines Authority containing their grievances regarding fixation of salaries and grades:

(b) whether in the case of some categories they have been fixed in pay scales lower than those they were enjoying prior to nationalisation;

(c) if so, the facts of the matter; and

(d) Government's reaction to the representations received?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Pay of the Officers of the taken over collieries has been fixed, after proper screening by suitably constituted committees, in the appropriate public sector grades of pay taking into account their qualifications, experience, general suitability etc.

(d) Representations received will be considered on merits.

Chinese increase range of Missiles

694. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that development of inter-continental Ballistic Missiles by China poses a direct threat to the Security of our country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these developments and the steps taken to ensure the Security of his country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The development of Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles by China is likely to affect the security environment of all Asian countries. Government are continually making assessments of the security implications of the nuclear-weapon capability of China. It is, however, not in the public interest to disclose the details of such assessment.

Representation from the Employees of E.P.F.C.

695 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of the Office of Employees Provident Fund Commissioner regarding the recognition of their Union and redress of other grievances;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-

KATSWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a) and (b). The employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation had represented through their Unions and Federations for recognition of their Unions and grant of certain demands like payment of wages to the employees of the Kerala and Tamil Nadu Regions for the periods when they were on strike, revision of work norms, creation of additional posts etc.

(c) The demands are under consideration.

Nickel project in Orissa

696. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nickel Project at Sukinda in Orissa has been cleared by now by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, when the construction work is actually going to start there;

(c) whether any change has taken place in the previous agreement with the Orissa Government; and

(d) if so, the main features of the constitution of the company for working out this project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is too early to work out the constitution of the company.

Locational studies for future steel plants

697. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee which was appointed for undertaking locational studies for future steel plants in the country has started its work;

(b) whether it has undertaken locational studies in Orissa by now; and

(c) if not, when it is expected to start this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A Working Group set up by the Ministry of Steel and Mines for identification of locations for, the purpose of undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies for new steel capacity has submitted its report.

(b) and (c). The Working Group has recommended, *inter alia*, that techno-economic feasibility studies may be commissioned for a project based on Bansaigarh/Nayagarh iron ore deposits. These studies which will be part of the long-term steel development programme would be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

Reported statement by Mr. Joseph Sisco of U.S.A. regarding transfer of U.S. arms to third countries

698. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken notice of the statement made by Mr. Joseph Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State, U.S.A. that there is no way of preventing transfer of

American arms given to friends to third countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) In the course of hearings before a Congressional Subcommittee on June 6, Mr Sisco was asked to comment on the possibility of transfer to third countries of US arms to be given to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait Mr Sisco is reported to have stated I cannot give you categorical assurances the best I can do is to say we have reasonable confidence that this will not happen'

(b) Government of India have consistently emphasized to all concerned Governments that the transfer of arms to Pakistan either directly or indirectly will impede the process of normalisation in the subcontinent and will be a matter of grave concern to us

Time Bound Programme for reaching Rated Capacity in HFL Plants at Bhopal Hyderabad and Hardwar

699 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether time-bound programme for reaching the rated capacity in HFL plants at Bhopal, Hyderabad and Hardwar have been prepared by now,

(b) if so, the nature of programmes so prepared and

(c) whether capacity utilization at these plants has increased by now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRA-SAD): (a) and (b) Time-bound programmes for reaching the rated capacity in the heavy electrical

plants at Bhopal, Hyderabad and Hardwar have been prepared These Programmes have been prepared on Programme Evaluation Review Technique Network Charts in order to clearly bring out the steps that need to be taken by the Government and various other agencies from time to time for adhering to the time table laid down.

(c) The capacity utilisation at these plants has been showing a progressive increase broadly in accordance with the time-bound programmes

Survey to Study Employment Growth

700 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government had conducted a survey in organised sectors to study the employment growth rate in public sector undertakings and non agricultural units in the private sector

(b) if so whether the study revealed that employment growth rate in these organised sectors which has been marginal since 1971 remains unchanged even now and

(c) if so the other features of the study report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATESWAMY) (a) Under the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training data on employment are being collected on a quarterly basis from all establishments in the public sector and the non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons in the private sector Based essentially on these data Quarterly as well as Annual Employment Reviews are released from time to time

(b) Statement-I showing the latest available rates of employment growth

in the organised sector for the period March 1970 to September, 1972 is appended.

(c) The more important features of the Annual Employment Review for 1971-72 are contained in Statement-II.

Statement

Employment Growth rates in the Organised Sector*, March, 1970, to September, 1972.

Year/Quarter ending	Employment (In lakhs)	Percentage @ change over previous year	Percentage @ change over the previous Quarter
		3	4
x	2		
March 1970	170.7	2.5	
March 1971	174.9	2.5	
March 1972	179.8	2.8	
June 1972	182.0		0.4 (-0.6)†
September 1972 (P)	183.2		0.7 (0.4)†

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

@Percentages are based on absolute figures (before rounding to lakhs)

P Provisional.

†Figures in brackets are percentage changes in the corresponding quarters of previous year.

Statement-II

Main Features of the Employment Review, 1971-72:

(i) Employment in the organised sector grew by 2.8 per cent during 1971-72 compared to 2.5 per cent in the preceding year. In absolute terms, employment in the organised sector increased from 174.91 lakhs (revised) at the end of March, 1971 to 179.78 lakhs at the end of March, 1972.

(ii) Employment growth in the public sector continued to be higher during 1971-72 as compared to the private sector. The rate of growth in the former increased from 3.4 per cent in 1970-71 to 3.9 per cent in 1971-72, while in the case of the latter, there was a marginal increase i.e., from 0.9 per

cent to 1.0 per cent. This was the position if the transfer from the private to the public sector of employment in the Coking Coal Mines taken over by the Government in October 1971 were ignored. The actual position, however, is that employment grew in the public sector by 4.5 per cent, whereas there was a near stagnation in the private sector, on which employment increased by 0.1 per cent.

(iii) Except in the Western Zone comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa, Daman and Diu, employment growth rates in all Zones of the country were higher during 1971-72 than in the preceding year. The Northern Zone recorded the highest rate of growth (5.5 per cent), followed by North-Eastern Zone (4.9 per cent) and Southern Zone (4.0 per cent). Even

in the Western Zone, employment increased during the year under review, although at a rate (1.6 per cent) lower than in the earlier year (5.2 per cent).

(iv) State-wise analysis of employment trends in the organised sector during 1971-72 showed that Himachal Pradesh recorded the highest rate of growth during the year (13.4 per cent), followed by Haryana (9.1 per cent) and the Union Territory of Chandigarh (7.8 per cent). Pondicherry also gained substantially by 7.2 per cent. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal recorded an employment growth rate of 0.4 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. Three other States, viz., Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Delhi also recorded rates of growth (1.2 per cent, 2.3 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively) which were lower than the all India average. The growth rates in the remaining States varied between 3.1 per cent (Tripura) and 6.1 per cent (Goa, Daman, and Diu).

(v) In terms of Industry-wise performance, Trade and Commerce in the organised sector of the economy recorded the highest rate of employment growth during 1971-72 (6.7 per cent), followed by Construction (5.9 per cent to the extent this sector could be covered) and Electricity, Gas, and Sanitary Services (5.7 per cent). Mining and Quarrying which registered a fall in employment to the extent of 2.5 per cent during 1970-71 made a recovery by showing rise in employment by 3.0 per cent during 1971-72. Manufacturing Division recorded a growth rate of 1.8 per cent, which was lower than the all-Industry average of 2.8 per cent for the same year; it was also lower than last year's growth rate in the same division, which was 2.1 per cent. However, the Services Divisions continued to grow at a rate higher than the all-Industry average, the rate of increase being 3.2 per cent as compared to 3.0 per cent during the preceding year (1970-71).

Settlement of Property Claims of Repatriates from Uganda

701 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL.
SHRI P. M. MEHTA.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the property claims of the repatriates from Uganda have been settled with Ugandan Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). I am sorry to say that in spite of our vigorous efforts for the equitable settlement of assets left behind by Indian expelled from Uganda, the Government of Uganda have not even enunciated yet their policy in this regard. In a telegram sent to the President of U.S.A. in April 1973, the President of Uganda reiterated some general assurances against confiscation in the following terms

"The business as of non-citizen Asians, British and the Israeli firms, which have been taken over by my Government will be compensated according to the financial resources of Uganda and after valuation and assessment. This exercise, as you will appreciate will not be done at once."

Our efforts with the Uganda authorities in this matter are continuing.

Gujarat Scheme for Repatriates from Uganda

702 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL.
SHRI P. M. MEHTA

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Gujarat Government have prepared a scheme for the repatriates from Uganda who have desired to settle in that State, and

(b) what assistance will be provided to the State for its implementation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat had made certain suggestions in this regard and these suggestions were considered while framing the general scheme for rehabilitation of the repatriates from Uganda holding Indian passports. The scheme has since been sanctioned by the Government of India and it is to be implemented through the State governments.

Necessary financial assistance for the implementation of the scheme will be provided to the State Governments concerned by the Government of India.

Diversification of Factory Producing Shaktiman Trucks

**703 SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL
SHRI P A SAVINATHAN**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether defence factory manufacturing Shaktiman vehicles is likely to be diversified and expanded to produce commercial trucks,

(b) if so, the reasons for the same, and

(c) whether this will harm and weaken the defence preparation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Government are examining a proposal for expanding the capacity of the Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur now producing Shaktiman and Nissan vehicles. The expansion is being contemplated with a view to meeting the large additional requirements of com-

mercial vehicles during the Fifth Plan period in addition to meeting the requirements of Defence.

(c) No, Sir.

ईरान-पाकिस्तान सैनिक समझौता

704. श्री बनश्चाह प्रवाल :

श्री बर्मराव मरकार पुरकार :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ईरान-पाकिस्तान समझौता होने के उपरान्त ईरान-पाकिस्तान को ग्राम्यांतर्गतों से सेंस कर रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस पर मरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार को ईरान और पाकिस्तान के बीच कोई सैनिक समझौता होने की जानकारी नहीं है, हालांकि पहले पाकिस्तान को सैनिक साज-सामान की मात्राई किये जाने की बात कही गई है।

मरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध के अपने विचारों की जानकारी उचित लोगों को बार बार दी है, पाकिस्तान के साथ जितने भी अहम भासले हैं उन्हें मीडी बात चीत द्वारा शान्तिमय ढंग से सुलझाने के लिए हम बचनबद्ध हैं, पाकिस्तान का पुनर्गम्भीकरण इस विचार के ही विद्ध है और जैसा कि पूर्व अनुभव है, यह शान्तिपूर्ण हल में बाधक हो सकता है।

कोयला उत्पादन क्षमता में हुई वृद्धि

705. श्री बनकाह भावान : क्या इस्पात और बाजार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस वर्ष निर्धारित संकाय की तुलना में कोयला उत्पादन क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ख) देश में कोयले की वार्षिक उत्पत्ति कितनी है?

इस्पात और बाजार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मुकोच हंसवा) : (क) योजना आयोग द्वारा कोयले और लिम्नाइट पर आधारित इकायबन्द ने हाल ही में कोयले के उत्पादन के लिए 900 लाख टन की नियमित क्षमता का निर्धारण किया है जबकि उसकी तुलना में इस वर्ष लगभग 800 टन के अधिकाप्त होने की सम्भावना है,

(ख) उपभोग का वर्तमान स्तर लगभग 780 00 लाख टन प्रति वर्ष है।

Payment of 8.33 per cent Bonus for 1972

706 SHRI S M BANERJEE
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has requested the private employers to pay 8.33 per cent bonus for 1972, and

(b) whether this order includes the Public Undertakings also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKAT-

SWAMY) (a) The employers' organisations have been asked to advise their affiliates that they should pay minimum bonus at a rate not lower than 8-1/3 per cent for the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1972,

(b) The public sector establishments covered by the Act have also been advised on similar lines.

Special Alloy Steel Plant under Defence Ministry in Kanpur

707 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Planning Commission has taken a decision not to have special Alloy Steel Plant under Defence Ministry in Kanpur,

(b) whether nearly 80 lakhs of rupees have already been spent on this Plant at Kanpur,

(c) if so the reasons for not having this project in Kanpur, and

(d) whether several representations have been received from Kanpur Defence Units to have this project in Kanpur both for Defence needs and to provide employment to thousands of unemployed youths registered in the Employment Exchange in Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) No Sir

(b) Yes Sir

(c) No decision has been taken to shift this Project from Kanpur

(d) Yes, Sir, representations have been received from All India Defence Employees Federation, Kanpur, COD Mazdoor Union Kanpur and Karamchari Sangh, Small Arms Factory, Kanpur

**Defence Employees Federation meeting
in Dehra Dun**

708. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Defence Employees Federation, at its Working Committee meeting held in Dehra Dun on 27th and 28th May, 1973, had decided for a country-wide strike in all the Defence installations in case Government refuses to start bilateral talks with the leaders of the All India Defence Employees Federation regarding Pay Commission Report on the issues confronting all Government employees; and

(b) if so, whether a Resolution has been sent to him and, if so, his reaction and the steps taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). A copy of the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the All-India Defence Employees Federation in its meeting held in Dehra Dun on 27th & 28th May, 1973 has been received by Government. According to the Resolution, a strike ballot was to be taken in the week ending 22nd July 1973 on the demands, contained in the Resolution, including *inter alia* bilateral talks with Government regarding the Pay Commission's recommendations. The Federation is also represented on the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government employees, and the representatives of the Staff Side of the Council have given a Note containing their objections to certain recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. They have also met the Group of Ministers on 6th July, 1973 and explained further their view-point, which is under examination.

**Deployment of Iranian forces in
Baluchistan**

709. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI BHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the huge piling up of armaments by Iran;

(b) if so, the estimated annual military expenditure of Iran in the last three years;

(c) whether Government have heard reports about the deployment of Iranian forces in Baluchistan; and

(d) if so, the diplomatic and other steps taken by Government to protect the country's interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are aware of Iran's reported plans for large-scale purchases of armaments.

(b) The allocations for defence in the Iranian budgets for 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 were approximately for US \$ 1.1 billion, 1.4 billion and 1.95 billion respectively.

(c) Government have seen Press reports about the presence of some Iranian officers in the Baluchistan Province of Pakistan.

(d) Government have taken every opportunity to explain to Iran their desire to have friendly relations with not only Iran, with which India has no clash of interest, but also with Pakistan. Government are fully conscious of their responsibility to protect the country's security and interests.

Steps to meet shortage of Rigs in the Country

710. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of rigs in the country, which hampers the development of irrigation as well as provision of drinking water to the rural areas and urban centres;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to explore the advisability of converting and retooling the heavy Engineering plants both Public sector and private to produce rigs on large scale; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Adequate capacity has been set up in the country for the manufacture of various types of rigs for drilling of wells for drinking water as well as for irrigation purposes. Most of them, the capacity remains under-utilised for want of orders for drilling rigs on the indigenous manufacturers. Hence it cannot be said that there is acute shortage of drilling rigs or of capacity to manufacture them.

Government do not consider it necessary to convert the existing capacity in the heavy engineering plants, whether in the public or private sector, to produce drilling rigs on a large scale. Such a step can only result in further addition to installed

capacity for the manufacture of drilling rigs that remain idle during a major part of the year.

Increase in prices of coal in Bihar as a result of restrictions on the sale of inferior coal and certain varieties of soft coke

711. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have issued any directive that inferior coal or certain varieties of soft coke are not to be sold in Bihar as a result of which prices of coal have shot up in that State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing this order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No. Sir, the Central Government have not issued any such directive.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of coking and non-coking coal before and after take-over of Coal Mines

712. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly figures of production of coking coal in the period after the take-over of the coking mines and the corresponding monthly figures in the previous year when these mines were in private hands; and

(b) the monthly figures of the production of non-coking coal in the period after the take over of the non-coking coal mines and the corresponding figures last year when these mines were in private hands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) The monthly production of coking coal since the take-over of these mines as compared to the production in the corresponding month of the previous year is given below:

(figures of production in thousand tonnes)

	During the month	During the corresponding month of previous year
October, 1971	737	820
November, 1971	855	888
December, 1971	931	946
January, 1972	866	927
February, 1972	845	894
March, 1972	902	887
April 1972	850	928
May, 1972	862	918
June, 1972	798	888
July, 1972	801	850
August, 1972	823	847
September, 1972	860	782

Production figures are available only for one year before 'take-over' of coking coal mines

(b) Monthly figures of production of non-coking coal mines since the take-over as compared to the production in corresponding month of last year as follows

(Figures in ten thousand tonnes)

	Production after take-over 1973	Production prior to take-over 1972
February	349	301
March	359	324
April	348	331
May	349	328

New Migrant Camps in Tripura

713 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether New migrant camps are still existing in Tripura,

(b) the amount of relief given per family, and

(c) the time by which these camps are expected to be closed?

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

(b) The quantum and scale of relief assistance admissible to the new migrants from former East Pakistan

admitted to the relief camps/transit centres is indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5196/73.]

(c) Every effort is being made for the early rehabilitation of the new migrant families in camps. As soon as the families are dispersed to rehabilitation sites/work centres, the camps will be closed. However, no time bound programme can be laid down in view of several uncertain factors such as non-availability of agricultural lands etc

Non-Observance of Labour Laws by O.N.G.C. Management in Tripura

714. SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission management at Tripura does not observe labour rules and laws in respect of their workers;

(b) whether about one hundred contingent labourers have been thrown out of employment without any consideration of legal aspect of the matter,

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of Oil and Natural Gas Commission's workers in Tripura?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATESWAMY) (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

Inclusion of Salesmen and Agents of Drug Companies in the category of Workmen

715. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a demand has been made by the Salesmen and Agents of

Drug Companies to include them in the category of Workmen;

(b) whether they are deprived of the benefit of Central Labour Laws at present; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of the salesmen and agents of Drug Companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY). (a) to (c). Demands have been made, from time to time, to bring the medical and sales representatives within the purview of "workman" defined under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as they are not at present treated as workmen. The proposal is under Government's consideration.

Rise in Educated Unemployment in Tripura

716 SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of educated unemployed in Tripura has risen during the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage of such rise, and

(c) the steps Government propose to curb this rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) and (b). Precise information about the number of educated unemployed is not available. The number of educated (Matriculates and above) job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the live register of the Employ-

ment Exchanges, is, however, given below:

Year (at the end of)	Number	Percentage rise over the pre- ceding year
1970	11,967	22.6
1971	15,065	25.9
1972	17,991	19.4

(c) The Government of India have initiated Special Employment Schemes, besides normal Plan programmes to deal directly and effectively with the problem of the educated unemployed in the country. For this purpose, Special Employment Schemes for the educated unemployed were started in 1971-72 and have since been continuing.

Further, in 1972-73, a Special Employment Programme has started in all the States and Union Territories with a Budget Provision of Rs 27 crores, which also has been continued in 1973-74. In addition a half-a-million jobs programme has been taken up in 1973-74 with a Budget Provision of Rs 100 crores. An allocation of Rs. 62 lakhs has been made to the State of Tripura for the year 1973-74 under these three Schemes.

Opening of Second Mine in Neyveli

717 SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are having any proposal for the opening of second mine in Neyveli;

(b) if so, the main features therefor, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As per the Feasibility Report of the Project, the second mine will have a production capacity of 7 million tonnes of lignite per annum. The capital investment on the mine will be of the order of Rs 108 crores. The lignite produced from this mine will be used as fuel in the second Thermal Power Station of 1000 MW capacity, proposed to be set up at Neyveli at a cost of Rs. 200 crores.

(c) Does not arise

Naval Boys Centre in Orissa

718 SHRI ARJUN SETHI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what are the difficulties to finalise the site for the proposed Naval Boys' Centre at an early date in Orissa and

(b) how soon the project is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The site initially selected for location of the Boys Training Establishment on the shores of Chilka Lake had to be reconsidered on the grounds of its likely impact on the ecology of the area. This issue has since been resolved and the establishment has been accepted for being set up at Chilka, subject to certain conditions for safeguarding the local ecology.

(b) A detailed planning on the project is being undertaken.

Production of Rourkela Steel Plant

719 SHRI ARJUN SETHI.

SHRI RAM PRAKASH

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of Rourkela Steel Plant has again been effected recently, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. As against a target of production of 315,000 tonnes of steel ingots and 215,600 tonnes of saleable steel in the first quarter (April-June) of this year in the Rourkela Steel Plant, the actual production was 270,930 tonnes of steel ingots and 161,347 tonnes of saleable steel representing 86 per cent and 76 per cent respectively of the target.

(b) As a result of power crisis, the production and washing of coking coal was adversely affected and this in turn affected the adequate supply of coal to all the plants including Rourkela. As a result, production of ingot steel was affected. Shortfalls in the frequency and quantum of power supplied to the plant directly affected the rolling of steel. The inadequacy of coal also meant a shortfall in the production of coke oven gas which also affected the rolling. Labour trouble in the plant during April-May, 1973, was an additional factor that affected production.

मजदूरों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए
अनुशासन सहित के अधीन बनाई गई¹
आदर्श शिकायत प्रक्रिया

721. श्री मस चन्द डाला : क्या
अम और पुनर्वास मनी यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अनुशासन सहितों के
अधीन बनाई गई आदर्श शिकायत प्रक्रिया
को मजदूरों की रोजगारी की शिकायतों को दूर
करने के लिए बनाया गया है और यदि हाँ,
तो क्या इसको क्रियान्वित किया कर दिया
गया है ;

(ख) क्या सभी प्रतिष्ठानों ने इस
प्रक्रिया को स्वीकार कर लिया है और
यदि नहीं, तो शिकायतों सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया
को किसी प्रतिष्ठानों ने स्वीकार किया
है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने मजदूरों की
दिन प्रतिदिन की शिकायतों को सुना गया
तथा निपटाया गया है ?

अम और पुनर्वास अंग्रेजी में
उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० बैकटस्मानी) :
(क) से (ग). नियोजकों और
अधिकों के केन्द्रीय संगठनों के बटकों तथा
ऐसे अन्य असम्बद्ध उदामों में जो अनुशासन
सहितों को मानते हैं, सिद्धातत यह आशा
की जाती है कि वे आदर्श शिकायत प्रक्रिया
की रूप रखाओं पर अधिका अन्य प्रबार
की परम्परा लौटीकूत शिकायत प्रक्रिया
तैयार करेंगे । इस प्रबार तैयार की गई
शिकायत प्रक्रियाओं के सबधूमि में और उनके
द्वारा तथ की गई शिकायतों की मरम्मा
के बारे, आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

मूल्यांकन विभाग द्वारा औद्योगिक संघर्षों
का अध्ययन ।

722. श्री मस चन्द डाला : क्या
अम और पुनर्वास मनी यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) मूल्यांकन विभाग द्वारा सरकारी
तथा निजी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों में औद्योगिक
सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन कर किया गया था,

(ख) विभाग पर आधिक कितना
व्यय होता है ।

(ग) इसके द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के
जिन उपकरणों का अध्ययन किया गया है,
उनमें औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों सम्बन्धी कानूनों
तथा अम कानूनों की क्रियान्विति में किन
मूल्य कमियों का पता लगाया गया है और
इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार
ने क्या कार्रवाही की है ?

(५) अब और अब तक संवाद व उपर्युक्ती (भी और उपर्युक्ती) : (क) सरकारी संवाद गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति के उपर्युक्ती में कमशा 1962 और 1967 से अध्ययन किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) और मूल्योंका विभाग में अध्ययन करने वाले भवित्वारी अन्य कार्यों का निर्वहण भी करते हैं, यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इन अध्ययनों पर किया गया वास्तविक वर्ते कितना है।

(ग) सम्बन्धित पक्षों द्वारा ये अध्ययन उपर्युक्ती पाये जाते हैं।

(घ) कानूनों की कियान्वित सामान्यता सम्बोधनक रही है। कमियों की सम्बन्धित एजेन्सियों के बात सुधार करने के लिए खेजा जाता है और मूल्यांकन विभाग प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जाने वाली अनुबत्ती कार्यवाही से सम्पूर्ण बनाये रखता है।

हेलीएल विकास इकूपमेंट प्लानिंग में पूँजी निवेश

723. श्री भूल चंद डाला : क्या भारी उच्चीय भवी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हेली इलेक्ट्रिकल इकूपमेंट प्लाट, हरिद्वार में अब तक कुल कितनी पूँजी निवेशों की रही है और उसमें भारत तथा रूम ने कितनी-कितनी पूँजी भराई है;

(ख) सेवा के व्रतासन पर प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी रुपये होते हैं और उसमें प्रतिवर्ष कितनी बेनराजी का, क्या-क्या मात्र और उपरोक्त होती है और क्या कारबाने की ज़रूरत होती है और क्या कारबाने की ज़रूरत होती है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त कारबाना इस समय बाटे में चल रहा है और यदि हो तो बाटा कितनी राशि का है?

भारी उच्चों मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्ती (भी लिहेस्वर प्रताव) (क) से (ग). हेलीएल इकूपमेंट प्लाट, हरिद्वार में कुल 92.58 करोड़ ८० की पूँजी लगाई गई है। सारी पूँजी भारत सरकार ने लगाई है, सोवियत रूम का इसमें कोई हिस्सा नहीं है।

1972-73 में सयद पर हुआ प्रशासनिक व्यय 17 करोड़ रुपये है। 1972-73 में सयद में 23 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के तारीय और जल-विद्युत ग्रहों के लिए उपकरणों तथा हेली इयटी भोटरों का उत्पादन किया गया था। अधिष्ठापित अभाना बर्तमान उत्पादन से अधिक है, क्योंकि सचालन सम्बन्धी दक्षता अभी विकसित की जा रही है। आशा है कि 1975-76 तक निष्पारित स्तर पर उत्पादन होने लगेगा।

इस समय सयद बाटे में चल रहा है। 1972-73 में 36 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई। अभी तक कुल 20.06 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है।

कोवल का मूल्य

724. श्री भूल चंद डाला :

श्री बन्दुलाल बन्दुलाल :

क्या इकूपमेंट काल मही यह बनाने की कृपा करेग कि.

(क) कोवल भालो के राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय प्रतिष्ठित कोवल का क्या मूल्य

वा और इस समय वहा मूल्य है तथा उके मूल्य में तेजी से घृण होने के कारण है; और

(ब) सरकार ने उपभोक्ताओं को आकाशी से कोयला उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है?

इसका और खान मंदालय में उप वर्ती (भी चुकोत हैंदा) : (क) कोयला की कीमतों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। आकोकारी कोयला जानों के प्रबन्ध अपर्याप्त के पश्चात, कोयला खान प्राधिकारी ने प्राइवेट सेक्टर की संयुक्त कार्यकरण समिति द्वारा अधिसूचित, 1 दिसम्बर, 1972 से यथा प्रवादी कीमतों को स्वीकार किया। यह बंगाल और बिहार कोयला बेत थे।

कोयले की वर्षी	वार्ष	पूर्ण
	₹०	₹०
वर्षित 'क'	48.00	47.00
वर्षित 'ख'	45.00	42.00
वर्षी ।	42.00	39.00
वर्षी ॥	38.00	35.00
भी ॥। क	35.89	32.62
वर्षी ॥॥ ख	34.74	31.45
वाहनवार्ता लेद मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा और गुजरात।		
	₹०	₹०
वर्षित	46.50	44.50
वर्षी ।	44.25	41.25
वर्षी ॥	42.25	39.25
वर्षी ॥॥	41.25	38.25

कीमतों को वर्धित नहीं किया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि उपभोक्ताओं के साथ करार प्रवृत्त है, करारों का सत्यापिता करने के पश्चात् कीमतों के पुनः समायोजन का आवश्यकता नहीं है।

कोयला खान प्राधिकारी ने उप वर्ती कोक की प्रबन्ध यथा से घृण प्रबन्धित कीमतों में भी कोई अविष्ट नहीं की है। अतः यह सुनिश्चित है कि 31 दिसम्बर 1972 के पश्चात् यहां-समिकारी कीमतों के घृण नहीं हुई है।

तथापि कुछ व्यापारियों ने यहां कोयलों में अपर्याप्त रेल परिवहन और सरकार द्वारा यात्रकर्ताओं को यात्रा करने पर के प्रबन्ध द्वारा करार उत्पन्न हुए अस्थायी कठिनाईयों के कारण कोयले की कम आपूर्ति का सन्तुष्टि साथ उठाते हुए प्रविक कीमतें समाप्ति की हैं।

(क) कर्पोरेशनों को योग्यता की वर्धित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेलवे द्वारा बैगन उपलब्धता में मुद्रार हेतु प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। कर्पोरेशन सरकार भी राज्य सरकारों के साथ विकल्प समझौते बनाए रख कर और जहां आवश्यक ही राज्य प्रशासनी के माध्यम से वितरण सुनिश्चित कर कीमतों को कम करने के लिये कदम उठा रही है। कोयला खान प्राधिकारी द्वारा इतना जाप करने कर्त्तव्यों को सोकर योंके विकल्प के लिए काम करा रहा है। यहां ही में अस्थायी गोदाम बोला गया है।

Proposal to give aid for Economic Reconstruction of North Vietnam

725. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to give any aid, for economic reconstruction

of the war ravaged North Vietnam, and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of aid proposed to be given to North Vietnam?

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

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The Indian assistance is likely to be in fields like agriculture, animal husbandry and industry and in allocation of scholarships for students. The Government of India have before it a number of requests from the DRVN Government and these are being examined

Proposal to move Security Council for control over Arms Supplies to South Africa

726 SHRI H N MUKERJEE
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a military build-up is going on in white Africa and particularly in South Africa

(b) whether this military build-up has been made possible through the help of Western countries which continued to supply military hardware to the racist regime defying a U N Security Council embargo on such supplies and

(c) if so whether India proposes to raise this issue in the Security Council with a view to stop such military help to South Africa forthwith?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) Whenever this issue has come up in the Security Council and elsewhere India has repeatedly called for the stoppage of such military assistance. India will continue to demand the effective implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa

in the Security Council as well as other organs of the United Nations

Implementation of Tri-Partite Accord in Sikkim

727 SHRI H N MUKERJEE Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken to implement the three-party accord signed on the 8th May, 1973 by India the Chogyal and the political parties of Sikkim, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in implementing the accord?

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

(a) Yes Sir The appointment of Chief Executive as envisaged under the Tripartite Agreement of May 8 1973 has been made and he is discharging his duties and functions as provided under it. The Government of India undertook to restore law and order communal harmony and good administration in Sikkim. The Government have achieved a good measure of success in these objectives

The Agreement also contemplates that the people will enjoy the right of election on the basis of adult suffrage to give effect to the principle of one-man-one-vote. The Election Commission of India which has been entrusted with the responsibility to hold free and fair elections in Sikkim is already in the process of making various studies in preparation for the elections to be held in due course

(b) Does not arise

Explanation of some Gazetted Officers in Department of Rehabilitation for Alleged Irregularities

728 SHRI B K DASCHOW-DHURY Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 5824 on the

11th May, 1972 regarding the explanation of some Gazetted Officers in the Department of Rehabilitation for alleged irregularities/lapses/omissions and state:

(a) whether the explanation have been studied and the decisions taken in the matter;

(b) whether the officials have been penalised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-KATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir, except in respect of one case wherein the Central Vigilance Commission have desired to see some records for giving their advice.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, regular Departmental proceedings are being initiated against two officers and the question of imposing a penalty will depend on the outcome of the Departmental proceedings. In one case a warning is being issued through the concerned Ministry to which the official has been transferred. In the remaining three cases no action is called for.

Setting up of Base in Ceylon by China

729. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has decided to set up a base in Ceylon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Bonus Review Committee

730. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether Bonus Review Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by it; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-KATSWAMY): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Quantum of Steel produced by Mini Steel Plant

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

(a) how many mini steel plants have been set up during the last one and a half years and how much steel is being produced by them; and

(b) how many more licences have been issued for setting up of mini steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Since January 1, 1972, 13 industrial licences/letters of intent have been granted for establishing electric furnace/continuous casting units for the manufacture of steel ingots/billets from scrap. Besides, 48 electric furnace units have been registered under the liberalised industrial licensing policy by the Iron and Steel Controller.

Out of the above, 14 units are reported to have commenced production. Total production by these units

has been reported to be around 1.84 lakh tonnes during the period January, 1972 to March, 1973.

Further, three ore such schemes for an aggregate annual capacity of 150,000 tonnes for the production of steel ingot/billets have recently been approved for the grant of letters of intent.

Bonus for 1973

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

(a) whether Government have advised the employers to give 8.33 per cent bonus to employees in the current year as was done in last year; and

(b) whether Government are aware that in the absence of statutory backing to this advice, most employers are likely to ignore it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RAHA-BILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) In respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the 1972, the employers' organisations have been asked to advise their affiliates to pay the minimum bonus at a rate not lower than 8-1/3 per cent.

(b) Government expect that the employers would abide by their advice. However, the question of undertaking legislation on the subject is under consideration.

Provision of full Medical care to Workers under E.S.I.S.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide full medical care including hospitalisation to families of those covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Employees State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:—

(a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has decided to extend full medical care, including hospitalisation facilities, to families of insured persons in all centres where either separate hospital beds have been constructed or adequate number of beds can be reserved in Government, Municipal or other hospitals. 11.45 lakhs insured persons family units have already been provided full medical care including hospitalisation. The ceiling on the expenditure on full medical care has been enhanced from Rs. 70/- to Rs. 80/- w.e.f. 1st April, 1973 to encourage the State Governments to provide full medical care.

(c) Provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme being the responsibility of State Governments, it is difficult to indicate the time by which all families of insured persons would be receiving full medical care.

Normalisation of Relation with China

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister during her recent visit to Canada told the press there that India had given "various feelers to China for normalisation of relations" between the two countries and if so, the facts about such "feelers to China";

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement of Government of Ceylon to the effect that they were prepared to negotiate for developing friendly rela-

tions between India and China and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the Indian doctor who was a Member of the former Indian Medical Mission to China in thirties, now visiting China was properly briefed to communicate to Chinese people the message of friendship and goodwill of Indian people; and

(d) whether Government have received any kind of feeler from Government of China for developing mutual understanding and friendship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; the Prime Minister said that "we are trying to take initiatives and throwing our feelers whenever we possibly can". We have made certain concrete proposals and are awaiting a Chinese response.

(b) Yes Sir, the Government have seen press reports of a statement by the Sri Lanka High Commissioner to India making this suggestion. India and China have diplomatic representation in each others capitals and there is therefore no need for third country mediation.

(c) Dr. Basu, who visited China recently was on a private visit.

(d) There have been certain indications that the Chinese Government are considering the question of improvement of bilateral relations.

Arms Aid to Pakistan by various Countries

735. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan recently received various arms from China, USA, Iran, Turkey and other countries and if so, the facts thereabout;

(b) whether Pakistan has, after Indo-Pak war, raised new Armed Forces and succeeded to increase its air-force and any navy if so, latest facts thereabout;

(c) whether Pakistan is trying to build up Teharan-Pindi-Peking military axis against India; if so, the extent of success achieved by Pakistan in this regard; and

(d) whether during Defence Minister's recent visit to Russia jingoist policy and hostile activities of Pakistan towards India was discussed with the Russian Government and if so, the reaction of the Russian Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government are aware that Pakistan, by means of new raisings and acquisition of arms, has substantially increased her air, land and, naval strength. Pakistan has received help in this regard from a number of countries. It will, however, not be in public interest to disclose the details available with Government.

(c) Government are aware that Pakistan is maintaining close relation with Iran and China.

(d) The Raksha Mantri's talks with the Soviet authorities in Moscow were of a general nature relating to matters of mutual interest, including security of the sub-continent.

Proposals for South Asian Conference to create a Zone of Peace in Indian Ocean

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

(a) whether any new effort has been made to persuade the big powers like U.S.A., Russia and China to accept the Indian Ocean as a Peace-Zone;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether a South Asian Conference of the Countries around the Indian Ocean is proposed to be held to create a powerful pressure on the big powers to make Indian Ocean free from conflict and presence of rival navies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The UN General Assembly Resolution No. 2832(XXVI) of December, 1971, "calls upon the great powers, in conformity with this Declaration, to enter into immediate consultations with the littoral States of the Indian Ocean with a view to (a) halting the further escalation and expansion of their military presence in the Indian Ocean; (b) eliminating from the Indian Ocean all bases, military installations, logistic supply facilities, the disposition of manifestation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean conceived in the context of great power rivalry". China supported this Resolution while France, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., amongst others, abstained. At the last (27th) Session, the General Assembly adopted another Resolution No. 2992(XXVII) appointing an *Ad Hoc* Committee of not more than 15 countries, of which India is a member, to study the implications of the peace zone proposal. India has also participated in the deliberations of the littoral and hinterland States in April and in the meetings of the *Ad Hoc* Committee in April, May and June in New York this year. The *ad hoc* Committee is required to report to

the General Assembly at its 28th Session.

(c) No such proposal has come to the notice of the Government.

Production of Coal in Nationalised Coal Mines

737. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether re-organisation of the management of nationalised coal mines has been completed;

(b) whether production of coal decreased after nationalisation coal mines;

(c) whether unrecorded accumulated coal at pit heads created an artificial figure of increased production of coal soon after nationalisation of mines; and

(d) the comparative figures of production of coal before and after nationalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The reorganisation of the management is in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir

(d) The coal production in the mines the management of which was taken over after 30th January, 1973 and in the industry as a whole during 1973 as compared to the production during the same period last year has been as follows:—

	Coals Mines taken over after 30-1-73		Coal Industry as whole	
	1973	1972 (Million Tonnes)	1973	1972
February	.	3.49	3.01	6.63
March	.	3.59	3.24	6.69
April	.	3.48	3.31	6.95
May	.	3.49	3.28	6.46
TOTAL :	14.05	12.84	26.73	24.58

Increase production of Coal and Reduction in price

738. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether due to shortfall in coal production in recently nationalised mines, price of coal for common consumers has sharply increased and coal supplies to metallurgical industries and power plants have decreased; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to increase production of coal and its supplies and bring down price of coal, particularly for common consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINIES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. There has been no decrease in the production of coal. The production in the taken-over mines has actually been better this year than in the corresponding period of the last year.

(b) Does not arise.

Registered Unemployed Persons

739 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: DR. LAXMINARAINAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the latest figures of the registered unemployed, State-wise;

(b) how do these figures compare with those of the last two years; and

(c) the number of people who were given jobs during this period, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) to (c). The informa-

tion is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5197/73.]

Improvement in functioning of and Safety in Nationalised Mines

740. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised mines are showing any sign of improvement in their functioning now;

(b) whether their production has increased since their takeover; and

(c) what are the new facilities provided to improve the working conditions and safety in mines?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The production has increased as compared to the same period of the last year

(c) New facilities in the shape of additional machinery, rationalisation of mines working, reorganisation of mines and supply of safety equipment like additional cap lamps, Timber, Stone Dust, Gas Detectors etc., have been and are being provided to bring about improvement in the working condition and safety in mines.

Setting up of a Regional Passport Office in Kerala

741. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on setting up a Regional Passport Office in Kerala; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The main cause of delay has been the increasing need for economy in non-Plan expenditure and the current ban on the creation of new posts. However, a work-study team was recently sent to the Regional Passport Office, Madras, in which the passport work relating to Kerala is handled at present, to assess the exact quantum of additional staff required for setting up of a separate passport office in Kerala. The recommendations of the work-study team are now in an advanced stage of consideration.

Proposal for Trial of top Pak Civilian internees to counter threatened trial of Bengalis in Pakistan

742 DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh Government had lately proposed to hold a trial of top Pakistani civilian internees in India and Bangladesh to counter Pakistan President's threatened trial of Bengalis in Pakistan;

(b) if so, Government of India's reaction to this proposal in the light of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Offer to Pakistan in regard to repatriation of POWs and internees; and

(c) the final decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Government is not aware of any proposal to this effect by the Government of Bangladesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Stockpiling of spare parts for Heavy Units

744 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of HSL has advocated stockpiling of spare parts for heavy units; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) While inaugurating a seminar on maintenance engineering organised by the National Productivity Council at Calcutta, the Chairman, Hindustan Steel Ltd., referred, in the context of under utilisation of equipment in heavy capital-intensive industries and in the interest of reduction of downtime and good maintenance, to the need for a judicious stock-piling of critical spare parts after a careful assessment of long-term requirements.

(b) Government policy is to give every help in the securing of adequate quantities of critical spare parts. As regards the suggestion of stock-piling, it would like to wait for specific proposals.

Factories closed down in Delhi owing to non-availability of coal

745. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of factories have been closed down on account of non-availability of coal in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Education unemployed

747. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated job seekers according to the latest available figures of the Employment Exchanges; and

(b) the steps taken to solve the growing unemployment among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) 32,74,182 (Matriculates and above) as on 31st December 1972.

(b) The Government of India initiated Special Employment Schemes (apart from normal Plan programmes) to deal directly and effectively with the problem of the educated unemployed. For this purpose, Special Employment Schemes for the educated unemployed, started in 1971-72, have since been continuing and an allocation of Rs. 62.88 crores has been made under these Schemes for 1973-74. Further in 1972-73, a Special Employment Programme was started in all the States and Union Territories with a Budget Provision of Rs. 27 crores with a matching contribution from the States. In 1973-74 also a provision of Rs. 27 crores has been made for continuation of this programme. In addition, half-a-million jobs programme has been taken up in 1973-74 with a Budget provision of Rs. 100 crores. Sir.

Prime Minister's visit abroad during May-June, 1973

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Sri Lanka, Canada and other countries during May-June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister visited Sri Lanka between April 27th and 29th, 1973. She visited Yugoslavia from 15th to 17th June, 1973 and Canada from 17th to 24th June, 1973.

Each of the visits provided an opportunity for the Prime Minister to have discussions with the leaders concerned, on bilateral relations as well as on developments of common interests in the international field. The visits served to strengthen further the ties already existing between India and these countries in the political, economic, cultural and other fields, and led to a better understanding abroad of the situation on the Indian sub-continent.

Acquiring Agricultural Land of Chamoli and Garhwal Districts for Defence

749. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of the Chinese aggression in 1962, the Defence Ministry had acquired some agricultural land belonging to the agriculturists of Chamoli and Garhwal Districts for defence purposes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) The following areas were acquired in Garhwal area.

(1) Chamoli	—	91.34 acres
(2) Uttar Kashi	—	4.457 ,,
(3) Tehri	—	1.30 ,,
(4) Pauri	—	7.49 ,,

Total land acquired — 104.587 acres

Fifth Plan Programme for Expansion of Steel Industry

750. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various aspects of the expansion of steel industry during the Fifth Plan period have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the number of new steel plants proposed to be set up in the private/public sectors, the expansion proposed to be allowed in the existing capacity; the total amount involved in the implementation of these programmes; the extent to which the gap between the demand and supply is likely to be reduced as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The various aspects of the steel development programme during the Fifth Plan period including outlays on individual projects have not been finalised so far. Draft proposals are under consideration of Government.

(b) The draft proposals for the steel development programme in the Fifth Plan period envisage expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to four million ingot tonnes, expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.75 million ingot tonnes and continuing the work on the three new steel plants at Salem, Vijayanagar and Visakhapatnam. Proposals are also under consideration for expansion of the Jamshedpur works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

The programme has been so drawn up as to ensure near self-sufficiency in the matter of mild steel production by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

Decline in Output at Jharia-Raniganj Collieries

751. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the output of coal at Jharia-Raniganj collieries has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

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

National wage policy

752. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

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

(a) whether any decision in regard to the National Wage Policy has since been taken by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Presentation of Credential to U.S. President by Indian Ambassador to U.S.A.

753. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri T. N. Kaul, Indian Ambassador designated to U.S.A., had to wait for full one month

to present his credentials to the President of U.S.A.;

(b) whether Indian Ambassador was received after one month by the U.S. President alongwith other Ambassadors of very small countries and then too he was third on the waiting list; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to such an attitude of U.S. Government towards India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Protocol practice varies from country to country. The presentation of credentials by Shri T. N. Kaul took place in accordance with the normal practice followed by the U. S. Government in this regard.

Replacement of Piston Engines of Automobiles by Rotary Wankel Engines

754. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to replace the conventional piston engines by Rotary Wankel Engines in automobiles;

(b) if so, whether introduction of such engines will lead to lessening of air pollution and economy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). Government are aware of the development of Wankel Rotary engine for fitment on automobiles. The commercial production and fitment of Wankel engine is still of a very recent origin and limited to small numbers by a few companies

in the world. The Rotary engine has not so far been able to compete with the conventional engine on production economies because of the exacting steel specifications and production processes involved. Further the technology available within the country is still not adequate to introduce the Wankel engine readily. However, Government would appropriately encourage efforts by the indigenous manufacturers for the development and production of such engines in India.

Discussion on Defence Plan with Planning Commission

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

(a) whether for the first time, Government have discussed the defence plan with the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether there is also a proposal under the consideration of Government to merge all such plans into National Economic Plan; and

(c) if so, the outline thereof?

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

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

Reasons for strikes, Lock-outs and Lay-offs

756. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main reasons for the strikes, lock-outs and lay-offs during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to put an end to the strikes etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VEN-

KATSWAMY): (a) According to the available information, the number of disputes during 1970, 1971 and 1972 classified by causes/reasons was as follows:—

Cause-Group	Number of disputes		
	1970	1971	1972 (Provisional)
Wages and allowances	1,055	935	835
Bonus	300	384	210
Personnel	594	476	489
Retrenchment	134	149	147
Leave and Hours of work	61	39	36
Indiscipline & Violence	109	97	130
Others	590	643	877
Not known	46	29	188
TOTAL :	2,889	2,752	2,912

(b) The Industrial relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages due to strikes and lock-outs through preliminary discussions, conciliation and adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statute and voluntary arrangements. Government have also been holding discussions with the interests concerned to evolve agreed measures to secure improvements in industrial relations.

Constitution of an Expert Cell to study Problems of Agricultural Labour

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

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute an expert cell to study the problems of agricultural labour in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The composition, functions and other related matters concerning the proposed cell are under consideration.

France to withdraw forces from Indian Ocean

758. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has agreed to withdraw its Forces from the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the names of the other countries who have taken similar steps and of those who are still basing their naval fleet in this Ocean?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Plants hit by coal shortage and Power cut

759. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether coal shortage and Power cut had hit all steel plants, both in Public and Private Sectors for the last three months and if so to what extent; and

(b) the steps taken to improve production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. Power cuts have affected production and washing of coal in the last three months and this in turn had an adverse effect on steel production in all the steel plants. Power cuts have also directly affected rolling operations in all the steel plants except Bhilai. The production of saleable steel in the first quarter of the current financial year was 957,000 tonnes as compared to 1,018,000 tonnes produced in the corresponding period of last year. The target set for the quarter April to June this year was, however, 1,250,000 tonnes. The bulk of the shortfall was due to power cuts and also coal shortage, which was a direct consequence of the power cuts.

(b) The concerned State Governments and the authorities of the Damodar Valley Corporation were specially asked to ensure the highest priority for power supply to steel plants, collieries and coal washeries. With the onset of the monsoon it is hoped that hydro power generation would improve substantially, which in turn would help improve coking coal raising and steel production.

Flying HS-748 Planes to U.K. for Test

760 SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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(a) whether HS-748 plane was recently flown to United Kingdom for test by its principal manufacturer Hawker Siddley Aviation Limited; and

(b) whether they have completed the test and if so, the report given by the principal manufacturer in this regard?

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

(b) The tests that are considered necessary so far by the Principal manufacturer have been completed and his report is awaited.

Stoppage of Import of Tractors

761. SHRI H. M. PATEL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to import tractors any more;

(b) the likely saving in foreign exchange which was earlier being allocated for import of tractors; and

(c) whether it would help development of tractor industry in the country?

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

(a) In the context of demand and indigenous capability the Ministry of Heavy Industry is of the view that there is no need for import of tractors

(b) No yearly allocation of foreign exchange was made. Saving naturally has to be related to the number and make of tractors imported and the rates of deletion.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Propaganda against Food Given to P.O.Ws.

762. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is making propaganda that POWs are not being given proper food; and

(b) whether India has challenged this and has asked the International Committee of Red Cross to verify the fact?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Pakistan has been making propaganda that prisoners of war are not being treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Government of India have repudiated Government of Pakistan's allegations in this regard. The International Committee of Red Cross has also in its visit reports to prisoners of war camps testified to the fact that the prisoners of war are being treated in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

Advance of Pay to POWs

763. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under article 60 of the Geneva Convention the prisoners of war are paid an advance of pay which is recoverable from Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether the amount has been paid and how much has been recovered from Pakistan so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The amount towards advance of pay is being paid regularly every month but no recovery has so far been made from Pakistan. The question of recovery from Pakistan of such expenditure as is admissible under the Geneva Convention, will, however, be taken up when the general repatriation of prisoners of war is discussed.

Gujarat Programme for Labour Reforms

764. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have started many programmes for labour reforms in the State;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the reforms made;

(c) whether Union Government have approved these reforms; and

(d) whether Union Government are also considering to have such reforms on all India basis, and if so, the time by which action is likely to be initiated in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) to (c). Legislative proposals had been received from the State Government on various aspects of industrial relations. These had been examined and the considered views of the Government of India had been sent to the State Government.

(d) In the light of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour, it is proposed to bring forth a comprehensive Law on industrial relations.

Unemployment Insurance in Industries

765. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unemployment Insurance in some Industries has been

urged by the Expert Committee on Unemployment in its reports;

(b) whether the Committee has specified the industries in which the scheme should be introduced;

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted this suggestion; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). An Inter-Ministerial Working Group has already been constituted by the Planning Commission to study the recommendations made in the Report and make proposals to Government.

Number of Pakhtoos, Baluchs, Punjabis and Sindhis amongst P.O.Ws repatriated from India

766. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of Pakhtoon, Baluch, Punjabi, Sindhi and other Pak nationals who have so far gone from India amongst the Pakistani Prisoners of War under detention in India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): 1643 Pakistani prisoners of war have so far been repatriated to Pakistan. The details of such prisoners of war hailing from different regions in Pakistan, are not available.

Extension of road in Kashmir beyond Baluchistan upto Iran by Pakistan

767. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the road beyond Sinkiang and Gilgit in Kashmir is being extended

beyond Baluchistan upto Iran by Pakistan;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the purpose for which it is expected to be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government are not aware of the construction of any extension of the Sinkiang-Gilgit road connecting it with the Highway being constructed between Quetta and Zahidan.

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

Non-payment of the contribution to E.P.F. by M/s. Kores India Ltd.

768. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Kores India Limited are not paying their share regularly towards Employees Provident Fund of those working in their factories;

(b) if so, the actual amount in arrear upto 31st March, 1973; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the arrears and the action taken for default in payment thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a) M/s. Kores India Limited, Bombay, an establishment covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Act, 1952, has been granted exemption under Section 17(1)(a) thereof. It is transferring provident fund contributions to the Board of Trustees regularly every month on or before the due date.

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

Break in Service of Temporary employees of Kores India Limited

769 DR LAXMINARAIN PAN DEYA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of employees in the factories and offices of M/s Kores India Limited are being kept temporary for a long time and although they have been working continuously for the last several years yet their services are broken at a fixed interval and

(b) if so the steps being taken to protect the interests of the employees and

(c) the reasons for allowing the firm to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKAT SWAMY) (a) to (c) Information is being collected

Import of Steel and Ferro-alloys from East Europe

77 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are finding it difficult to import steel and ferro-alloys from East European countries constituting the rupee payment areas, and

(b) if so the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) and (b) Import of steel and ferro-alloys is made by the canalising agencies, actual users, registered exporters and their nominees and export houses. In importing, the availability of required quality of material at reasonable price is a decisive factor. Rupee payment area countries have been offering materials to the extent possible. Of late there appears to have been a rise in domestic demand in these countries. This coupled with the scarcity in availability which is true all over the world including these countries has resulted in imports not reaching the levels anticipated

India Supply Mission, in Foreign Countries

771 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state

(a) how many Supply Missions are maintained by India in foreign countries

(b) the annual value of purchases made by these missions in the past three years

(c) the total staff strength of each of these missions and

(d) the total annual expenditure incurred for maintaining the Missions?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) (a) Two

I. Annual value of purchases made in the past three years.	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1 India Supply Mission, Washington	US Dollars 209.09 million.	US Dollars 215.92 million.	US Dollars 228.86 million.
2 India Supply Mission, London	2.45 million £	3.7 million £	3.24 million £
II. Total Staff strength of the Missions (Sanctioned strength)	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1 I S M, Washington	111	104	85
(a) Office of the Director General.			
(b) Office of the Chief Accounts Officer	39	38	34
2 I S M, London	185	185	170 (from 1-6-72 upto Nov'72 thereafter 132)
III Total annual expenditure incurred for maintaining the Missions	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
1 I S M, Washington	US Dollars 83 million	US Dollars 75 million	US Dollars 65 million
(a) Office of the D G			
(b) Office of the C A O	US Dollars 25 million	US Dollars 23 million	US Dollars 20 million
2 I S M, London	39 million £	37 million £	37 million £ (Provisional)

Better Industrial Relations

772 SHRI C JANARDHANAN
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure better industrial relations in the country and

(b) the progress, so far achieved in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATESWAMY) (a) and (b) Government have been endeavouring to promote better industrial relations by prevention and settlement of dispute through enforcement of the existing statutory and voluntary measures. However, in the light of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour Government are considering certain proposals to reform and streamline the existing procedure and practices. A bill in this regard is proposed to be introduced in Parliament as early as possible.

रक्त मंत्रालय सचिवालय भवन में एक व्यक्ति का अनविकृत प्रवेश

773. श्री फूल चंद दर्शन :

श्री विक्रम महाजन :

क्या रक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 23 मई, 1973 को रक्त मंत्रालय के सचिवालय भवन में एक व्यक्ति को सदिग्द परस्थितियों में गिरफ्तार किया गया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में और क्या जानकारी मिली है?

रक्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जॉ बौ० पट्टनायक) (क) एक आदमी जो सदिग्द परस्थिति में साऊथ ब्लाक सुरक्षा क्षेत्र से बाहर पकड़ लिया गया था और पुलिस के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया था।

(क) उसकी जावटी जांब की यही और उसको निरीक्षणाधीन भी रखा गया। तत्परताव उसे विविध औषित किया गया 16 जूनाई, को उसे अदालत द्वारा छोड़ दिया गया।

राज्यों को कोयले की सम्भाई

774. श्री कूल चन्द बर्माः क्या इस्पात और बाल मंदी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विविध राज्यों की कोयले की इह समय असम-झलग मांग कितनी है;

(ख) इन राज्यों को जितना कोयले प्रति बाल सम्भाई किया जाता है; और

(ग) उनकी पूरी जांब को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और बाल मंदालय में उपलब्ध (श्री कुलोद हंसरा) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(क) कोयले के परिवहन के लिए बैचनों की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धता राज्यों को आपूर्ति में कमी का मुख्य कारण रहा है।

विवरण

राज्य	1972-73 में प्रति मास मांग (कोयला मांग आपूर्ति निर्धारण समिति (अन्तिम, द्वारा दिसम्बर, औसतन 1971 में यथा आधारपर) निर्धारित)	
1	2	3
(लाख टनों में)		

1. बिहार	242.4	14.3
2. पूर्वी बंगाल	181.4	12.4

	1	2	3
3. हरियाणा	06.2	0.2	
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.6	0.01	
5. उत्तर प्रदेश	110.6	00.1	
6. पंजाब	32.1	01.5	
7. उडीता	47.7	02.7	
8. राजस्थान	13.1	0.0	
9. मध्य प्रदेश	02.1	00.7	
10. महाराष्ट्र	40.8	03.3	
11. रैसूर	09.6	0.6	
12. गुजरात	31.2	02.3	
13. तमिल नाडू	23.7	01.1	
14. केरल	0.2	0.01	
15. प्रांत प्रदेश	29.4	02.4	
16. असम	03.1	0.2	
17. बिपुरा	0.1	0.1	
18. जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.1	0.01	
19. मेघालय	नगण्य	नगण्य	
20. नागालैण्ड	नगण्य	नगण्य	
21. मणिपुर	नगण्य	नगण्य	

टिप्पणी :—(कोयला खानों का उपभोग सम्मिलित नहीं है परन्तु दुहरा संचलन सम्मिलित है)।

कोयले का उत्पादन और उसको कोयला खानों से ले जाने के लिये उपयोग में लाये जाने वाले परिवहन के साथन

775. श्री कूल चन्द बर्माः क्या इस्पात और बाल मंदी यह बताने की कुछ करेंगे कि :

(क) खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उनमें प्रति मास कोयले का उत्पादन औसतन कितना है;

(ख) कुल उत्पादन में से कितने प्रतिशत कोयला उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है; और

(म) कोयले को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने के लिए किन-किन परिवहनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है और प्रत्येक परिवहन द्वारा कितने-कितने प्रतिशत कोयला ले जाया जाता है ?

इस्पात और जाल विभाग ने उत्तरांशी (जो स्थान हैं) : (क) और (क). कोयलारी कोयला जानों के अक्षयवर, 1971 में हुए राष्ट्रीयकरण से लेकर देश में कोयले का औसतन मासिक उत्पाद 63.60 लाख टन रहा है जिसमें से औसतन सरगम 90.4 प्रतिशत उपकोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध किया गया है।

(ग) अधिकारीकांशतः कोयला रेल द्वारा संचित किया जाता है और कुछ सीमा तक तक सड़क, रेल-सह-समुद्र और अन्य साधनों से भी संचित किया जाता है। रेल द्वारा संचित कोयला उत्पाद के सरगम 69.5 प्रतिशत का परिचायक है जब कि सड़क और अन्य साधनों द्वारा संचित कोयला उत्पादन के सरगम 20.91 प्रतिशत का परिचायक है।

रक्षा उत्पादन

776. श्री कल चन्द बर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री रक्षा पूर्ति विभाग के लिए उपकरणों के आयात के बारे में 22 मार्च, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4252 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिना किसी अन्य देश की सहायता के हम इस समय कितना प्रतिशत रक्षा उत्पादन स्वयं कर रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (जो अगवीरनराम) : रक्षा उपस्कर के बारे में आत्मनिर्भरता के लिए प्रयत्न एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। एक व्यापक योजना बना ली गई है और अधिक आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के विचार से इसे आधुनिक

बनाया जा रहा है। स्वदेशी रक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में और रक्षा मंत्रालय की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दिए जाते हैं जो पहले ही उदान में रक्षी जा चुकी है उससे यह देखा जा सकता है कि स्वदेश में बनाए जा रहे रक्षा उपस्कर के विभिन्न भांडों में स्वदेशी अंक का प्रतिशत विवर-विज्ञ है।

Infra-red viewing device for Vijayanta Tanks

777. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vijayanta Tanks have been fitted with Infra-red viewing device; and

(b) whether passive night viewing devices are also being developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Vijayanta Tanks are being fitted with such devices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Regional Office of Labour Bureau at Ghaziabad

778. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Regional Office of the Labour Bureau is functioning from Ghaziabad with Field staff of about three members for the past five years or so;

(b) the justification for hiring the building for such a skeleton field staff at Ghaziabad when they could have been accommodated in the main building of the Ministry at New Delhi; and

(c) whether Government are considering winding up the Regional Office

at Ghaziabad and accommodating the staff in the office at New Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) The Sub-Regional office of Labour Bureau at Ghaziabad was started in January, 1971 with a strength of one field officer only

(b) In view of ban on opening of new offices in Delhi, the Sub-Regional Office was located at Ghaziabad.

(c) The Sub-Regional office at Ghaziabad has since been wound up from 1st July, 1973 and the only field officer of that office has been transferred to the Regional Office, Kanpur under control of which he was functioning even while posted at Ghaziabad

Ad hoc promotions to Economic Investigators Grade I in Department of Labour

779 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of Economic Investigators Grade I promoted on *ad hoc* basis in the Department of Labour during the last three years,

(b) whether a large number of Economic Investigators Grade I who have put in more than 4 years of service still continue to be *ad hoc* every year a good number of posts are filled on *ad hoc* basis without referring the posts to the Union Service Commission, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to regularise the Economic Investigators Grade I who have put in more than 3-5 years of continuous service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) 14 (As on 30-6-73).

(b) and (c) 21 persons are holding the posts of Investigator Grade I on *ad hoc* basis for more than 4 years. Necessary steps are being taken to fill up the vacancies according to the relevant Recruitment Rules.

Non-appointment of staff for propagation of Hindi in Labour Bureau

780 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite of clear out instructions and guidelines from the Ministry of Home Affairs to appoint appropriate staff for adoption of Hindi as official language, no staff has been appointed in the Labour Bureau for this purpose so far,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure increased use of Hindi as official language in Labour Bureau and other Departments of his Ministry?

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

(b) Staff requirements of the Labour Bureau as a whole including the staff for Hindi work is proposed to be studied by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. However, pending study by the S.I.U., the question of sanctioning a few Hindi staff for the Labour Bureau is being examined.

(c) A statement indicating the steps taken to ensure increased use of Hindi in the Labour Bureau and various offices under this Ministry is attached.

Statement

<i>Name of Office</i>	<i>Steps taken to ensure increased use of Hindi</i>
<i>Department of Rehabilitation</i>	Necessary arrangements for Hindi staff to cope with the present work load of Hindi has been made in this Department and its Subordinate Offices.
<i>D.G.E. and T</i>	Official Languages Implementation Committee has been set up for this purpose.
<i>Labour Bureau</i>	Pending the appointment of specific staff for Hindi Work efforts are being made to implement the recommendations of Central Official Languages Implementation Committee by entrusting the work of translation of the Bureau's reports etc. to private agencies on payment and getting the work done through Hindi knowing staff members on honorarium basis. Letters in Hindi received from the states where Hindi is the official language, are being replied in Hindi.
<i>Chief Labour Commissioner (C)</i>	Proposals for sanctioning additional staff for dealing in Hindi are under consideration. Pending the appointment of additional Hindi staff, various steps have been taken to ensure increased use of Hindi in official work.
<i>Director General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes.</i>	Official Languages Implementation Committees to look after the work relating to Hindi, have been set up in all the offices under this Directorate. The progress of use of Hindi for official purposes is being watched and promoted by these committees.
<i>Board of Arbitration (JCM)</i>	Hindi is being used in dealing with the routine and administrative files.
<i>Employee's State Insurance Corporation</i>	A separate Hindi Cell to look after the progressive use of Hindi has been set up with necessary staff. Hindi is progressively being used in day-to-day work.
<i>Employee's Provident Fund Organisation.</i>	A few Hindi staff has been sanctioned for setting up a Hindi cell in this Organisation.
<i>Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation.</i>	The work relating to Hindi is being looked after by an Assistant Commissioner.
Report of the working group on plan set up by Expert Committee on Unemployment	<p>(c) the main recommendations of the Group for reorientation and restructuring of the concerned agencies to facilitate better planning and implementation of the programmes; and</p> <p>(d) the stage at which the consideration of the recommendations at the group stands at present?</p>
781. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:	<p>THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATESWAMY): (a) to (d). As an integral part of the procedures of its work the Committee on Unemployment had constituted one Panel and five Working Groups (including one on the Plan) composed of the Experts and knowledgeable persons from various</p>
(a) whether the Working Group on the Plan set up by the Bhagwati Committee on Unemployment headed by Shri Arjun Arora has submitted its report;	
(b) if so, the main observations of the group on the working of Centrally sponsored special programmes in rural areas;	

walks of life, namely, the Central and State Governments, organised industry, Universities and other local bodies, etc., to make enquiries and undertake a study in depth of the various issues contained in its Terms of Reference. The studies and suggestions made by the Panel/Working Groups have been made use of by the Committee in examining the various issues and finalising its recommendations.

The final report of the Committee was submitted to Government on 15th May, 1973. A Summary of main conclusions and recommendations made in the report was laid on the Table of the House on the same day.

An inter-ministerial Working Group has already been constituted by the Planning Commission on study the recommendations made in the Report and make proposals to Government.

Re-settlement of Chhamb displaced Persons

782. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the Times of India (City Edition) dated the 28th June, 1973 under the caption "Chhamb Displaced Persons worried about re-settlement" and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government on the points listed therein?

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

(b) The Government is taking every possible step to solve the problems of the displaced persons from Chhamb. A joint team consisting of officers of the Central Government and the State Government under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the

State Government has been appointed to examine the problems of their permanent resettlement and to suggest interim measures necessary for the relief and rehabilitation pending their permanent settlement.

The displaced persons housed in Parkhu Misriwala Camps have already started moving to their original places. About 900 families have already left the camps. On return they will be given the necessary rehabilitation assistance according to prescribed scales.

Tickets for Republic Day Parade

783 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to introduce ticket system for those who want to witness the Republic Day Parade from the year 1974,

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal in this regard; and

(c) whether pass facilities will also be provided to certain class of people and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Admission to the seating enclosures for the Republic Day Parade, 1974 will be regulated partly by priced tickets. However, invitation and admit cards will be issued to such categories as State Guests, persons in the Warrant of Precedence (including Members of Parliament), members of press, defence and police personnel, public servants of entitled categories, organised groups of children, contingents and personnel participating in and associated with the Parade and distinguished persons whom Govern-

ment may invite. Entry of all others to the seating enclosures for the Republic Day Parade will be regulated on the basis of priced tickets of the denominations of Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 20 and Rs. 100. Invitation or admit card holders and ticket holders will be allowed to bring children below 2 years of age, free of charge, who will be seated on durries.

The existing facilities given to the general public to witness the Republic Day Parade along the length of the route of the Parade except the area covered by invitation/admit card holders and ticket holders, will continue

Setting up of a Sainik School at Sujanpur Tira, H.P.

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

(a) whether Government has received any communications from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up a Sainik School at Sujanpur Tira, in Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has accepted its recommendation and decided to set up this school at the said place; and

(c) the likely date by which the school would start functioning?

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

(b) and (c). The proposal is being examined in consultation with State Government, specially with reference to availability of accommodation and other facilities.

Committee's report on the working of Sainik Schools

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

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government for examining the

working of the Samik Schools has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by this Committee; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee for re-appraisal of Samik Schools Scheme was constituted on the 12th July 1973. It is expected to submit its Report within 6 months from the date of its first meeting which is proposed to be held during August, 1973.

Central Organisation for sponsoring Defence based industries

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

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a Central Organisation for sponsoring Defence based industries has been finalised by Government; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of this scheme and the date by which this Organisation would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) We are not aware of any proposal for setting up a Central Organisation for sponsoring Defence based industries.

(b) Does not arise.

Completion of Manali-Leh Road

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

(a) whether the Border Road Division of the Ministry of Defence has completed the Manali-Leh Road, pass-

ing through Himachal Pradesh and Ladakh, and

(b) if so the total cost of this road?

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

(b) Rs 17 crores, approximately

Army personnel re-employed in the NCC

788 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether such persons in the Army who have attained the age of superannuation are re-employed in the NCC, and

(b) if so the number of such persons from this category who have been re-employed in the NCC during the Calendar year 1972 and the first half of 1973?

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

(b) Ex-JCOs/NCOs re-employed in the NCC during —

1972		
JCOS	NCOS	Total
73	91	164
Upto 30 June 1973		
COS	NCOS	Total
11	33	44

Canadian Prime Minister not present to receive Indian Prime Minister during her visit to Canada

789 SHRI G P YADAV
SHRI DHAN SHAH
PRADHAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Canada did not come to receive the

Prime Minister of India during her recent visit to Canada, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) In accordance with Canadian Protocol, the Canadian Prime Minister does not receive visiting Heads of Government at the airport

दुर्गापुर इस्पात मर्यादा में रेलगाड़ियों के पहियो का निर्माण किया जाना

790 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव
श्री ईश्वर बौद्धरो :

क्या इस्पात द्वारा वान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर इस्पात मर्यादा में रेलगाड़ियों के पहिया बनाये जाते हैं

(ख) क्या इनके निर्माण मम्बन्धी आदेशों का समय पर पूरा नहीं किया जाता और

(ग) दुर्गापुर इस्पात मर्यादा की रेल-पहियो की निर्माण-क्षमता क्या है और पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो मार्डिर दिए गये हैं उन्हें ठीक मम्बन्धी पर पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात श्री लाल मन्त्री लल्लू में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हस्ता) (क) जी हा।

(ख) रेलवे को हील सेट देने में देरी हुई है। ऐसे मामलों में रेलवे को माल देने की तारीखों को बढ़ाने के लिए कहा गया था।

(ग) इस्पात कारबाने के 10 लाख टन चरण में हील एण्ड एक्सल यूनिट की स्थापित क्षमता 45,000 सेट प्रतिवर्ष

थी। इस्पात कारखाने की 16 लाख टन वार्षिक क्षमता तक विस्तार योजना के अन्तर्गत यह 75,000 मेट्र प्रतिवर्ष तक बढ़ा दी गई थी तथा हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के केन्द्रीय इंजीनियरी और रूपाकान ध्यूरो द्वारा किए गये पुनर्मूल्यांकन के अनुसार क्षमता केवल 58,000 सेट की है। यह मन्देहपूर्ण है कि यह क्षमता भी सही क्षमता है। आईंगे का माल समय पर न दे मकाने के कारण कम उत्पादन है जो मुख्यतः (i) अभिको की कम उत्पादिता (ii) पहियो और धुरो में काम आने वाली इस्पात की कमी (iii) अवधिक प्रतिशत प्रोसेस रिजेक्शन और (iv) उपकरणों में खगड़ी, के कारण है।

उप-महाद्वीप में अनियोन्त्र मामलों को हल करने के उत्तरदायित्व के बारे में अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति का वक्तव्य

791. श्री भानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :

क्या विदेश मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या 15 जून, 1973 को अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति ने भारतीय राजदूत से यह कहा था कि उपमहाद्वीप की अनियोन्त्र समस्याओं को हल करने की जिम्मेदारी भारत, पाकिस्तान और बगलादेश पर ही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इम बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) जी हा। अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति ने 14 जून, 1973 को भारतीय राजदूत के प्रत्यय-पत्र स्वीकार करते हुए यह बताया था।

(ख) प्रेसीडेंट निकसन के बक्तव्य में उपमहाद्वीप सम्बन्धी स्थिति की वास्तविकता की समझ आरपूरने ममलों को हल करने के अत्यन्त उचित तरीके की मराहना प्रतिलक्षित होती है।

हरकेला इस्पात संघर्ष के उत्पादन लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति

792 श्री भानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री बहुशी लायक :

क्या इस्पात और खान मद्दों यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) हरकेला इस्पात मयव का क्या उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था और क्या इम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हसदा) (क) इस वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही (अप्रैल-जून) के लिए राउरकेला इमान कारखाने का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 315,000 टन इस्पात पिण्ड और 213,600 टन विक्रेय इस्पात था। इस अवधि का वार्षिक उत्पादन 270,930 टन इस्पात पिण्ड और 161,347 टन विक्रेय इस्पात था जो लक्ष्य का क्रमशः 86 प्रतिशत और 76 प्रतिशत के लगभग था।

(ख) विद्युत् सकट के परिणामस्वरूप कोककर कोयले के उत्पादन तथा शोधन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा जिससे सभी इस्पात

कारखानों को (राउरकेला का कारखाना भी शामिल है) कोयले की पर्याप्ति सप्लाई पर प्रभाव पड़ा। परिणामतः इस्पात पिण्ड के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा। कारखाने को बिजली की सप्लाई की मात्रा तथा इस की आवृत्ति में कमी के कारण इस्पात के बेलन पर सीधा प्रभाव पड़ा। कोयले की अपर्याप्तता के कारण कोक औबन गेंस के उत्पादन में भी कमी आई और इस कारण भी बेलन पर प्रभाव पड़ा। अप्रैल-मई 1973 में कारखाने में श्रमिक अक्षणन्ति का होना। एक और कारण था जिसमें उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा।

Self-sufficiency in Iron and Steel

793. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether self-sufficiency in iron and steel has so far not been established and yet more reliance is placed on mini-steel plants equipped with electric furnaces to treat the scrap available; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to achieve self-sufficiency in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Self-sufficiency in iron and steel has not been attained.

The reference to mini-steel plants is perhaps to scrap-based electric arc furnaces with facilities for production of ingots/billets. The role of such units is complementary to that of the main steel plants in that they utilise scrap arisings in the country to produce ingots/billets needed by the re-rolling units.

(b) During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to raise the installed capacity in integrated steel plants from 8.9 million ingot tonnes to 15.15 million ingot tonnes. Measures are also being taken to increase production from the existing capacity. With these steps, along with the augmented production from electric furnaces, it is expected that, in terms of total tonnage, the domestic requirement of mild steel would be largely met by 1978-79. There might, however, be shortages in some categories and surpluses in the case of some other categories and hence, some imports would be inescapable.

Liquor supplied to Defence personnel by Khoday

794. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantity of liquor is supplied to Defence personnel by Khoday (Brewaries):

(b) if so, the quantity of liquor supplied from 1972 to date; and

(c) whether there are reports of sub-standard liquor supplied by Khoday's; if so, what action is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). No liquor is purchased from Khoday (Brewaries). However, M/s. Khoday Industries (P) Ltd. and M/s. Khoday Distilleries (P) Ltd. have supplied liquor to Canteen Stores Department (India). The quantity of liquor purchased from these sources during April 1972 to June 1973 is as under:—

- (i) Rum Hercules 8,60,300 doz. Bottles
- (ii) Rum Sea Pirate 93,950 doz. Bottles
- (iii) Whisky Red Knight 10,400 doz. Bottles

(c) There was a complaint regarding one batch of rum of 86,400 dozen bottles of Hercules rum being sub-

standard. Payment for this batch was withheld. The suppliers agreed to take back the consignment at their cost and also to reimburse the Department the amount of the excise duty paid. The question of taking legal action against M/s. Khoday for supplying sub-standard liquor is under examination.

Setting up of Headquarters of Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi

795. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Headquarters of Steel Authority of India Limited have been permanently set up in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The headquarters of the Steel Authority of India Limited have been located in New Delhi as its activities require close and constant liaison and coordination with the Ministry of Steel and Mines and other ministries and agencies of Government, especially as it is concerned with the entire sector of steel and associated input industries. Besides, the Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited is also the Secretary, Department of Steel in the ministry of Steel and Mines.

Unemployment among Workers of Mica Mines in Giridih, Bihar

796. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTA-CHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of workers in the Mica Mines in Giridih, Bihar are without work; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government for their proper employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): (a) Mica mines employing about 325 workers have been closed in Giridih.

(b) The matter is being looked into.

Steps to improve the working of Bhilai and Rourkela Plants

797. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTA-CHARYYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhilai and Rourkela plants of Hindustan Steel Limited are in bad condition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir. The production of 2.108 million

(1000T)

	Ingot Steel		Saleable steel	
	April-June	April-June	April-June	April-June
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Bhilai	466.3	452.1	391.1	370.9
Rourkela	239.8	270.9	133.5	161.3

tonnes of ingot steel and 1,746 million tonnes of saleable steel in the Bhilai Steel Plant in 1972-73 was the highest ever Rourkela's production of 1,177 million tonnes of ingot steel in 1972-73 was also the highest ever Bhilai's production in March was slightly in excess of its monthly capacity However production in these two plants during the quarter April to June has been considerably lower than the targets fixed for this period The figures of production of ingot and saleable steel in this quarter this year and the production in the corresponding quarter last year in these two plants are given below

(b) The production in the first quarter this year would have been much higher but for the fact that the power crisis resulted in severely curtailing coking coal mining operations and the working of the coal washeries which, in turn, affected the availability of adequate supplies of coal to these and other steel plants Thus low production of coal owing to the power crisis was mainly responsible for lower production of ingot steel by nearly 1,22,000 tonnes in these two plants put together as compared to the target in the first quarter of the year The inadequate supply of coal led to inadequate availability of coke oven gas for rolling in both the plants Fall in the frequency of power supply further affected the rolling of steel in the Rourkela Steel Plant The total production of saleable steel in the two plants put together was about 74,000 tonnes less than the target in the first quarter

(c) The concerned State Governments and the authorities of the Damodar Valley Corporation have been specifically requested to ensure the highest priority for power supply to the steel plants, collieries and the coal washeries With the onset of the monsoon, it is hoped that hydel power generation would improve substantially which, in turn, would help improve coal raisings and steel production.

Educated unemployed Women

798 SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of educated unemployed women in India, and

(b) the steps proposed to have all of them employed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKATESWAMY) (a) Precise information about the number of educated unemployed women is not available The number of educated (Matriculates and above) women job seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the live register of the Employment Exchanges was 4,49 lakhs as on 31st December 1972

(b) For some time past the problem of educated unemployed including women has been engaging the serious attention of the Government Besides normal Plan programmes the Government of India initiated Special Employment Schemes to deal directly and effectively with the unemployment problem of the educated For this purpose Special Employment Schemes for educated unemployed were started in 1971-72 which have since been continuing In 1972-73 a Special Employment Scheme both for educated and uneducated persons in rural as well as in urban areas was initiated in the States and Union Territories and the same is also continuing during 1973-74 In addition, "a half a million jobs" programme has been taken up in 1973-74 with a budget provision of Rs 100 crores The educated unemployed women are expected to benefit from this programme also The Fifth Five Year Plan is also expected to provide a large number of employment opportunities for the educated, including women

American Technical Know-how for fabrication of Steel Rolling Mills

799. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the March of the Nation (weekly) of the 12th May, 1973 about the utilisation of the contracted American technical know-how for the fabrication of steel rolling mills; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA) (a) The report in question has come to the notice of Government

(b) Government do not agree with the allegations/observations made in the report.

National Plan to guarantee jobs

800. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a National Plan to guarantee jobs has been recommended by the Special committee of experts;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this recommendation, and

(c) the other recommendations made by the Committee and the number of the recommendations accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKAT-SWAMY) (a) In its Report submitted to Government on 15th May, 1973, the Committee on Unemployment, to which the Hon'ble Member has presumably referred, has made a mention of the scheme known as the Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme being implemented by the Maharashtra Government and has suggested its extension to other States also.

(b) and (c). An inter-ministerial Working Group has already been constituted by the Planning Commission to study the recommendations made in the Report and make proposals to Government

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO 4379 DATED 14-12-1972 RE. STUDENTS IN MILITARY ACADEMIES

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): In part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 4379 tabled for answer on the 14th December, 1972, the following information was desired:—

“(c) the steps contemplated to attract more student to join these institutions in the interests of country's defence”

In reply to the above, inadvertently a mention was made by me about “Engineering Graduates” instead of “more students”

I am taking this opportunity to correct the reply previously given and to place on the Table of the House a corrected reply as under:—

“(c) The following steps have already been taken to attract more students to join these institutions:—

(i) The initial tenure of 5 years of Short Service Commission holders in the Army who were not found fit for grant of Permanent Commission is now extendible to 10 years at their option.

(ii) Holders of NCC 'C' Certificate are made eligible for commissioning through a special entry.

(iii) SSCOs are now to be granted P.C. on the basis of their record of service during their engagement and not on the basis of a further selection through SSB as in the past.

(iv) The National Service Act has recently been passed which contains a provision to the effect that Graduate Engineers aged thirty years or less shall have a liability to be called up for National service for a period of not more than four years.

It is regretted that while giving an answer to Unstarred Question No. 4379 on 14th December, 1972, in the House, a mistake occurred in reply to part (c) of the question that in place of the words 'more students', the words 'Engineering Graduates' were mentioned. When a similar Unstarred Question No. 1665 came up for answer in the Rajya Sabha on the 23rd March, 1973, I had the occasion to see the answer given to the earlier question mentioned above and noticed the error. Having detected the error, I have come up to the House to correct it.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 5165 DATED 29-7-73 RE. THE PURCHASE OF LIME STONE FOR ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): After Unstarred Question No. 5165 was replied to on 29-3-73 a communication was received from the Rourkela Steel Plant stating that some 2,000 tonnes of blast furnace grade limestone were also being purchased by them from private sources to take care of certain operational eventualities when it would be difficult to depend solely on limestone moved by rail from captive mines.

2. When a similar question was asked in the Rajya Sabha 11th May, 1973 and the reply for it was being prepared it came to the notice of the Ministry that the plant had not given all the relevant information in the first instance in reply to that Lok Sabha question of 29th March, 1973

and the subsequent communication received contained information about the purchase of a small quantity of 2,000 tonnes from a private source.

3. Unfortunately, the above additional information was not communicated through oversight to the Lok Sabha Secretariat subsequently before the end of the last session.

While answering a question in the Rajya Sabha on 11th May, 1973 it was found that the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5165 of 29th March, 1973 was incomplete. To complete reply, the following may be added between the second and third sentences of that reply:—

"The Rourkela Steel Plant also purchased a small quantity of 2,000 tonnes per month of BF grade limestone from private sources to take care of certain operational eventualities, when it would be difficult to depend solely on limestone moved by rail from captive sources."

—
12.04 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN HARYANA AND WEST BENGAL

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I gave an adjournment motion on West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it. I have called Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the Calling Attention. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow any motion on a State matter. I request you all not to compete with each other in shouting.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No suggestion on any matter which concerns States.

(Interruptions)

धर्मवल भौत्यः हरयाना में जो कुछ हुआ है उस की सेटल गवर्नमेंट पर क्या जिम्मेदारी है? वह हरयाना गवर्नमेंट ने किया है तो उस का यहां कैसे आएगा?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The courts are there; you may go to the courts. Parliament is not sitting here to perform judicial functions.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष भहोदय . कोई हरयाने की बात कर रहा है, कोई बेस्ट बगाल की बात कर रहा है, यह सब यहा कैसे आ सकता है ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): We had a most unusual thing which happened a few days ago. We have had one of the two surviving Gandhians in this country who spent their whole lives in the pursuit of nonviolence arrested on the ground that he was likely to create violence.

MR. SPEAKER: Who arrested them—Haryana Government or Central Government? I must be sure whether you are raising a relevant question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (यालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, अगर किसी राज्य में संविधान के प्रावीजन्ज के भनुसार हुक्मत नहीं चलती हो तो क्या यह सदन साइलेट स्पैक्टर रहेगा, क्या संविधान की हत्या हो जाने दी जायेगी और व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता को समाप्त होते देखा जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष भहोदय : अगर संविधान की हत्या होती है और कोई गैर-कानूनी बात होती है तो अदालतों के पास जाइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सबसे बड़ी अदालत तो यही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: We cannot take up here each and every question. Some arrests are being made by Haryana Government and you are bringing it in Parliament. How can I allow it? (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): On a point of order. Sir, your contention is that it is a State subject. There are Central Government employees in railways and posts and telegraphs department who are bound to join this bandh ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order....(interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Our country has adopted a Constitution. We have taken oath to uphold the Constitution. The basic freedoms, the civil liberties are very fundamental to the functioning of democracy. If the civil liberties are being suppressed in some parts of the country, what is the duty of this Parliament of India? Sir, you were pleased to say that it is a State matter and that it cannot be taken notice of by Parliament. If that is your ruling, then the Parliament of India cannot function.. (Interruptions) I am referring to both Bengal and Haryana. Could there be a more glaring proof of the suppression of civil liberties than that a votary of non-violence like Acharya Kripalani was not allowed... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. If something happens in Haryana and you launch a *morcha*, how is the Central Government coming into the picture? I cannot allow it. If instead of arresting you the Haryana Government had welcomed you, you would not have come here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We were arrested.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said. If you went to Haryana against the policy or legal prohibition of the Haryana Government, what had Parliament to do with that? (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I ask you whether the Haryana Government is competent to stop us from going to Haryana? (Interruptions)

[Shri Piloo Mody]

According to your explanation, the Haryana Government is competent to stop us from going to Haryana.

MR. SPEAKER: If they stop you illegally, if they arrest you illegally, the courts are there. (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is the Maintenance of Internal Security Act which is being indiscriminately used. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down If Mr. Piloo Mody starts speaking, you say, 'No. He should sit down and allow others to speak.' If another Member starts speaking, you say, he should sit down and allow Mr. Piloo Mody to speak. You leave it to me. Mr. Piloo Mody, what happened there related to Haryana and not to the Union Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am talking about the Union Government. The MISA is a Union law. The MISA is applied by the Union Government and it is utilised against political opponents. Innocent students are put in jail under the MISA for having thrown stones or broken a glass pane when the Minister in Parliament and out of Parliament has given a categorical assurance that the MISA will only be used in extreme cases where national security itself is threatened.

MR. SPEAKER: In this particular case, it is used by the State Government and not by the Central Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let me finish. What I am saying is that these repressive measures either through the agency of the State Government.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This House is not the proper authority to decide about the application of law by States.... (Interruptions). What the Haryana Government has done cannot be raised here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Recently, the CRP was sent to settle a factional fight at Alipore Duar between two sections of the ruling Congress. . .(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, under Central advice and through the planning by Central Intelligence (also the Research and Analysis Wing) and by making use of CRP the West Bengal Government have decided to deny the right to freedom as guaranteed under article 19 (a) and (b) of the Constitution in that the peaceful "bandh call" on 27th July, 1973, given by political organisations opposed to the ruling party to show their resentment on Government policy on high prices. (Interruptions), food scarcity, cut in ration and many other things, is being obstructed in a planned and violent manner by the governmental machinery as well as by mobilisation under Government patronage of violent and armed rowdy people and also by arresting political workers and by raiding trade union and other offices and beating up of their cadre. They have done a similar thing in Karnal. We do not agree to what they were saying in Karnal but we disagree violently that the Government should take the law in their hands. This is a matter which should be debated. The whole parliamentary democracy is in rack and ruin....(Interruptions). You will be done away with; we shall be done away with; this House will be done away with and only Shrimati Gandhi....(Interruptions). The whole parliamentary democracy is being destroyed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She is a fascist; she is a dictator. We want a debate on this; otherwise; the House is not going to move ... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You are getting up over matters which are not before me and about which I have not allowed anybody. I am passing on to the next item. Shri Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): On a point of order, Sir. You have not given a ruling on Shri Bosu's submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not hold it in order. I have already told him.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM. But you permitted him to speak

MR. SPEAKER. Whatever happens in a State cannot come up here. I am sorry, I do not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shrimati Indira Gandhi is doing all these things sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be so common that every day you bring forward an adjournment motion

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) Bengal Bandh is out and out a political movement. All the workers are not going to respond to it. Whatever Shri Bosu has said regarding West Bengal Government is not at all correct

SOME HAN MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow any Member (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लियरे (बाका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आधा घण्टा हो गया मुझे खड़े हुए। ऐसो कार्यवाही मैंने कभी नहीं देखा। मैं केवल 80 मंकेण्ड मार रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय किस का कम्प्रर है? मैं काल कर रहा हूँ, प्रोफेसर इडानन को कि अपना काल अटेंशन लाये, लेकिन वह नहीं ला रहे हैं तो मैं क्या करूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I want to use my power of persuasion and not my lung power.... (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लियरे अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं आप की अनुमति ले कर बैलना चाहता हूँ तो क्या आप मुझको मुनेंगे नहीं, आप मुझ को दो मिनट दे दीजिए। और प्लाइट आफ अर्डर अलाक कीजिए।

श्री मुहितयार सिंह अलिक (रोहतक) आप मेरी एक बात मुन लीजिए।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jaunagar). We want a peaceful bandh tomorrow in West Bengal. Nothing happen.

MR. SPEAKER: If anything happens, (*Interruptions*) the courts are there (*Interruptions*).

श्री मुहितयार सिंह अलिक मैं यह अज्ञ करना चाहता था कि पहली जून को मुझे करनाल में गिरफ्तार किया गया (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह तो मैंने कह दिया (व्यवधान)...

श्री मुहितयार सिंह अलिक मैंने 3 जून को अम्बाला ज़ेल से आप को एक चिट्ठी लिखी (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे एक मिनट में उन की बात मुन लेने दीजिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly ask the Home Minister to make a statement. Let him assure the House that they would do their best to preserve peace.

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि शोर करने से और हाउस को डिस्टर्ब करने से कैसे काम चलेगा? आखिर यह पार्लियमेट है, इस के जो रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर हैं उन में रहते हुए जो मजबूत आ सकते हैं उन पर आप बहस करें। आति से सुनें और अपनी बात सुनाये। अगर इसी तरह से चलना है

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

तो हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता है। यहां पर हर एक की बात को सुनना और अपनी बात सुनानी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप श्री मुहितयार सिंह मलिक को सुन रहे थे।

श्री मुहितयार सिंह मलिक मैं अर्जन कर रहा था कि अम्बाला जेल से मैंने अपने इल्लीगल अरेस्ट और, इल्लीगल डिटेशन के बारे में एक लेटर लिखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझ को बतलाइये कि क्या था वह।

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar)
They tried to mislead the people and failed. Now they want to mislead the House.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
I want to know from your Secretariat whether that letter was received because it was never acknowledged by your Secretariat or by yourself I was never produced before a Magistrate. I was detained in Ambala jail illegally (Interruptions). —मैंने लिखा कि किसी मजिस्ट्रेट के जरिये मेरे क्लासिफिथा केशन के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की गई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय किसको ऐडेन क्या था?

श्री मुहितयार सिंह मलिक आप को ही किया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मुझ को ऐसा लगता है कि हरियाणा सरकार ने उस चिट्ठी को रोक लिया है, यहां पढ़ने नहीं दिया।

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
That letter was despatched through the jail authorities. It has been entered in the despatch register of the Ambala Jail as well. I want to know whether that letter was ever received

by you or by your Secretariat because it was never acknowledged. Today civil liberties in Haryana are being trampled upon. (व्यवस्थान) मैं आप

से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेरा प्रिविलेज है। नहीं कि एक एम०पी० आप को चिट्ठी लिखे और उस का जवाब तक न दिया जाये। हरियाणा गवर्नरेट सिविल लिबर्टीज को संप्रेस कर रही है, आज वह इतनी डिमारलाइज हो गई है कि वह कोई भी कार्रवाई बगैर सी० एम० के पूछे नहीं कर सकती।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हरियाणा के ग्रन्दर पालियारेट के मेम्बर्स के साथ इस क्षिति का। (व्यवस्थान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह पहले गिरफ्तार किये गये थे, वह मामला उठ रहे हैं।

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
I would insist that you make a thorough inquiry into the matter whether this letter was ever despatched by the Haryana Government or not

अध्यक्ष महोदय 4-6-73 को आप की अरेस्ट हुई है, वह बुलेटिन में भी छापा गया है। (व्यवस्थान)

MR. SPEAKER: These are not points of order....(Interruptions). I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Your arrest was duly intimated to me. The following communication addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha was received on 14th June 1973.

श्री मुहितयार सिंह मलिक: आप ने फरमाया था कि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है।

क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हरियाणा को खन्म कर दिया जाये ? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि पालियामेट यहां पर एक नमाणायी बन कर बैठी हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय जो स्टेट एड-मिनिरेटरशन में होता है वह यहां कैम आयेगा ?

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.
I am talking of my letter to you from Ambala Jail. It was entered in the register. I want to know whether it was received by you. I never got any reply to that (ध्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . अगर मैं एक स्टेट को इज्जात दे दूगा तो सभी स्टेटेस उस में शामिल कर ली जायेगी । (ध्यवधान)

श्री मुक्तियार सिंह भर्तिक अगर एक कार्यस का मैबर इटरफिशर करे तो समझ में आये । यह पीछे जो लावी बैठी हुई है वह एक दम खड़ी हो जाती है । यह इस तरह चमचापन करे । (ध्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुल्क में इतनी स्टेट्स है, उन में अगर कोई बान हो और वह यहां आना शुरू हो जाये तो पालियामेट की क्या जरूरत है ? फिर तो स्टेट एजेसी यह हो जायेगी ।

श्री मुक्तियार सिंह भर्तिक स्पीकर साहब

MR SPEAKER Please sit down. I am not allowing you. You are speaking without my permission Shri Madhu Limaye.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. I have called the next Member, Shri Madhu Limaye. After that, nothing will go on record.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं टो मिनट में खन्म करूँगा, लेकिन बीच में मुझे टोके नहीं । इस में सीधा सवाल है कि हरियाणा में करनाल के अन्दर जो घटनावे हुई क्या उन पर यह बहस हो सकती है ? मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल आफ पुलिस ने वहां पर यह बयान दिया है कि अकाली लोग यहां लूटपाट करने के लिए आए हैं, वह बाहरी लोग हैं । तो क्या भारत की नागरिकता एक है या दो है ? भारत की सिटिजेन-शिप एक है या दो है ? अगर अकाली बाहर के हैं, पजाबी बाहर के हैं तो क्या यह दो राष्ट्रों के बीच का झगड़ा नहीं हो जाता ? दो राष्ट्रों के बीच का झगड़ा यह हो जाता है । अकाली बाहरी लोग हैं, वह लूटपाट करने के लिए आए हैं तो यह दो राष्ट्रों के बीच में झगड़ा - और तनाव उत्पन्न करने का मामला बन जाता है और जब दो राष्ट्रों के बीच में तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है तो इस मदन को इस के अन्दर जाने का अधिकार है । वहां के आई जी पुलिस ने यह बयान दिया है . (ध्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): They make irrelevant statements in the House. Can Inspector General of Police be quoted to make a rule relevant here?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक दगो पर आप इस सदन में चर्चा का मीका नहीं देते ? साम्प्रदायिक दगा राज्य का विषय है हरियाणा की सरकार कर्नाल में हिन्दू और सिखों में लड़ाई करवाना चाहती थी । अगर हम लोग सावधानी नहीं बत्तें तो वहां हिन्दू और सिखों में संघर्ष हो जाता ।

अध्यक्ष भ्रातृव्य द्वारा लोग
समझदार हैं तो कोई सरकार नहीं लड़ा
सकती। (हँडरप्लास) ... मैं अकेले
आप सब से क्से निपट सकता हूँ?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
I rise on a point of order. I want to know whether this is the way in which the majority party wants to conduct the House. They are holding the House to ransom.

MR. SPEAKER: They have taken the cue from you all right.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
The Chair must protect us.

MR. SPEAKER: Protection for what?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
I have received a telephone message from Mr. Indrajit Gupta who had gone to Calcutta. This morning he had a talk with me on the phone. He said that even peaceful assembly in Calcutta and other areas is disturbed by rowdies and CRP is an idle spectator.

MR. SPEAKER: It has very often been stated in the House that the CRP acts under the direction of the State Government. So, why does the hon. Member raise it every time?

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM: He has asked me to raise it on the floor of the House and to demand a statement from the Home Minister. I would, therefore, request you to request the Home Minister to make a statement before the House adjourns today, that there will be no disturbance or bloodshed in Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you going to call the Home Minister to make a statement or not?

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to the Home Minister. I am not giving any directions. I do not issue directions on

matters which are State subjects. It is up to the hon. Minister. If he likes, he can come forward and make a statement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Under the Constitution, it is a fundamental right to strike....

MR. SPEAKER: He may have fundamental right to strike as he likes, but the action is taken by the State Government concerned. Let him not raise the issue of fundamental rights on anything and everything.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If this is the attitude, then we walk out in protest...

MR. SPEAKER It is becoming a daily phenomenon.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: In view of the failure of the Home Minister to make a statement, I walk out in protest.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

(Interruptions) **

(*Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri M. Kalyanasundaram and some other Members then left the House.*)

MR. SPEAKER: When I allowed the hon. Member, his observation was recorded, but when I have not allowed him, it has not been recorded. I have already called Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I am not allowing any other Members. They are just disturbing the House.

12.49 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED MOVE BY INDIA TO BUY 4.5 MILLION TONNES OF WHEAT FROM USA
AT EXORBITANT RATES

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Under rule 193, I call the

attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:--

"The reported move by India to buy 4.5 million tonnes of wheat from the USA at exorbitant price of 115 dollars per tonne."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Having regard to the need to replenish the stocks of foodgrains available with the public agencies, in addition to intensifying the procurement within the country, Government have decided to import foodgrains from abroad to meet the essential requirement of the public distribution system in the coming months. It would be recalled that a decision was taken toward the end of 1972 to import 2 million tonnes of foodgrains. The entire quantity has been contracted for and a major part of the stocks have also arrived. These purchases were made at the prevailing market price mostly in the USA, Canada and Argentina

In the context of the present need to maintain the supply of foodgrains through the public distribution system at a reasonable level, it has been decided to purchase an additional quantity of foodgrains from abroad on commercial basis. The purchases have been authorised to be made from countries where foodgrains are available for export, and deliveries and shipments could be arranged consistent with the requirement of the country. These purchases are being made in accordance with the established procedure. All possible steps have been taken to ensure that the purchase and deliveries are organised to the best advantage of the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I seek clarifications from the hon. Minister, I want to bring to your notice a certain violation of democratic conventions and procedure; and the rights of our House. I had tabled the call attention notice yesterday. Already it was announced

here on the Notice Board. This morning I find that there is a leakage of the news item which is supposed to be a news given out by the Cabinet's Economic Affairs Committee. On the same subject matter of the call attention notice, many details have been given, not officially, but probably there is some sort of leakage of news from the Committee of the Cabinet. I strongly object to this procedure. In the past also, on some occasions, it has happened and it was ruled that when the House was going to discuss this issue and a member was going to seek clarifications from the hon. Minister, nobody should allow this news to come out and details should not be given outside the House. Once you had given your ruling on a labour matter. When the Labour Minister made a certain statement outside the House when the matter was the subject of a discussion inside the House, you had warned the Minister concerned that it was an undemocratic practice and should be avoided in the future. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of this and see that in future such wrong practices are not followed.

Yesterday we had a call attention notice on newsprint. Today we are having one on import of foodgrains from the USA. You will find there is a remarkable resemblance between the two motions. There is also similarity between the issues involved. Both issues indicate the classic instance of our Government whipping wrong policies which are delayed policies, as a result of which the economy of the country suffers.

I am surprised that in the written statement read out by the Minister, the very subject matter of the call attention motion has been completely avoided. I wish to draw his attention to the fact that in the motion there is reference to two specific figures, purchase of 4.5 million tonnes of wheat from the USA at the exorbitant price of 115 dollars per tonne.

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

tant price of \$ 115 per tonne. Throughout his long statement, there is no reference to the exorbitant price of \$ 115 per tonne, nor is there any mention in it of the figure mentioned in the report, to which I made a reference in the motion, whether 4.5 million tonnes of wheat are going to be purchased by India from the USA.

I would like to seek these clarifications. Is it not a fact that over the last few months the prices of wheat in the USA have been going up due to a variety of factors? For instance, Soviet Russia and China have made massive purchases of wheat from the USA. With all my differences on some of the policies of Soviet Russia, I may say that Soviet Russia has at least shown farsightedness in purchasing their stocks in time. A news had already appeared sometime back that they purchased not only for current consumption but also for building up a buffer stock in their country. They have already made purchases worth \$ 1200 million.

As a result of these massive purchases of foodgrains from the USA by China as well as Soviet Russia, prices of wheat have gone up. Reports have already appeared which indicate that last year the price of wheat was \$ 50 a tonne. A few months back, it was \$ 80—85 a tonne and the current price of wheat in the USA is \$ 115 a tonne.

Sir, at this stage, the decision is taken that we will import 4.5 million tonnes. I wish to point out to you that the Prime Minister of the country, the Food Minister of the country and the Minister of State for Food and Agriculture had made brave statements sometime back that we will never import any material from the United States of America. One would very much love our country to become self-sufficient, but if we are not to have self-sufficiency, we do not want our people to starve. If at

all you are going to import foodgrains, they must be imported at such a point of time that on the one side you will avoid starvation of the people and at the other end, you must be able to prevent extra burden on the coffers of our Government.

Unfortunately, in December last, when the picture of the country was very clear, the picture of agriculture was very clear, when the kharif crop had completely failed, the Government should have been conscious of the inefficient procurement machinery; not only the inefficient procurement machinery but even the faulty policies of procurement, and should have realised that without a price incentive, procurement can never succeed. In addition to that, so many loopholes were actually placed in the agricultural policy, as a result of which the small peasants suffered and the rich koloks on the one side and the traders on the other had an unholy alliance and they were trying to fleece the consumer on the one side and the small peasant on the other. With all these loopholes in the policy of the Government, their procurement policy was deemed to failure and it has failed.

It is true that Punjab has given a spectacular success, just as in times of the aggression on our country it was Punjab that came to the defence of the country. I congratulate the people of Punjab for having come to the defence of the starving millions in the country, but unfortunately in the rest of the country the procurement has not succeeded. As a result of that, we find that large imports were to be made. Again, these imports were not made in time. I say that Soviet Russia had the foresight, a farsighted policy of purchasing the wheat in time. As a result of that, we find that we are placed in difficulties, and because we are placed in difficulties, there will be a heavy pressure on the foreign exchange position in our country.

(C.A.)

As for wheat, we were to pay that much—as appeared in the press, 115 dollar per tonne, if we purchase 4.5 million tonnes. Even if we negotiate the price, and instead of 115 dollars even if we negotiate the price at 100 dollar per tonne, even then, for one million tonnes purchased you will have to pay more than Rs. 100 crores, and therefore, there will be a heavy expenditure.

I would like to know from the Minister, did they not expect and anticipate these fluctuations in prices. A report had already appeared that our Mission in Washington is going to negotiate the price with private brokers and if they succeed, in that case, it is going to be a heavy pressure on our exchequer and the foreign exchange machinery is also going to be under pressure.

I would like to know from the Government that as far as newsprint is concerned, as far as wheat is concerned and because there is a power crisis in the country there will have to be an import of oil from foreign countries, and as a cumulative effect of these imports if the foreign exchange position is going to be difficult, what is the machinery that the Government is going to build up in order to see that the foreign exchange crisis in our country is completely eliminated.

I know that the Minister of Agriculture will not be able to give the replies to these problems, and as I said in the past, when Calling Attention Notices are there in which a number of ministries are involved, not only the Minister of Agriculture but the Minister of Finance also should be present in the House because there are certain problems connected with the Finance Ministry in these matters, and only they will be able to give the necessary answer.

In this connection, I would like to know whether they will take concrete steps in order to see that certain leakages of foreign exchange are

completely plugged. Concrete instances have been brought to the notice of this House time and again where we have demonstrated as to what is the quantum and the extent of foreign exchange leakage in this country. If all that is done, then only it will be possible for us to purchase this wheat.

In the end, I would like to ask a categorical question. Since we have been forced by circumstances to import and purchase wheat from the United States of America at such a high price, at some stage, shall we not reorient our agricultural economy? We depend upon rains vagaries because we laid less emphasis on irrigation. As a result of that we are required to look to imports when there is shortfall due to absence of rains. Will you take a new orientation and have a new look at our economy, so that we may not have to depend upon such large imports which ultimately create a great burden on our foreign exchange reserves, lead to more deficit financing and inflationary pressures and rising prices in addition to starvation by people.

13 hrs.

There is one more question. As a result of the huge imports, will the issue price of grains in our country also be increased? I would like to know.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member started by saying that some news had been leaked out to the Press. May I inform him that so far as I am concerned, so far as the members of the Government are concerned, they have not released any news at all. I do not know how this news was published in the newspaper....

AN HON. MEMBER: Even the All India Radio gave the news.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member's grievance was that when this matter was pending for reply before the House, such a news ought not to have been given by the members of the Government; no member of the Cabinet has given out this news. There is no justification for that grievance.

The hon. Member instead of confining himself to matters relevant to the call attention motion, made several observations. We are making strenuous efforts to increase production in our country, particularly agricultural production. It is true that the less we depend upon the vagaries of the weather, the better for us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Which points are irrelevant?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Even the most advanced countries with all science and technology at their disposal have to a great extent depend upon the vagaries of weather and climatic conditions. The hon. Member himself pointed out that the Soviet Union had to import last year a very big quantity of foodgrains from outside. While we have to depend upon weather to some extent, certainly we have to take action so that our agricultural production increases from year to year. We have taken steps this year too in order to increase the irrigation facilities. We have done so, so far as minor irrigation is concerned. We hope that with a good monsoon we are likely to achieve the target which we have fixed for the kharif season and also the target for the rabi season.

So far as increase in price is concerned, the hon. Member is referring to what happened last year. In July and August last year, our position was not so bad. We had a stock of over 9 million tonnes and we did not anticipate that the weather during the kharif period will be so bad that there will be a

huge reduction in the kharif production. So, in July or August, we could not anticipate this and go in for purchase of foodgrains for our requirements. It is about that time that the Soviet Union and China came in a big way for purchasing foodgrains from USA. As a result of it, prices shot up and when we took the decision after knowing the condition of the kharif crop, it was too late. We had to make purchases in December, January and so on. We decided to import about 2 million tonnes. We were able to purchase till the end of May about 1.7 million tonnes not only from USA but also from Argentine and that included wheat and milo.

Regarding the observations made by the Prime Minister, myself and my colleague that we shall not purchase foodgrains from outside, there is a certain misconception. What we said at that time was, now our position is such that we are not going to take any foodgrain on concessional basis from any foreign country. We did not rule out our making commercial purchases from outside whenever it became necessary to meet our obligation for feeding our people.

My hon. friend is not correct in saying that we have purchased the entire quantity of 45 million tonnes. Some purchases have been made. I have not till now received the statement showing the prices at which they have been purchased.

But I know that the correct procedure has been resorted to. When we get the statement, we shall be able to find out the prices. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing the price in a particular month, I can certainly tell him the prevailing prices in USA and other countries. For instance, in June, the prevailing price of wheat in the USA was from 108.96 to 115 dollars or something like that. In July, it is 102 to 123 dollars. In Canada, it is 90 to 113 dollars. We have decided to purchase

not only from the USA but from Canada, Argentina and Australia. So far as Canada is concerned, they are just about to harvest their wheat and it will be available from next month or September.

So far as Australia is concerned, it will be some time in the beginning of next year. They generally harvest in the end of December or beginning of January. So far as Argentina is concerned, I am told their crop is very bad this year. So, there cannot be any possibility of getting foodgrains from there. It has to be remembered that the world shortage of foodgrains, particularly of wheat, is in the vicinity of about 8 million tonnes. In the context of these things, we have to make arrangements to get our necessary requirements for distribution through our public distribution system so that it may be possible for us to provide to our people food in the coming months.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will these imports make any impact on the issue price? Secondly, the North American ports are very busy shipping the purchases made by the Soviet Union. In view of that, will it be possible for our imports to be completed by the end of this financial year?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the last question is concerned, the purchases which we have made recently have been booked for July or is likely to be booked for August. They will reach us within about five or six weeks from the time of their shipping from the United States. So far as the issue price is concerned, no decision has been taken in the matter.

13.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY GIVEN DURING DISCUSSION ON APPRENTICES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-ASWAMY): On behalf of Shri Raghunatha Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given by him on the 15th May, 1973 to a question by Shri Indrajit Gupta during the discussion on the Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5188/73].

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967:—

- (i) G.S.R. 287 (E), published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1973 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 398(E), dated the 30th August, 1972.
- (ii) The Passports (Amendment) Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 310(E), in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5189/73].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 169A of the Companies Act, 1956—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72;

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

(ii) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5190/73]

NAVY (PRESCRIBED OFFICERS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1973 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PRAGA TOOLS LTD., SECUNDERABAD FOR 1971-72

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (Shri J. B. PATNAIK): (1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Prescribed Officers) (Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 80 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1973, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4947/73].

(2) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5191/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND FAMILY PENSION AND BONUS SCHEMES ACT, 1948

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973 published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 548 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973.

(2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 549 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973.

(3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 551 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973.

(4) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 551 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5192/73]

13 13 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Homoeopathy Central Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd July, 1973.

HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1973 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential Elections Act, 1952."

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

13.14 hrs.

RELEASED FROM DETENTION AND IMPRISONMENT OF MEMBER

(*Shri Jambuwant Dhote*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following two telegrams, dated the 25th July, 1973, from the Home Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay and the Superintendent, Central Prison, Bombay, respectively:

(1) "This Government has this day issued orders revoking with immediate effect the detention order passed against Shri Jambuwant Dhote, Member, Lok Sabha, by the Commissioner of Police, Nagpur, under section 3(1)(A)(II) of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971."

(2) "Detention Order No. ST.1/1973 (666) dated the 24th April, 1973, made by the Commissioner of Police, Nagpur, in respect of Shri Jambuwant Dhote, Member, Lok Sabha, has been revoked by Maharashtra Government vide order No.

Report

SB II/ISA/0273/1/12/275, dated the 25th July, 1973. Shri Dhote has been released from detention on the 25th July, 1973 but kept in prison to undergo sentence of one month and five days in lieu of total payment of fine of Rs. 550 only."

13.15 hrs.

RE. REPORT OF THE PAY COMMISSION

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to raise this most important issue. As you know, nearly 23 lakh Central Government employees belonging to the railways, defence and other establishments have already taken a strike ballot to go on strike against the most reactionary and anti-working class recommendations of the Pay Commission. The representatives of the Central Government employees had a meeting with the Cabinet Sub-Committee, where the Finance Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram and all other Ministers were there, on the 6th July, 1973. No doubt, they gave us a patient hearing for 90 minutes but nobody committed anything, with the result that another meeting might or might not take place. The Finance Minister is going abroad and our apprehension is that after he has gone abroad Government might take a decision and implement it without any modification. The employees' representatives have made it amply clear that they want the recommendations of the Pay Commission to be modified after bilateral talks.

This is the first time that the Pay Commission has quantified a need-based minimum wage as Rs. 314 and we have demanded that to be implemented. Then, DA should be linked automatically with the cost of living to protect the workers from further erosion of their wages. Point-to-point fixation should be done after adding 20 per cent and not 5 per cent

[Shri S M Banerjee]

of pay Then, we want the implementation of the report from 1st March, 1970, because if this is not done those people, who have retired between 1970 and 1973, will not be getting any benefit out of it

Not only the Central Government employees but nearly 18 or 20 lakh of personnel belonging to the three wings of the armed forces are fuming and foaming with anger and frustration I would request the hon Minister to assure us in this House that no decision will be taken by Government unless these recommendations are properly discussed with the employees representatives It is a tragedy that, though a meeting of the highest forum for Central Government employees, the Joint Consultative Machinery at the national level has been convened by the Cabinet Secretary for 23rd August, the items about wages and bonus for Central Government employees are not on the agenda

I am happy, Shri Ganesh is here I would like that he assures this House that unless it is properly discussed in this House and with the Central Government employees' representatives, it will not be implemented, otherwise I shall be constrained to believe that they are not serious about it and those people, who have taken the strike decision might repeat 19th September, 1968 I would request you to ask Shri Ganesh to make a statement before the Finance Minister leaves or assure this House that the recommendations will not be implemented unless they are properly discussed

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) The hon Member is aware that the employees' representatives in the JCM had met the group of Ministers

SHRI S M BANERJEE We were heard but no reply came

SHRI K R GANESH The views that they have expressed and the points that they have made are under consideration of Government Government will welcome a discussion and debate in this House, because if the House expresses its opinion the views of the House will also be available to Government at the point of time when the Cabinet takes a decision

The hon Member has expressed a fear that the Finance Minister is leaving for Washington He is leaving only for seven days and he will be here after that But even before that, if hon Member wants, we are ready to have a discussion in the House

As to the demand that employees' representatives should be heard again, this also is under consideration of Government

13.20 hrs

RE REPORTED MOVE FOR TRANSFER OF PROCUREMENT FUNCTION FROM FCI TO PRIVATE AGENCIES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) Sir, I have received a few telegrams from the Secretary of the All India Food Corporation and also from their zonal offices These concern the Food Ministry I want to read out this telegram It reads —

"FOOD CORPORATION ACT 1964 AND ITS SOCIAL PURPOSE CONTENT NOT BEING FAITHFULLY IMPLEMENTED BY FOOD CORPORATION MANAGEMENT SOLEMN ASSURANCES OF MINISTERS ON FLOOR PARLIAMENT BEING FLOUTED PARLIAMENT DECISION NATIONALISATION WHOLESALE FOODGRAINS TRADE BEING IGNORED BYPASSED PROCUREMENT MACHINERY BEING WOUND UP WHEN NECESSITY IS FOR CONTINUING PERMANENT MACHI-

NERY. PROCUREMENT PROGRAMMES MADE TO FAIL. FCI FUNCTIONS BEING TRANSFERRED TO PRIVATE AGENCIES VIOLATING SECTION 13 FCI ACT 1964. PRAY USE YOUR GOOD OFFICES FOR PROTECTING SANCTITY OF ACTS SOLEMN ASSURANCES DECISION IN PARLIAMENT BEING WANT ONLY FLOUTED VIOLATED.

ASRU BOSE SECRETARY"

This is the telegram received from Shri Asru Bose, Secretary, All-India Food Corporation' Employees Association. I have received all these telegrams.

I have shown these telegrams today morning to the Prime Minister when we were having a meeting with the Prime Minister. I have shown them to the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ammed. A very important part is that the FCI function that is, the procurement function, is being transferred to private agencies. This is a very serious charge. Procurement is becoming a very vital issue for the whole country. Most of the discussion today was about procurement. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister did not reply to that on the floor of the House.

I would request the Government, through you, Sir, to find out whether it is a fact that the procurement machinery of the F.C.I. is being wound up and is being transferred to private agencies. This is the telegram sent by the Secretary of the All-India Food Corporation' Employees Association. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will convey it to the Minister concerned.

Now, Shri P. K. Deo is to continue his speech. He may do it after lunch.

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

1105 LS-8.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (Orissa),
1973-74—cont'd

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir I have written to Speaker to raise a matter under rule 377. This is an article in the Hindustan Times on running of brothels in Delhi where a Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have written to the Speaker. Let him convey his decision. Because you have written to him, it does not mean that you can raise it. I am told that Speaker has disallowed it. (Interruptions) Order please. I think, every Member reads the papers. Everybody has read this item of news. I would request you not to abuse this opportunity. You had written to the Speaker, and I am told that he has disallowed it. (Interruptions) Order please. You cannot just compel me to do something which is irregular. Mr. P. K. Deo.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What I say is that the Government should make a statement on this that organized brothels are being run which are being patronised by the Ministers and civil servants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want the Government to make a statement. The Government has heard you and it is for them.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): While I was speaking on the Orissa Demands for Grants, Shri Jaganatha Rao, my distinguished colleague, raised a point and I certainly concede that, that every citizen has got a right to write anything he likes to the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Governor of Orissa, including the PCC Chief. He or she may write any nonsense to the Governor and I do not mind. But I take strong exception to the very fact that the Governor takes cognizance of this letter and acts on that letter. How the Governor was a party interfering in the free and fair municipal elections is borne out by this fact. I am reading a letter. This is from the Government of Orissa, Urban Development Department Letter No. Ele. 7/73/UD, dated Bhubneswar, the 16th June 1973-from Shri K.C. Mahapatra, Director of Municipal Administration...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is he quoting from?

SHRI P.K. DEO: I am quoting from a Government letter. It has come into my possession.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI P.K. DEO: I will lay it after I conclude my speech.

"To the District Magistrate, Bolangir.

Subject: Allegation against declaration of election result in Ward No. IX of Bolangir Municipality.

Sir,

I am directed to send a copy of the letter dated 7th June, 1973 from Smt. Nandini Satpathy, along with its enclosures in the above subject and request that a detailed report in the matter indicating the legal position may please be sent immediately by return of post.

This should be given top-priority.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Directed of Municipal Administration.

Memo No. 18692/UD. dated the June 1973.

Copy along with copy of enclosures referred to above forwarded to Election Officer, Bolangir Municipality and Executive officer, Bolangir Municipality for immediate necessary action

Sd/-

16.6.73

Director of Municipal Administration."

In this regard I would like to point out that there is the specific Municipal election law and there is a specific provision that if there is any illegality or irregularity committed in the course of the elections, there is a procedure to take it to the Tribunal or to the Court. Instead of directing the usual process to follow, the Governor steps in and tries to interfere by an executive fiat. The Governor's action is highly irregular and highly parochial and highly partisan and through you, I like to convey it to the Election Commission that if in a minor election like the Municipal Election the Governor uses his position and goes to the extent of exercising his executive power in interfering in municipal elections, how can we have free and fair elections if there is a mid-term poll or general elections (Interruptions). From here it is clear that the Governor has been dancing to the tune of the P.C.C. Chief, Shrimati Nandini Satpathy and he has been acting in the way that the entire Orissa has been witnessing a puppet being pulled by strings by the PCC Chief.

As there is a demand that I should lay these papers on the Table, I have authenticated them and I lay* them on the Table of the Sabha,

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Have you allowed him, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This matter was mentioned by you yesterday also and I am told that the Speaker has communicated his permission for you to lay the papers on the Table. So, under the circumstances, I allow him.... (*Interruptions*). Kindly sit down. I have been informed by the officers at the Table that the Speaker has communicated his permission to him to lay these particular papers on the Table.

SHRI P. K. DEO: This morning in the Prime Minister's meeting there was a lot of talk regarding austerity and cutting down all wasteful expenditure.

But I would like to point out that so far as Orissa is concerned, deliberately money is being wasted from the exchequer. Poor people's money has been wasted in this manner, to perpetuate the party in power. In the Kendu leaf Enquiry Commission, briefless lawyers, who are communist and congress card-holders, are being engaged. They are being paid Rs. 100 per day. The Advocate General, in previous commissions, used to be paid Rs. 300 per day. Now he is paid at the rate of Rs. 50/- per day. This aspect has to be gone into.

About land reforms we are all for land reforms but there will have to be a pragmatic approach to it. The other day in the Consultative Committee we came to know that only a lakh of acres of land, surplus land, will be available for distribution to the landless if these land reform measures are taken. But, Sir, I find as many as 8½ lakh acres of cultivable land is in possession of Government, that is Government land which could be easily converted into cultivable land. This is to the tune of 8½ acres. And, the Government is sleeping over the matter. The previous Government the Swatantra led Government, the Swatantra led Government, used to give 5 acres for every landless adivasi and Harijan. But since the so-called progressive Government sat

on the Chair of the Orissa administration they reduced 5 acres to 2 acres. This is the present position

Lastly, I demand that there should be an end of this colonial rule and His Excellency Basappa Dasappa Jatti should be recalled; we will give him a fitting farewell. There should be early election and there should be restoration of popular Government in the State of Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Let us discuss matters dispassionately on principles. With reference to the Government, why should he say 'colonial rule'? What does he mean by saying 'colonial rule'?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Colonial rule means colonial rule. Please look up the dictionary and refer to it.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: It does not indicate anything..

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is repressive rule, it is worse than colonial rule.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): They are indulging in maligning; they are using all sorts of language. It should be expunged, Sir.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is perfectly permissible language,—colonial.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He says, the State Government is imperialist. You are a very learned person. Don't try to confuse the issue. Nobody uses such language, except you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That is, turning States into colonies of the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything is there on the record. Whatever he said has gone on record. Mr. Mody, there should be an end to it. Now, we have practically exhausted the time, namely, two hours

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

allotted for this Debate. But I find. (Interruptions.) Order please. There should not be any cross-talk.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: He is making wild allegations which are unwarranted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has used a certain expression which is provocative and you have had your say on that. Everything has gone on the record and you may draw your own conclusions and inferences. So far as I am concerned, nothing unparliamentary or undignified has been said and therefore, this forms part of the record

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): After all, a lakey of imperialists is entitled to call somebody else a colonialist.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have practically exhausted the time of 2 hours which have been allotted. I find that there are 8 more speakers from the Congress Benches (Interruptions).

Why does the hon. Member not allow me to finish what I am going to say? It is in his own interest and in the interest of the House. I find that there are about ten more to speak, excluding the Minister. So, I think we have to extend the time. But I would like to know up to what time we should extend it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): By one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not mind, but then there are eight more Members from the Congress Party to speak.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Let us have one more hour and then we shall see.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall extend this by one hour more.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): I firmly dispute the unhealthy insinuation made by my hon. friend Shri P. K. Deo. I have a feeling that clean Governor's rule in Orissa has been a death-knell for the reactionaries who now think that they will never be returned to power in Orissa in February, 1974.

While I support the Demands for Grants, I have in my vision the sad plight of 2 crores of people of Orissa who have sunk into sullen silence of despair because of the economic crisis which is pervading the whole State from one end to the other. More than this, there have been starvation deaths, although the Governor has disputed it. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Board, Shri S. N. Dwivedy, who was here once as the leader of the PSP and who is now in the Congress, has almost agreed that there have been malnutrition deaths which tantamount to starvation deaths, in the district of Keonjhar in Orissa. It is a sad pointer to the fact that there should be more grants from the Government of India in the shape of relief to help the people who want more employment. Nobody is a beggar in Orissa, and nobody wants free food. Shri S. N. Dwivedy, of course, in his statement said in a very peculiar and fantastic way that two per cent of Orissa's population mostly in hills and in the cyclone-affected areas should be given free food for five years, and the entire costs should be borne by the Centre. Although I do not agree with him, I firmly believe that the Government of India should now come forward with more and more help to help the people of Orissa who since 1967 up till now have been ravaged by either floods or cyclone or drought.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Ravaged by Swatantra rule.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The responsibility lies squarely on the Centre.

In my speech last time on the Orissa budget, I had said here when

-we talked about starvation deaths, the Ministers tried to dispute it. Shri Shinde said on August 28, 1972 that there had been no starvation deaths during 1970-71 and 1972. I have repeatedly requested him to change the famine code. Unless we change the famine code, we cannot give relief to the people, because the doctors will come and say that the death has been caused due to this disease or that disease which is incurable, or it was due to malnutrition, this, that and the other, and it will be difficult then for Government to help the people. So, the famine code has to be changed. Although the hon. Minister said that he would do something in that direction, I do not think that he has proceeded in the matter at all.

During the last 10 years, the loss in Orissa due to cyclone, flood and drought has been of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores, a very fabulous and unbelievable sum. There have been 20,000 deaths and the deaths of 30 lakhs cattle. The figure is too much. One shudders to think that this has happened during the last ten years.

During the Fourth Plan Period Government decided that they would have model villages to the extent of 4585 and model towns to the extent of 197 with help from the Government of India, to save the people from the ravages of flood and drought. So, the people of Orissa have a claim to say that as far as help to such model towns or villages is concerned, they should have their due share.

Recently, there had been a great flood in four districts of the State. Every year we come to the Lok Sabha to argue out our case, and every year, the Government puts forward the plea that such and help had been given, dams would be constructed, barrages would be constructed, canals would be constructed and the people would be saved from that

misery. But I do not know whether all that has gone in vain. The people of Cuttack district have a claim to say that they are no longer prepared to hear hyperboles in this matter, and the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L Rao, has to give us a plain reply, and the target has to be fixed saying that within such and such year, the dams or barrages would be constructed and there would be no floods.

A little rain causes flood and the Government comes forward with all help during the relief period.

I remember in 1957 the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power were called to Delhi for a conference. The object was to proceed forthwith with the preparation of State plans for the river systems to enable the River Commission to draw up integrated master plans'. What has happened to that?

After the 1971 cyclone and floods, Dr. K. L. Rao, visited Orissa. He said that out of Rs. 23.23 crores sanctioned by the Government of India, Rs. 3.90 crores would go for construction immediately of dams and barrages to check flood. What has happened to this amount? There has been no mention of it in the budget.

When a cyclone is forecast, people get very panicky. When it comes out in the newspapers that a cyclone, even a mild one, is about to break, people start shuddering. I want to know why a raddar has not yet been installed at Paradeep and why a meteorological observatory has not been established at Bhubaneswar. The Minister will kindly answer these points.

Dr. Rao had promised that for checking floods in the river Subarnarekha, there would be some embankments and barrages constructed

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra] to prevent recurrence of floods. During my discussion with him three months, ago, he said an expert committee was going into the matter and by the end of August it would submit its report and Government would then come forward to do something.

A long time has elapsed between 1952 and 1972. People have waited for twenty years in Balasore to see that the ravages of Baitarani, Budabalanga and Subarnarekha would come to a stop. Unless this is attended to immediately, I think people will become restive and they will not be satisfied with false hopes and promises.

Orissa needs more industries. Without having industrial development, we cannot give economic relief to the people. Orissa has only one steel plant at Rourkela, two cement factories at Rajgangpur and Bargarh, one aluminium factory at Hirakud, a paper mill at Brajrajnagar, Choudar and Raigara, fertiliser at Talcher, an iron mill at Barbil, ferro-manganese at Raigara, a ferro silicon plant at Koraput, a glass works at Barang textile mill at Choudar etc. A state with two crores of population cannot certainly be satisfied with this industrialisation. We have to have industries in every district. That was the idea of four planners, that poverty has to be removed from every district and every panchayat.

I remember the Congress Government many years ago in the State had decided that in every panchayat there would be one industry, but when the reactionary government came, everything was scrapped. Planning has to be in such a way as to implement this scheme. I draw the attention of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Planning to this. In every district, there should be an industry, small, medium or big to give employment to the people.

Of the total industrial production in India, Orissa's production in 1950-51 was 0.26 per cent; in 1960-62 it was 2 per cent and in 1965-66, it was 2.5 per cent. Now it is hardly 4 per cent. This is the figure in terms of the All India figures. Naturally, the people of Orissa have a claim to a much larger share in the industrial map of India.

Orissa has no jute mill. Out of 64 such mills in the country, the share of W. Bengal is 54. I am happy they have got such a big share. Now I think Orissa produces 4 lakh bales of jute, out of which the share of Cuttack district is 3 lakhs. I do not understand why Orissa cannot have at least two jute mills.

AN HON. MEMBER. What about Paradeep port?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: The question of the development of Paradeep has been causing stress and strain in our minds. I hope the Minister who is here has a soft corner for this and he will give due consideration to this aspect.

The tribal districts of Orissa have been totally neglected. The tribals constitute 36 per cent of the population of the State. This segment of the population goes without proper attention, proper industrial development. We have all our sympathy for the tribals and schedule castes. I can tell you that 9 districts of Orissa are mostly populated by tribals and scheduled castes and we have not paid due attention to them.

So, I bring to your kind attention the fact that the Government of India should from now on attach more importance to the tribal people to see that they are satisfied. I ask, how many of the tribals and the Scheduled Caste People are in the administrative services, such as the IAS, IFS and the IPS. Probably very few.

We have not given them English education. We shifted to basic education and ashram schools and kanyaashram schools in the tribal areas, and when they found that they were not in a position to compare their intellect or merit with the students who had English education they could not compete. So, we should give them English education right from the beginning. But we have neglected it. Therefore, I submit before you that we should now attach more importance to this aspect.

I now wish to bring to your kind notice a very sordid thing. Many hon. Members complained about the procurement. There is now a tussle between the Supply Department employees and the officers of the Food Corporation of India. During my last speech here I said that in the district of Balasore, six million bags of foodgrains worth Rs. 28 lakhs vanished, and there is a mild enquiry into it, and nobody has been suspended or dismissed till now. This does not speak well of our administrative system. In Uttar Pradesh, they are now making a list of corrupt officers as to who should be dispensed with. Why not the Government of Orissa, now under President's rule, decide who are the officers that are most competent to deliver the goods and who are the officers who are the bottlenecks in the acceleration of our socialist transformation so that we can tell the latter, "Get out of the country; we do not want you."

SHRI C. M. SINHA (Mayurbhanj):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is most unfortunate that President's rule has been enforced in Orissa when there was a majority in the opposition camps.

Many points about Orissa, so far as the budget of Orissa is concerned, have been mentioned by many of the previous speakers. I shall only point out one thing, and that is, about the

provisions or the non-provision for the scheduled areas in the State of Orissa. From the lists, you will kindly find that there is no provision for the administration of the scheduled areas in Orissa. It is a known fact that Orissa has got two scheduled districts, districts which have been declared under the Constitution as scheduled areas; two districts and a part of another district, have been declared as scheduled areas. But from the budget provisions, it will be seen that there is no provision for the administration of the scheduled areas though the Governor has special powers for the administration of the scheduled areas.

You will be surprised to know that the condition in these scheduled areas is very precarious. So far as the scheduled areas of the Mayurbhanj district are concerned, there are many villages in which the tribal people have abandoned their houses and have gone in search of jobs elsewhere. For the last two or three years, there has been drought in that district, and the mines, metals, and non-metals—have closed down, and the people have no employment there. As a result of this, there has been a widespread uprooting of the tribal people in the Mayurbhanj district. Apart from that, there has been dispossession, for nobody up till now has though over, or nobody up till now has been worried, over the huge unemployment of Adivasis in the district. After the closure of the mines which the Tatas had, about 15,000 to 20,000 persons were unemployed.

No relief was possible from any quarters; nobody ever spoke for them for any kind of relief. If the Government of India or the railway authorities were kind enough to look into this problem, probably those unfortunate people would have found some employment. These mines had been leased out to private owners who are not able to transport ore from that area because railway faci-

[Shri C. M. Sinha]

ties are not being given. It is said that Box wagons cannot ply on that route. But loaded Box wagons are sent to different stations of that area, they are being unloaded and re-loaded with different materials. The steel factories and the MMTC want the Box wagons to ply in that route. If that is allowed the mines could be re-opened by the private employers and thousands of people can get employment in that area.

It is said that there is a difference in the rates given by the MMTC for iron ore. In Badampahar areas the rate given by the MMTC is Rs. 3 less than the Bodvil area for the mines which are situated in Mayurbhanj district. If the MMTC could give equal facilities or equal consideration these mines can be operated and people can get employment. Many things are being said about the welfare of Adivasis and we often hear of the facilities existing for the welfare of Adivasis. Under the President's rule the welfare of Adivasis can be considered and action can be taken. In a school for Adivasi girls, Class VIII was opened last year. Students were there but no teacher was provided till the last summer. It is a pathetic state of affair.

It is a district which has been declared as backward. But not a single industry has come up there. It was heard that a ferro-venadium factory would be set up but nothing has been done so far. It is said that the Government of India are not giving clearance; if that is so, the needed clearance should be given.

The difficulty about food supply has already been mentioned. A person who wants to deal in wheat, etc. has to obtain a licence by depositing Rs. 200; that is the procedure. It is the same fee for the wholesaler and the retailer. A wholesaler deals in thousands of quintals; a retailer may deal in just half a quintal or one

quintal; the deposit is the same. That is why people have not come forward from the rural areas, as they are not able to give the deposits; that is why licences are not issued in the rural areas. There is widespread difficulty in the supply of food.

The Government have declared it as their policy to take care of the welfare of the tribal people. But the proper administrative machinery is not there to take care of them. After independence, in this scheduled district of Mayurbhanj, not a new single irrigation project has come up. There is a proposal to construct a medium irrigation project on the Khadkei for the last two or three years. Though some officers have been placed there, they are sitting idle. They say that the clearance for the project has not come from the Government of India. I suggest that if they want to take care of the welfare of the schedule tribes people, a separate machinery like a special development board should be created for the welfare of the adivasis. Otherwise, there will be no improvement in their condition.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri): Sir, I rise to support the Orissa Budget and while doing so, I mention a few points for the serious consideration of the Finance Minister. Looking at the budget, it is a very meagre amount for any planned development. The resources are very little. Orissa is very much burdened with a huge amount of loans for which they have to pay an interest of Rs. 29.9 crores every year. Out of this, they have to pay Rs. 21 crores to the Government of India alone. In addition, they have taken a special loan from the Government of India which they have not been able to clear. Before the Finance Commission was established, the Hirakud Dam project was taken up by the CWIINC. The Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao,

was then Superintending Engineer in Hirakud Project. He knows it how an agreement was arrived at between the Government of India and the Government of Orissa. After completion, a portion of the loan will be taken over by the Government of India. On Hirakud Stage I, Rs. 82.6 crores have been spent and we have been paying interest on it. By the end of the century. I think the interest would have amounted to double the principal.

In the agreement containing financial arrangements between the Centre and the State in respect of Hirakud, it was clearly laid down as follows.

"The entire financial prospects of the project should be finally reviewed about 5 years after its completion, when the question of any financial assistance from the Centre whether in the shape of an outright grant or a concession in the rate of interest on a part of the capital or otherwise, should be dealt in the light of the allocation of revenue resources between the Centre and the Provinces under the new Constitution, the financial relations between the Centre and the Orissa Government at the time and other relevant considerations."

This provisional agreement has not been taken into consideration at all. The Government of India decided that the cost of Hirakud Dam will be allocated as follows. Flood control 33.4 per cent, irrigation 30.3 per cent and power 33.3 per cent. According to that the flood control amount should be debited to the Government of India from the relief aid. But it has not been debited so far and the Government of Orissa is paying interest of that also. So unless Orissa's case is considered sympathetically, this heavy burden of interest on loans will crush the State.

Shri Raj Bahadur and his predecessor, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, who was in charge of Shipping and Transport are sitting here. Both of them know more about Paradip port.

Paradip port was taken up by the Government of Orissa under miscellaneous loans. They incurred a loan of Rs. 15.69 crores. A part of the Express highway, a transport system to the Paradip was taken over by the Government of India, the liability of both these loans and interest have fallen on the Government of Orissa. After the Government of India have taken over the assets it is in the fitness of things that they should pay back the loans as also the interests accruing on these loans. Otherwise, the entire burden will have to be borne by the State Government and they cannot find resources to take up other development projects.

Similarly, after the Paradip port came into being the State Government constructed a highway of 143 km connecting Paradip with the hinterland. Only last year 73 km. of that highway has been declared a national highway. After its declaration as national highway the State Government cannot impose any toll. So, they cannot get any revenue from the express highways. During the heavy floods the railway line is cut off and the transport system does not work. So, you can appreciate the justification for an express highways. In order to keep up the export commitment, Paradip port must be connected by road transport for carrying ore to the port. The Government of Orissa have incurred a heavy expenditure of over Rs. 15 crores out of their revenue account for this project. I would request that this entire highway should be taken over by the Government of India and the expenditure incurred as also the interest on the loan recouped to the State Government. Now they have taken up only 73 km as national highways. I would say that the entire road must be taken up as national highways and the maintenance and upkeep of that should be the responsibility of the Government of India so that the port is properly connected and there is no difficulty in the transport to the port. It will

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

also help the Orissa Government to divert their resources to developmental activities

If you look at the Plan allocation in the budget it is only Rs 37.37 crores whereas the interest charges alone come to about Rs 29 crores. What is left behind is a very small amount. Further, land revenue was abolished a few years ago. There was a proposal to have a graded system of taxation and the Government of Orissa requested Dr B N Ganguli, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University and a prominent economist to prepare a scheme so that the graded system of taxation could be introduced. Now, of course, the K N Raj Committee has said that the agricultural sector can be taxed. There is a draft Bill prepared by the Government of Orissa on the subject. Of course, during President's Rule it may be very difficult to impose a very unpopular measure of taxation. Even when the land revenue was in existence even though the normal assessment was Rs 9 crores every year the collection was only Rs 3 to 4 crores or so because there was remission of revenue almost every year because of either drought or flood.

I would suggest that the land revenue or tax should be graded in such a manner that those who hold below the basic holdings do not pay and only those who have land above the basic holding have to pay land tax. Unless some source is there for the State to collect taxes it will be very difficult for the State to maintain the administration, not to speak of taking up further development projects. Moreover, 40 per cent of the population are tribals and people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They have no purchasing capacity or paying capacity. So, we cannot raise any resources from them.

Orissa cannot be compared with other States. In Orissa even the landed aristocracy did not exist. A few

minutes back the Maharaja of Kalahandi was speaking about land reforms. If there is any excess land it is only with these Rajas. Whatever land is seen beyond his palace belongs to the Maharaja and to nobody else. Before freedom we were speaking of the colonial rule of the Britishers. But these Rajas perpetuated colonial rule. They did not allow anybody to be even educated.

I would like to tell you a very interesting story. The Maharaja was educated in the Revenshah College. When his father was the ruler, he found that one of his teachers who had passed matriculation was brilliant. He sent him for teachers' training. He stood first in Bihar and Orissa because then Orissa was part of Bihar. The old Maharaja thought 'Ramaswami is a very brilliant boy who has stood first in Bihar and Orissa let him continue his study for intermediate'. So he sent him to the college. The young Maharaja also studied in the same college. While the Maharaja had three tutors, Ramaswami had none. When the result came while Ramaswami passed in the first division the Maharaja passed in the third division. The Maharaja sent him to the Patna College. Ramaswami continued his studies took up English honours as his subject and was second in the University. Then he studied for B Ed, and M Ed and all throughout he obtained first class. After the completion of his M Ed he was appointed in the Educational Department. When the father of the Maharaja died and he succeeded to the throne, Shri P K Deo appointed him as the Palace Superintendent, from education he was shifted as Palace Superintendent. Then again, when the state was merged the Chief Executive Administrator thought that a person who has got first class consistently in his academic career would know all intricacies. So he was shifted from the post of Palace Superintendent.

tendent and appointed as non-gazetted tehsildar. Fortunately or unfortunately, he was my senior in the college and he knew me well. He wrote to me a letter saying "I want to be a teacher and you know whatever treatment I got from Kalahandi, I am not getting from the Maharaja of Orissa also." I wrote to the then Education Minister, Shri Lingaraj Misra, and he immediately appointed him a lecturer. Then he went to the Government of India as Deputy Education Adviser and retired as Deputy Secretary, Education. Then, he decided that he would never go to Kalahandi even after the merger.

15 hrs.

Everybody knows how they were treating the educated people. The present Vice Chancellor of Sambalpur University, Dr. Bhurbaneshwar Behera, was a very brilliant student, but the Maharaja never allowed him to prosper his State. This is the way they were treating and they are saying that we are in the colonial rule now! They never allowed educated people to enter their States.

Sir, Orissa has a heavy burden of backward areas and half the area has been imposed on the other areas. Their entire development programme has been imposed on the State. Before the merger of the State, there was only one High School in Kalahandi State and a few primary schools. Today, after the merger of States, after the States have been integrated into the national life, there are sixty High Schools and there is a primary school in every village. Where from does the revenue come for all this? They forgot what has come about to national life. They are thinking in a different way. He is not here and it is no use telling all these things.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I will convey it to him.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Many things have been told about the tribal population. May I point out to the Hon. Minister that even in the education budget here only rupees four crores have been provided. These additional four crores of rupees will be spent for additional dearness allowance and increased salaries. Additional dearness allowance is a problem which many States cannot face. Once as a result of the Pay Commission's report, there is increase in the Centre, the States are bound to increase the D.A. of their employees. The Orissa Government is paying dearness allowance at Central rates. They have no resources. How can they manage? In the tribal areas, there are schools where there are only three students with four teachers. We have to provide for that. Parents had to be paid to send their children to schools. That has been withdrawn, because there are no resources. Children had to be paid because they have to stay in hostels, but there is no money.

In the district of Koraput, with a population of nineteen lakhs, there are only forty High Schools, but in the Balasore district, with a population of thirteen lakhs, there are three hundred High Schools. Can you conceive of it? This kind of disparity cannot continue for long. So, whether it is the Planning Commission or the Finance Commission, it is their duty to see that the entire area comes on par; otherwise planning and development have no meaning. From that point of view, we have to see how our resources are mobilised and how assistance has to be given. Unless the Centre comes to our rescue it is not possible to develop the State.

श्री मधु लिमाये (बांका): उपायकारक महोदय, उडीसा के पिछड़ेपन के बारे में तो सभी लोग जानते हैं। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोले उन्होंने यह कहा कि पुराने राजा-महाराजाजामों के बलते उडीसा पीछे रह

[श्री भृषु लिमये]

गया। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि उडीसा की गरीबी और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का कारण कांग्रेसी नेतृत्व का पिछड़ापन और अवसरवाद भी है। उडीसा की राजनीति में अब तक जितने कांग्रेसी नेता हुए, शायद श्री नवकृष्ण चौधरी के एक अपवाद को छोड़कर, बाकी सभी लोग तेजी से रण बदलते रहे। आज नन्दिनी प्रगतिवाद की देवता बन गई हैं, लेकिन यह कौन नहीं जानता कि कुछ ही साल पहले वह बीजू पटनायक की बेली थी और उन को यहा राज्य मन्त्री बनाने के लिये बीजू पटनायक कोशिश करते थे। हरेकृष्ण महात्मा आज बीजू पटनायक की तरह खल-पुरुष बन गये हैं, प्रतिक्रियावादी बन गये हैं, लेकिन कुछ साल पहले नन्दिनी को राज्य सभा में जिताने के लिये उन्होंने 8 वोट अपने दिलवाये। तो उडीसा की राजनीति में कांग्रेसी नेता बराबर 2 ग बदलते रहते हैं। इस का नतीजा हो रहा है कि उडीसा की आजादी के बाद तरकी नहीं हो पाई।

मैं माननीय महस्य से महस्त हूँ कि वहा जो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बनी, वह भी ऐसी ही निकम्भी और रगविहिन मारित हुई और उम ने उडीसा को प्रगति के गत्से पर ले जाने के लिए कोई विशेष प्रयास नहीं किया। आज स्थिति यह है कि उडीसा भारत का सब से अधिक—बिहार में भी—गरीब राज्य बन गया है। फी-व्यक्ति आमदनी का जो ताजा आकड़ा मिला है उम के अनुमार वह बिहार से भी ज्यादा पिछड़ गया है। पजाब की फी-व्यक्ति आमदनी उडीसा में ठाई गुना से भी अधिक है। पजाब भी एक छोटा राज्य है। उडीसा से आधी के करीब उम की आबादी है। लेकिन आज उम दोनों की स्थिति में कितना फर्क आ गया है।

जहा तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, पजाब में 90,000 से भी ज्यादा पर्सिंग सेट हैं

जब कि उडीसा में केवल 6,000 पर्सिंग सेट हैं और युक्त पता नहीं है कि उन में से कितने काम करते हैं। उसी तरह पजाब में 22,000 से भी अधिक ट्रैक्टर हैं, लेकिन उडीसा में ट्रैक्टर की संख्या केवल 900 है। मेरा ख्याल है कि उन में से ज्यादातर जमीदारों और राजा-महाराजाओं के पास ही होंगे। जहा तक फर्टिलाइजर का मावाल है, 1971-72 में जहा पजाब में एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 52 किलोग्राम फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल किया गया, वहा उडीसा में मुश्किल से 5 किलोग्राम का। ऋण के बिना न तो खेती की तरकी हो सकती है और उन उद्योगों की तरकी हो सकती है। लेकिन जहा पजाब में एक व्यक्ति के पीछे 1,000 रुपये से भी अधिक ऋण दिया गया, वहा उडीसा में मुश्किल में 157 रुपये। इस तरह पजाब की तुलना में उम में हर माने में पिछड़ गया है।

यह याद रखना चाहिए कि उडीसा की कुल आबादी का 38 प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासी है। इस लिए जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उडीसा ये एक बैकल्पिक लाक-तात्त्विक सरकार को नहीं बनने दिया और राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू कर दिया, तो मेरी राय में उस ने उडीसा की जनता के माथ अन्याय किया। जब श्रीमती नन्दिनी मन्त्री का बहुमत समाप्त हो गया था और उन्होंने खुद इस्तीफा दे दिया था तो उन्हें गवर्नर को यह सलाह देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था कि उडीसा में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर दिया जाये। लेकिन फिर भी जब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जबर्दस्ती कर के उडीसा के ऊपर दिल्ली की हक्कमत को, नौकरशाही हक्कमत को, थोप दिया है, तब तक उम से कम उस का यह दायित्व हो जाता है कि जब तक उडीसा में चुनाव नहीं होता है, तब तक वह बड़ी तेजी से हार्षि के विकास आर्थिक विकास और बेरोजगार नौजवानों को काम दिलाने के लिए ढोस और कारण इलाज करे।

उडीसा की राजनीति ज्यादातर केन्द्र परते की राजनीति रही है। इस बारे में इतनी रपटें आ गई हैं—बीजू पटनायक से लेकर मेहताब तक—लेकिन, अभी तक हम को पता नहीं है कि उन रपटों के बारे में क्या हुआ। क्या दोपी लोगों को मजा दी गई है, इस के बारे में हम लोगों को जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए।

यह जो काग्रेस पार्टी है, "प्रगतिवादी" नन्दिनी सत्यघी के नेतृत्व में भी उस की स्थिति क्या है? ये लोग क्यि मुद्रा, भूमि सुधार और भूमि वितरण की बात करते हैं। लेकिन जब भूमि वितरण का कानून चर्चा के लिए मदन में आया, तो क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि पाचम में अधिक काग्रेसी विद्यायकों वे उस का डट कर मकावला किया? भेगी गय में काग्रेस पार्टी में कोई प्रगतिवादी नहीं है मब एक जैसे है, मतलब आग हवा दख कर अपना रग बदलन है और इसी लिये उडीसा की गजनीति और अधिक स्थिति में पिछड़ापन आ गया है।

अगर मेरी बात उडीसा की जनता के कान तक पहचे, तो मैं तो यही कहा कि उडीसा के भनदानाओं का फज्ज है कि जब वहाँ फिर चूनाव हो, तो ये जितने पुराने नना है, जो विकूल सड़ गये है और जिन्होंने उडीसा की गजनीति को मढ़ा दिया है, वह उन में से एक जैक को हगड़े और हमेशा के लिए उडीसा की राजनीति का शुद्धीकरण कर दे। उन के बिना उडीसा की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। (अवधान) वह किसी को भी जिताये। वह चाहे हम लोगों को जिताये या न जिताये लेकिन उन गन्दे लोगों में मुक्ति पाना बहुत जरूरी है, जो पद्धति बीस साल से उडीसा की जनता पर छाये हुए है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इतना अच्छीन राज्य, जो स्थापत्य और

शिल्प के बारे में सबौच्च बिन्दू पर पहुँच गया था—कोनार्क और भुवनेश्वर का शिल्प विश्व-विद्यात है,—उस गज्य की यह स्थिति देख कर किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी को जहर ढुक्का होता है। मैं फिर एक दफा सरकार से कहा चाहता हूँ कि कृकि शायद फावरी में चूनाव होगा, इनकिए आने वाले चार पाच महीनों में वह जितना भी काम खेती मुद्रार के लिए, या वहा छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगवाने के लिए, कर सकती है, वह करना चाहिए। और इ-गत के कारखाने का क्या होने वाला है? चोथी योजना में पाचवी योजना और पाचवी योजना में छठी योजना—ऐसा लगता है कि हम सांगों के चल जाने के बाद ही उडीसा में इस्तगत का कारखाना बनेगा। (अवधान) उन लोगों के रहने हुए होने वाला नहीं है। हम लाग चले जायेंगे, फिर भी वह नहीं बनेगा। अगर इन लोगों को उत्तरां फैक दिया जायेगा, तो दूसरी बात है।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There are six more speakers from the Congress party I am told by the Chief Whip that they have mutually agreed to take only five minutes each. They can, therefore, make only certain submissions and suggestions.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the State of Orissa for 1973-74. I thought I would get more time. Anyway, within five minutes I will submit some of the problems which are being faced there today. I will confine myself only to two or three problems.

At first, there is the difference between the plains and the hill and

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

tribal areas. Due to the negligence of the developmental administration, the socio-economic development of the hill and tribal areas remains in a backward stage. The backward area development schemes are yet to be implemented in Orissa. Here, the Government of Orissa have sanctioned a scheme for advance action for special area development programme, they have given Rs. 1.04 lakhs. This is a new scheme and I think that this amount is insufficient for development. There are so many areas which are called 'pocket areas' still, which are in the stage of pre-development. It would have been better for the development of these backward areas if they had sanctioned something between Rs. 5 and 10 crores. There are about 3,000 sq miles to be connected. I mean to say main roads which are connecting the State Capital to the District Headquarters and which we call all-weather roads, they are really fair-weather roads. Our people who use the roads live in the interior part of the State and their villages have not yet been connected with the market places and though the Government of India have sanctioned money, most of the money has been sent on the big roads and not on the artery roads that connect the villages. The development programmes, the policies of the District Planning and distribution of money within the State—we are all talking about these. But there is great discrimination in the development within the State itself. You will be surprised that there are many neglected areas which are yet to be seen by the people and I will submit to you that in the Koraput District in the Bonda Hill which is 3500 feet high, the people there, I am ashamed to say, are in sub-human condition in education, and employment. They are exploited most. By exploitation I mean the exploitation of natural resources. On the scheme for advance action in education they have spent Rs. 1.96

lakhs. They opened a few Ashram schools in tribal areas. These will not solve our problem. More and more schools in towns should be opened and tribal students should be given stipends. Otherwise the tribal students can not get a modern outlook for lack of opportunity to exchange their views with others. So, my humble submission to the Central Government and Government of Orissa is that they should open more and more hostels in the State Capital and the District headquarters where there are good high schools and colleges.

Lastly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's report has said that the development of irrigation in the tribal areas is less than 1 per cent and that it will be increased to 3 per cent in the Fifth Five Year Plan. In my Mistrict there are so many irrigation projects—major, medium and minor. One project which is in my constituency took 10 years for investigation and is yet to be implemented. They have informed me that they will include it in the Fifth Plan. I do not know its exact position. I hope they will include it in the Fifth Plan. It will help the people of the backward areas.

I have a lot of points to say but as my time is short, I cannot mention them. I conclude with the request that within the short time, the Government should do something for Orissa.

***SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM** (Thanjavur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing today the budget for Orissa for the year 1973-74. For the past two days the House has been discussing the budgets of other States. It is not with any feeling of happiness that the House discusses the budgets of the States for it is the State Legislatures which ought to discuss such matters. When you see the phenomenon of the Parliament taking over the domain of the State Legislatures of more than three

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil. .

feeling that all is not well with our democracy. It cannot be the contention of anyone that this is the way to preserve and foster democracy in a country.

Sir, I would briefly refer to the circumstances under which President's Rule has been imposed on the unfortunate State of Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa finding herself in a minority in the State Assembly submitted her resignation to the Governor of the State and at the same time recommended the dissolution of the State Assembly. The Governor with great alacrity accepted the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Minister and quickly recommended President's Rule for the State. The Governor did not think it fit to find out whether any alternative Government could be formed by the opposition parties which claimed to command the majority in the State Assembly. It is unfortunate that the Governor should have acted in the interests of the ruling Congress party ignoring the welfare of the people of the State. This kind of politics has got to be deplored. Apprehension arises in the minds of people of the country as to whether the country is moving on the path of democracy or has taken the opposite direction. There can be no doubt that if this tendency continues to our country it will bode ill to democracy and indeed to the existence of this country.

Sir, it is not new that the Congress party imposes President's rule on the States whenever the interests of that party are to be served. For instance, in the composite Madras State the Congress party which had a strength of 138 MLAs in an Assembly of 350 MLAs was called upon by the Governor to form the Government. This happened as early as in 1952. The Governor was fully aware of the Congress party did not have majority and yet since he had to support the interests of the Congress Party he decided to call the Con-

gress party to form the Government. This only shows that Governors are made use of by the Congress party to further the interests of that party. It is no wonder therefore that more and more States are coming under the President's rule.

Sir, the people of a country want a Government to look after their well being. The Government is for the people and not people for Government. The political parties are to work for the betterment of the people; the people are not meant for the political parties. It is the interest of the people that should receive the prime consideration and it should be placed prior to the interest of the political parties. In fact, in any organised society the political parties take their birth so that the interests of the people might be looked after.

Sir, the political parties come to power by promising the welfare of the people and it will be indeed a tragedy if after coming to power the parties in power fail to redeem the pledges given to the people. Democracy will be doomed if the political parties place their party interests over the interests of the people.

Sir, as I said earlier it is unfortunate that there is no assembly in Orissa to discuss the budget of the State and get remedies to the various problems that are confronting the State. Many members who have participated in this discussion have brought out in detail the backwardness of the State of Orissa. Agricultural development is at a very slow pace and there are no adequate irrigation facilities for proper and extensive cultivation in the State of Orissa. Compared to other States the number of tubewells and pumps sets is negligible. In the field of education neither there has been any progress. In fact, the hon. member of Orissa have pointed out that there are inadequate number of schools and even in the existing schools the number of teachers is not sufficient.

[Shri S. D. Somasundaram]

Sir, Orissa is a land of adivasis as well. The conditions of adivasis have remained the same and their lot is indeed pitiable.

Sir, the time has come that there should be a representative Government of the people which is fully alive to the needs and hopes of the people and has the necessary enthusiasm to discharge duties towards the people. Such a Government is possible only if the elections are held at an early date and the political parties give up their self interest and come forward to serve the interests of the people. With these words I conclude

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY
(Dhenkanal) Some three years back I read an article entitled—Madhu, the Man—written by Mis Madhu Limaye. I had not seen him. From that article I had some impression about him, but today I have a different opinion about him. I am convinced that he is the least knowledgeable person about the history of the political movement of Orissa.

It needs no mention at all that Orissa is a rich State inhabited by very poor people. The per capita income is very low, I think it is the lowest there. 75 per cent of the people live below poverty line. Flood, drought and cyclone and all the natural calamities have been frequent visitors to this State. I need not mention these things within the short period that I have. But I must go into the history of Orissa during the last quarter century.

I was told by the late Raja of Dhenkanal who had signed the instrument of accession before Shri Sardar Patel that he was travelling by the side of another young Maharaja of Orissa, and the Raja of Dhenkanal told me that, that Maharaja tried to jump from the train twice, and he told me about Mr P. K. Deo....

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is false

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:
He tried to jump from the train twice and the Raja of Dhenkanal had tried to rescue him.

AN HON MEMBER: Why did he try to jump?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY.

Because they had signed the instrument of accession

That Maharaja is now telling us that Orissa has been under colonial rule. The reaction which was created in the minds of the rajas gave rise to the State political party called the Ganatantra Parishad. From that day, the reactionary forces started organising themselves, and some of us in the Congress tried to compromise with them, but ultimately we have failed.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER he goes into all this history, how can he conclude in five minutes?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY
I am telling you the reasons

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am pointing out the time-limit. He had agreed to speak within five minutes

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY
I am trying to co-operate with you. In case I cannot co-operate, I request you to kindly to cooperate with me

SHRI P. K. DEO I submit that Mr Nandini Satpathy may be asked to be relevant to the point. I beg your pardon, Shri Devendra Satpathy may be asked to be relevant to the point

ओ भूमि तिथे इन्होंने कितने साल राज्य किया और आपने कितने साल किया ?
25 सालों में इन्होंने कितने साल किया और आपने कितने साल किया ?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY:
I did not mention the party, but I only referred to reactionary forces.

ओ नमू लिख्ये । इस का भनलव है
आप भी उस मे आते है ।

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY
They have been dominating Orissa for the last 25 years. Today, the condition of the poor people that we see is the result of that rule of 25 years or rather misrule of the reactionary forces.

The Maharaja of Kalahandi who is here, whenever he speaks here in Orissa, always makes a political speech, and he attributes many things to our party.

SHRI P. K. DEO: On a point of order. The Maharajis dead. He has gone to the dust-bin of Indian history. Shri P. K. Deo is still living. If he wants to refer to me, let him call me P. K. Deo.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member correct himself and call him Mr. P. K. Deo or Shri P. K. Deo?

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Yes, I am thankful to you Shri P. K. Deo has been all the time critical of the Prime Minister in his speeches. This is a picture which shows how with the help of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indra Gandhi, Shri Deo has come to Parliament securing votes. This is a picture in which Shri P. K. Deo is moving along with the Prime Minister with the Swatantra Party flag and Rajaji's photo at the top. This was printed to misguide the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can send it to the Library; other members can see.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: This is how some degenerate politicians have behaved and this is why there is poverty in Orissa.

ओ नमू लिख्ये । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह शब्द नही कहना चाहिये । इन को यह शब्द नाम लेना चाहिये ।

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: I will not go into the details of the projects and other things within the five minutes allotted to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had better withdraw that picture I think it is creating more interest than your speech. For the time being, take it back. Nobody is listening to you. You are diverting all the interest from yourself to the picture.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Because Orissa is under President's rule, people really expect something very much. It is good that the Ministry of Agriculture has been doing a lot of things, taking a lot of interest in the development of agriculture in Orissa. I want to point out to the Minister that the employees of the Food Corporation of India there have gone on strike. I talked to him yesterday. The entire staff in the eastern zone have gone on strike and many centres are remaining vacant at this time. If some settlement is not arrived at, it will create a difficult situation for the State.

To bring Orissa up to the level of other States, something more has to be done. With the money being allotted to Orissa, the State cannot develop because for the last many years there has been progressive negligence of the development of Orissa.

I had gone to Shri P. K. Deo's constituency in 1966 when there was drought and famine there. I was there for about a month; we were working in the Bharat Sevak Samaj to help the people. If people from Delhi see those people in that area, it will be impossible for them to believe that they are human beings. All the same, Shri Deo has been the

[Shri Devendra Satpathy]
Raja there and he has been getting votes (Interruptions). Whether we call him a Raja or not, he is known as Raja in his constituency.

The students of the Medical College in Orissa approached some of us. They want that the number of seats in the medical colleges should not be reduced. They have demanded 100 seats. Now that we need more doctors, and the boys are not getting seats in other colleges in the country, there should not be any cut in the number of seats in the Medical College.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is up.

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: I was prepared for a long speech.

Sir, industrialisation in Orissa is very necessary. For the last three or four years, there has been only one industry. When Mr P K Deo's party was ruling there, during the period of about four years, there was only one industry and that was the Coca Cola industry. Now, about 10 industries have been given the letters of intent. In 1970 and 1971, letters of intent have been issued. But nothing has come up yet. So, I request the Minister to kindly look into this.

There is just one more point. You know the kendu leaf enquiry is going on in Orissa. I was told, and to some extent it is true, that the officers are not co-operating in the enquiry. They are not supplying the information and the files and all that. During the President's rule, if the Government of India does not become alert about it and it does not see that these things do not happen, then the whole thing will be defeated. I request the Minister over here to inform the Home Ministry to kindly see that these things do not happen and that all the materials are supplied by the officers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the enquiry commission to see to it

SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: That is what I want to inform the Minister. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): The picture showing the Maharaja with the Prime Minister should be placed on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Table cannot be used for any of these things. I have advised him that he could send it over to the Library. Members can go and see it in the Library.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The present Prime Minister's coalition with the Maharajah—it is very interesting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Order, please Shri A. C Das

ओं अनंदि चरण दास (जाजपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ग्रगर आज उडीसा में
पांसम्बली झोटा, तो इस बड़े पर कम में
कम बीम दिन तक बहम हो सकता था।
लेकिन चूंकि पांसम्बली नहीं है, इरिजना हम
को केवल तीन घटे दिये गये हैं। तीन घटे
में इतना बड़ा बजट पाम हो जायेगा।
अगर इस के लिए अधिक समय रखा जाता
तो हर एक डिपार्टमेंट पर बहम हो सकती
थी ओं। मैं नाम उडीसा वी विभिन्न
समस्याओं को सरकार के सामने रख सकते
थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतना कम समय
रखना उचित नहीं है।

आप जानते हैं कि उडीसा एक विल्कुल
पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, जिस की 2/5 आबादी
हरिजन और आदिवासी है। इस बजट में
हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण
के लिए करीब चार करोड़ रुपये रखे गये
हैं। यह रकम काफ़ी नहीं है इस पैसे से टी०डी०

स्थापक बनेंगे, होस्टल बनाये जायेंगे और नौकरशाही को तन्हावाह दी जायेगी। तो तो किर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का क्या कल्याण होगा? मैं फ़िलांस मिनिस्टर सहब से अचं करुंगा कि बजट में जो पैसा रखा गया है, वह काफ़ी नहीं है, इसलिए वह उस को बढ़ाय।

आप जानते हैं कि उड़ीसा में सूखा, बाढ़ और साइक्लोन कोई एक दिन की बात नहीं है—उन का प्रकोप हमेशा रहता है। वहां सूखा और बाढ़ हर साल आते हैं, लेकिन क्या इस मन्वन्ध में कोई स्थायी कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, ताकि लोगों को समय पर महायाता पहुँचाई जा सके? जाहाजी, बैतरणी और खरखुता नदियों में बाढ़ आई है, लेकिन इस बारे में पर्याप्त कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं। गिली प्राजेक्ट और भीमबुद्ध प्राजेक्ट में से गिली प्राजेक्ट के लिए अभी अभी केन्द्र में इजाजत दी गई है, लेकिन यह पना नहीं है कि वह प्राजेक्ट कब तक खन्नम होगी। अगर केंद्रीय मरकार उड़ीसा की प्रगति देखना चाहती है, तो वह पनड़-कटोल प्राजेक्ट को ज़ब्दी में जलदी पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करे।

ब्राह्मणों, बैतरणी और खरखुता में जो भयकर बाढ़ आई है, उस के पर्याणाम-स्वरूप नोन नाख आदमी पानी में धिर गये हैं, बहुत मेर आदमी मर गये हैं और बहुत बेघरवार हो गये हैं। कल मुझे टेलीफोन पर ममाचार मिला है कि बड़ा पर कई लोग ऐसे गाबों में बैठे हुए हैं, जहां से न कोई बाहर आ सका है और न मरकार के लोग वहां पहुँच सके हैं। जिम राज्य में इतने भयकर साइक्लोन, बाढ़ और सूखा का हमेशा प्रकोप रहता है, उस के लिए एक स्थायी कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए। उड़ीसा के पिछड़पन को हटाने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए।

उड़ीसा में इरियेशन की व्यवस्था काफ़ी नहीं है, हालांकि वहां की जमीन अच्छी है। वहां पर नदी और नाले भी कम नहीं हैं। कम से कम व्यारह प्लान क्लीयरेंस के लिए भी केन्द्र में पड़े हुए हैं। पंद्रह प्राजेक्ट्स पर काम दो, तीन, चार साल से चल रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन प्राजेक्ट्स का काम शुरू हो चुका है, उन को पूरा किया जाये, ताकि जमीन के इरियेशन की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

अभी माननीय मदस्य ने उड़ीसा में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना के बारे में कहा है। 1964 में वहां पर पचायत इंडस्ट्रीज को शुरू किया गया था। आज वहां पर कम से कम सौ यूनिट बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। एक एक यूनिट के पीछे एक लाख से पाच लाख तक रुपया लगाया गया है। उन यूनिट्स को गिवाड़व करने से बहुत से आदमियों को काम मिल जायेगा। मेरी काटीट्युएण्टी में एक शूगर फैक्टरी में दस माल से तीन नाख रुपये का सामान बेकार पड़ा हुआ है। वह एक अच्छी शूगर फैक्टरी हो सकती थी, लेकिन उस की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। वहां पर एक बड़ा अफ्फमर और एक चीकीदार रहता है, जिन की तन्हावाह पर खर्च होता रहता है। उस में क्या फ़ायदा होता है? क्या उस से लोगों को काम मिलता है या एग्रीकल्चर का कोई फ़ायदा होता है? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पचायत इंडस्ट्रीज को गिवाड़व किया जाये और उन के लिए फ़ड़ज पानाट किये जायें।

उड़ीसा में विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज की भी बहुत गुंजायश है। हमारे यहां बुनकर बहुत है। गुजरात, बिहार, यू०पी० और पंजाब आदि की तुलना में हमारे यहां खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत कम हैं। मेरी अचं है कि खादी और विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को जरा जोर से वहां

[श्री अनाहि चरण बाल]

फैलाया जाय जिस से वहों के लोगों को कुछ काम मिल सके।

लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में अभी हमारी सलाहकार समिति में पास हुआ, उस को जल्दी से जल्दी कानून के रूप में लाया जाय। लेकिन उस में जो कुछ रियायत है जैसे जगज्ञाय मन्दिर के नियंत्रण में टेम्पल लैंड के लिए नाग्यिन के बाग के लिए और आर्चेंडेस के लिए वह गलत है उस को खत्म किया जाय और इस लैंड रिफार्म का जल्दी से जल्दी कानून के रूप में लाकर उस लागू किया जाय।

एक मेरी अर्ज यह है कि रिजर्वेशन इन प्रामाणन आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाईज हाना चाहिए। इनके ऊपर जो नोकरशाही के बड़े बड़े अफमर लोग होते हैं वह इन का बिलकुल प्रोमाणन नहीं देते हैं। यह बानन पास हा जायगा ता जा आदिवासी और हरिजन लोग बाम कर रहे हैं उन का कुछ प्रामोशन मिलेग।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI (Keonjhar)
Sir, I rise to support the Orissa Budget. At the same time, I am surprised how this little amount can meet the present situation in the State. The State has been visited by cyclone, drought and flood. It is unfortunate that in my district of Keonjhar—I said it, in the Consultative Committee for Orissa that large scale starvation deaths are taking place in Udaipur panchayat, Bhapir and Juyangpir. My information is that no effective measures have been taken in that area. I am also surprised that though the foundation stone was laid by the then Revenue and Irrigation Minister Shri Brisu Mohan Mohanty for the Ananipur

Barrage—I presided over that function but until now the project has not been implemented.

SHRI P K DEO That was the second foundation stone. The original foundation stone was laid by the Swatantra Minister.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI This has not been implemented because of some controversy among the technicians engineers and the CWPC. Last year, Mr Shahnawaz Khan, the then Steel Minister, laid the foundation stone at Malangtali and Sukhinda for a nickel plant but it has not been implemented. When I wrote to Mr Kumaramangalam about it I received a letter from him saying "Nothing doing immediately." I also wrote to the Railway Minister Shri L N Mishra for the construction of the Jakhapura-Banspani railway line. He has also written to me saying, "nothing doing immediately." I should like to know from the Ministers why the progress is so slow in my State. I should say something about the seven member leader of the Swatantra Party, the Maharaja of Kalahandi Shri P K Deo. In the last week of May he was in Keonjhar district and he held seven or eight meetings. At that time a large number of starvation deaths took place in my district.

SHRI P K DEO But the Minister does not admit starvation deaths.

SHRI KUMAR MAJHI When he came there so many starving people met Shri P K Deo and requested him to visit some of the areas. But he did not go to the areas. In Keonjhar which is my district headquarter, he held a meeting. He found that only five or seven people attended it. So, he told the starving people "I cannot visit your area because you did not come to my meeting." He had gone to Keonjhar with the *mala fide* intention. He had collected

about Rs. 65,000 from the mine owners contractors and businessmen. When this is the attitude of the leader of the Swatantra Party, how can we expect our State and the tribal area there to improve?" In 1966 when there was drought in Kalahandi district I went there for relief work and worked for four months serving the people. But I am sorry to say that when I came to my district, even though starvation deaths were taking place, he was collecting money from the people.

In the end, I would request Government to expedite the work on the Anantapur Barrage, Malantodi Iron Ore project and Sukinda Nickel Plant project.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, at the outset I would like to pin-point some of the problems of my State, particularly the problems of my constituency, at the short time at my disposal. As several hon. Members have correctly stated, unfortunately Orissa is one of the States of the Indian Union where people are living below the poverty line. The average *per capita* monthly expenditure in the rural areas in Orissa is Rs. 22.69 as compared with the all India average of Rs. 44.57. This shows the gravity of the problem in Orissa. This problem is accentuated by the dependence of the people on agriculture. In Orissa 76 per cent of the people depend on agriculture and agriculture in Orissa depends mostly on the vagaries of the monsoon.

There is no year in which there is no flood, drought or cyclone in Orissa. To control the vagaries of monsoon the State Government of Orissa has submitted a number of proposals regarding construction of dams but no concrete steps have been taken to expedite these projects. I only mention one project, the Anandpur Barrage Project, referred to by my hon. friend, Shri Kumar Majhi. Four to six months back the Planning Commission and the CWPC accepted and

cleared the project for implementation. But I am very much distressed to know that, though this project has been accepted and cleared, it is still under the examination of the CWPC. I do not know what kind of clearance they have given to this project when they are still examining it. I am told, there is some controversy about the design flood discharge which is under examination in the Hydrology Directorate. Although this project has been cleared long ago, again they are examining the project, this shows utter callousness on the part of the department. That means, they do not want the execution of the project immediately. That is why there is so much of delay.

I am told there is some kind of wrong data about the maximum flood discharge which they have accepted and that is why they are going to examine it again. Someone in the rank of Superintending Engineer told me that this delay has been created unnecessarily because the maximum design flood discharge for Salandi spillway is 2.06 lakh cusecs and moderated flood discharge is 1.50 lakh cusecs, while that of Bidyadharpur Barrage is 1.15 lakh cusecs, which is about 76 per cent. When CWPC accepted 6.75 lakh cusecs as design flood discharge for Anandpur Barrage, after a series of correspondence for acceptance of the Barrage Report without consideration for Bhimkund, it is not known how they are again considering 9.5 lakh cusecs for the same barrage at present. Therefore when Orissa is in the grip of flood, cyclone and drought, I request the hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh and also the Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, that they should expedite this project immediately so that they can control up to some extent the floods in the River Baitarni and irrigate nearabout 2.5 lakh acres of land in Balasore District and also some parts of Keonjhar District.

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

Similarly, in the case of Bhimkund Dam Project, there is a tug of war between two Chief Engineers, Shri Janardan Tripathi, who is a member of CWPC, and Shri Suresh Tripathi, who is Chief Engineer for the Project. Each one of them wants to establish his own claim, prestige and ideas. That is why there is unnecessary confusion and the project is going to be delayed for ten years or more. I may only remind you that the State Government of Orissa originally submitted the Bhimkund project to the Central Government in the year 1958 and, since 1958, this project is being delayed unnecessarily on some pretext or other. That is why I request the Minister concerned that they should expedite the project so that they can control the floods in the Baitarni river and irrigate the land in the district of Keonjhar, Balasore, Mayurbhanj and Cuttack and save the people.

With these words, I have done

16 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate on the second stage of Orissa Budget. The debate has revealed that hon. Members from all sides of the House have focussed attention on the chronic problem of development of Orissa which, though a very rich State in natural resources, is economically backward and will require a very massive outlay for its development and for being put on the same footing as some of the other development States of the country.

Sir, all the points that have been made by the hon. Members can be divided into two parts. The one part is relating to immediate difficulties, the delays in various projects which have already been taken up and the immediate distress that the people of

Orissa are facing as a result of successive cyclone and droughts which this State seems to be perennially affected with. The other part is about the perspective of future development of a State which in terms of per capita income and in terms of other statistical indices is backward from many points of view.

Before I go into some of the specific points which the hon. Members have raised and for which I have some information, it will be necessary to answer a few points which have been raised by some of the hon. Members. During the course of his very condemnatory speech which the hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo, made, he made certain political formulations. One expected the virulence of it because of his political position in that State. One cannot quarrel with him. He has his own political position and because of that political position, certain political formulations have been made by him.

There are two or three points that I would like to mention. He said that Orissa has given a lead to what he thinks in starting a chain of political developments that have taken place in the country. It is one way of looking at development of Orissa. There is the other way also of looking at development of Orissa and other parts of the country. Yet it is correct that Orissa has been first to fire the shot that is brought about the consolidation of various forces against which we on this side of the House and other democratic elements have fought in the last two or three years. He also said that, like a prophet, Orissa may show the way for the rest of the country. It may be that Orissa may show the way to the rest of the country when the trial of strength comes.

The hon. Member has, in his anger, in accusing the Governor, has laid on the Table of the House some do-

cument, a letter which the former Chief Minister of Orissa and now the President of the PCC wrote to the Governor. It is a very simple letter. It is a letter complaining about some municipal election malpractices, as she thought so, and asking the Governor of Orissa to inquire into these. Any citizen of the country can write to the Governor, and a person holding the position of President of the PCC, when informed of certain malpractices in elections, has got the right to write to the Governor. That is exactly what she has done and the Governor has asked for a report from the district election authorities. To make a big gimmick of the whole thing and to place that document on the Table as if a huge revolution has been made, shows the extent of demoralisation, the extent of frustration, that the hon. Member has got.

The hon. Member has mentioned about the Planning Board. The Vice Chairman of the Planning Board of Orissa happens to be a former veteran of the Parliament. One may or may not agree with him in his present political position—We did not agree with him in his political position when he was here—but he is a person with certain political standing, with certain public standing, with certain integrity. The hon. Member should have welcomed that the Planning Board of Orissa is being deputy-chaired by no less a person than Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, whose experiences, whose political knowledge and whose integrity could be used for the good of the people of Orissa, instead of castigating him and saying that he has been rehabilitated, he should have been sent to Timbaktu.

There is one more point which I would like to answer before I got to the specific points that have been raised. Our friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, a veteran parliamentarian, a man of very strong views, has ex-

ssed some views on the position of certain personalities of Orissa. It is not my intention to go into these things, but since he mentioned that in this House, it is necessary for me to correct the record. In the present situation in India and what was existing three years back, is not a question of who sends them to the Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha, it is a question of what part an individual, a personality, played in the whole process of development that has taken place during the last three years and that is continuing to take place in spite of all the difficulties which are there, in spite of all the shortages that may be there, in spite of the very difficult conditions that are there. In these three or four years of political changes that have taken place, the former Chief Minister of Orissa did play a very important role in the whole process of development.

With these few words on this particular position, I will now try to reply to some of the specific points which the hon. Member raised. As I have already mentioned, in the debate, the hon. members have, in a very glaring way, in a passionate way, brought out the economic backwardness of Orissa, even though nature has endowed Orissa with all the vast natural resources that the State has. They have also brought out the distresses of the people, apart from all other distresses which the rest of the country is facing like shortages of food and various other economic malaises. The people of Orissa have hardly got rid of the drought, they are now facing heavy floods; particularly in the hon. Member's district there have been heavy floods.

All these points that have been raised, it will not be possible for me to answer but about some of the major points I will try to supply them as much information as I have got.

One of the points raised was about the budgetary position of Orissa. The

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

budgetary position of Orissa along with the rest of the States is now engaging the attention of the Finance Commission. What should be the Central share in the debt of Orissa, what should be the various devolution of taxes as far as the State of Orissa and other States are concerned and what should be the financial arrangement between the Centre and the States—all these are now engaging the attention of the Finance Commission and I hope the new awareness that is there in the States and some of the specific problems the hon. Members have mentioned will be taken note of by the Finance Commission and probably some solution will be found.

Another point I just wish to mention. I am quite conscious of the fact that a very massive investment will have necessarily to be given to a backward State like Orissa. The only other point is that in the Central share in the central sector Orissa's position is significantly better than many other States because in the total value in terms of crores it occupies the fourth position and in the *per capita* it is almost on the top. These figures may not mean much because of the fact that it may be the Rourkela Steel plant or it may be two or three other prestigious industries in which this investment has been there, but in terms of statistics it is necessary to make this point clear though I agree with the hon. Member that it does not in any significant manner meet the real problem of the backwardness of Orissa or the development of Orissa.

It may also be necessary to stress here that before the last Government resigned, the land reforms Act was passed by the State legislature. In the State of Orissa which has been plagued by successive governments of a particular political complexion which are not interested in passing land reforms and the Land Reforms Act, it goes to the credit of the last Government that it passed the Land

Reforms Act. This Land Reforms Act which was passed by the State Legislature was discussed in the Consultative Committee on Orissa which was held very recently and many suggestions have been made and I hope that these suggestions will be discussed and finalised and the Act will be implemented....(Interruptions).

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhajanagar): There is a departure from the original Bill which was introduced by Shrimati Nandini Satpathy, the then Chief Minister. 10, 15, 20 or 30—that was the maximum. Now it has gone upto 81 acres.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will convey your wish to the Home Minister. I am not in a position to state anything at the moment.

It is also necessary to state here that the Kendu leaves trade which as the House knows was a factor in pushing the politics of Orissa this way or that way, was also brought under State central and nationalised and certain steps were taken to see that this wealth of the people of Orissa was used for the development of Orissa and for giving a fair price to these who produce it.

Some reference was made about the Cancer Institute. I may inform to hon. Members that a Cancer Assessment Committee was set up by the Government of India in 1971 under the Chairmanship of Prof Wahi, Director-General of Indian Council of Medical Research and various other medical luminaries. This committee visited the S. C. Medical College, Cuttak. This hospital has a cancer wing and as a result of its assessment it has been decided that a regional centre consisting of various disciplines of cancer disease may be established in the hospital. The estimated requirement will be Rs. 44 lakhs for buildings and equipments and Rs. 6.20 lakhs for laboratories. A Regional Cancer Registry should also be organised as part of the Centre for

which there is provision of Rs. 1 lakh. This matter is now with the Health Ministry. They have to provide necessary finance for this. In March 1972 a techno-economic feasibility report was prepared and examined by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, envisaging the setting up of Fertilizer unit at Paradeep utilising about 100,000 tonnes per year of imported ammonia. Now, there was some difficulty about the question of import of ammonia and therefore the feasibility report was revised. Now the position is, the letter of intent has been given to Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa for setting up soda ash plant at Paradeep. The Fertilizer project at Paradeep is one of the public sector Fertilizer Projects to be effected during the Fifth Five-year Plan. Of course, it has taken some time, but now this is engaging the attention of the Government.

And, so far as the steel plant is concerned, as the hon. Members are aware, this matter was discussed in this House. The people of Orissa have expressed their views in the matter. It is engaging the attention of the Prime Minister. The matter was raised also before the former Steel Minister, he was very much interested in it. In fact, the whole question is now engaging the attention of the Steel Ministry. But, as hon. Members are aware, in the present economic situation in which we are placed, with various constraints on our resources, it will have to be put in the proper perspective.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: As it is, this will come only after the Sixth Five Year Plan. But the promise given to us was that the processing work will start during the Fourth Five-year Plan. We want some assurance....

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He knows I cannot give an assurance. I have to base myself here on certain facts which are given by the concerned Ministries. The Steel Ministry has given certain reports. As I have already said, this matter is engaging the attention of Government. The people of Orissa with one voice have put

their point of view before the Government. I don't think the Government is going to disregard the claims of the people of Orissa. Only, it has got to be taken into account within the various economic constraints which we face and the economic situation in which we are placed at the moment. We are in difficult position at the moment.

Regarding Berhampur-Raipur Road, this is at present a State road. This road is to be included by the Government of Orissa in the proposed National Highway System. The proposed National Highway System in the Fifth Plan is being considered. There is no question of abandonment of development of this road in the National Highway.

The State has set up a Pay Committee for going into the question of pay and emoluments of the State Government staff. Various development agencies and corporations have been set up to speed up the development of Orissa.

Primary education in the State is free and universal at the moment. Sustained efforts are made to bring in more and more children of the age group of 6 to 11. Various other industrial and agricultural schemes are taken up. I agree, seeing from reports, there has been delay in the various projects that have been there and I hope that this delay will be remedied.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: By what time?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: He knows what I can do. I will do whatever is possible. But, various projects are there. I agree with the hon Member that there should not be delay. He has said yesterday very graphically about the various stages at which various schemes are there, awaiting completion. Probably, financial constraints as well as the fact that Orissa could not raise more resources have been responsible for the various delays.

[**Shri K. R. Ganesh]**

Hon. Members had made so many points, and I thought that I owed an answer at least on some of them. With these words, I commend the Demands to the House.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Orissa is mainly an agricultural State....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have taken too much time already on this.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I thank Shri Ganesh for having said that he would look into the various schemes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has pleaded that he can only convey certain information relating to various subjects that hon. Members have raised, but he is not in a position to give any answer. Hon. Members may please appreciate that.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I would only seek your guidance on one point. We had made a very small suggestion. Orissa is mainly an agricultural State. So, we would like to know whether agricultural inputs could be provided to the landless persons among whom 34 lakhs acres are going to be distributed. It is a simple question. Unless there is a budget provision, what can be done?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good suggestion, and the hon. Minister will definitely give his serious attention to it.

There are a number of cut motions in the names of Shri Madhu Limaye. Shri P. K. Deo and Shri Panda. I shall put them all together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived. .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of Orissa to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 4A, 5, 6, 6A, 7 to 11, 11A, 12 to 17, 17A, 18 to 24, 24A, 25 to 39, 41 to 43, 43A, 44 to 58 and 60 to 62."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants (Orissa) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1—ELECTIONS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HOME DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Elections and other expenditure relating to the Home Department'."

DEMAND NO. 2—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,96,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 3—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,51,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 4—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE PLANNING AND COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Planning and Coordination Department'."

DEMAND No. 4A—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Rural Development Department'."

DEMAND No. 5—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, etc.'."

DEMAND No. 6—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE POLITICAL AND SERVICES DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,97,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Political and Services Department'."

DEMAND No. 6A—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE POLITICAL AND SERVICES (R.V.D.) DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Political and Services (R.V.D.) Department'."

DEMAND No. 7—CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 8—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,35,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 9—MINISTERS, CIVIL SECRETARIAT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,10,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministers, Civil Secre-

tariat and other expenditure relating to the Finance Department"

DEMAND No 10—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,41,40,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pensions' "

DEMAND No 11—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 22,44,62,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Education Department' "

DEMAND No 11A—TEXT BOOK PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 28,23,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Text Book Press' "

DEMAND No 12—TAXATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 78,43,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxation' "

DEMAND No 13—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 498,84,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Land Revenue' "

DEMAND No 14—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 37,37,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Excise' "

DEMAND No 15—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 19,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Registration' "

DEMAND No 16—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,68,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'District Administration and other expenditure relating to the Revenue Department' "

DEMAND No 17—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,41,74,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974,

in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Industries Department'."

DEMAND No. 17A—MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,57,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 18—CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE LAW DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,72,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Civil and Sessions Courts and other expenditure relating to Law Department'."

DEMAND No. 19—GOVERNMENT PRESS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,50,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Government Press and other expenditure relating to the Commerce Department'."

DEMAND No. 20—LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,43,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974,

in respect of 'Labour, Employment and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 21—TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,55,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Tribal and Rural Welfare'."

DEMAND No. 22—MEDICAL AND OTHER EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,55,32,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Medical and other expenditure relating to the Health and Family Planning Department'."

DEMAND No. 23—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,59,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 24—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,03,30,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 24A—LIFT IRRIGATION

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of ‘Lift Irrigation’.”

DEMAND NO. 25—PUBLIC WORKS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,15,85,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of ‘Public Works’.”

DEMAND NO. 26—STATE LEGISLATURE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,40,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘State Legislature’.”

DEMAND NO. 27—PUBLIC WORKS, COMMON ESTABLISHMENT

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,39,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Public Works, Common Establishment’.”

DEMAND NO. 28—ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,61,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Electricity Schemes’.”

DEMAND NO. 29—TAXES ON VEHICLES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Taxes on Vehicles.”

DEMAND NO. 30—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,84,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Transport Schemes’.”

DEMAND NO. 31—FOREST

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,24,38,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Forests’.”

DEMAND NO. 32—FISHERIES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,53,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of ‘Fisheries’.”

DEMAND NO. 33—COOPERATION AND MARKETING

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,83,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Co-operation and Marketing'."

DEMAND NO. 34—EXPENDITURE RELATING TO THE URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,13,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure relating to the Urban Development Department'."

DEMAND NO. 35—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,87,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 36—PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,47,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Relations and Tourism'."

DEMAND NO. 37—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,12,03,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 38—SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Supply Department'."

DEMAND NO. 39—PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 41—LOANS TO LOCAL FUNDS, GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Loans to Local Funds, Government Servants etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 42—COMPENSATION FOR ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI SYSTEM ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,15,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Compensation for Abolition of Zamindari System etc.'"

DEMAND NO. 43—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,67,42,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Multipurpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes' "

DEMAND No 43A—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO LIFT IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 32 67 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Lift Irrigation' "

DEMAND No 44—AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 317 84 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agricultural Improvement and Research'

DEMAND No 45—GOVT RNMNT TRADING SCHMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4 66 67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Government Trading Schemes' "

DEMAND No 46—ROAD AND WATER TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20 46 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Schemes' "

DEMAND No 47—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RELATING TO PUBLIC HEALTH AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,61,85 000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Public Health and Urban Development Department' "

DEMAND No 48—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMNT

That a sum not exceeding Rs 89 03 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Capital Outlay on Industrial Development

DEMAND No 49—HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4 00 000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Hirakud Dam Project '

DEMAND No 50—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 21 33 000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

**DEMAND NO. 51—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND
HOUSING DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,00,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Labour, Employment and Housing Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 52—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,21,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Education Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 53—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO HOME DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,34,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Home Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 54—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
FORESTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,63,26,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

**DEMAND NO. 55—SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBU-
TION AND LOANS TO COOPERATIVE
ORGANISATIONS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,27,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Share Capital contribution and loans to Cooperative Organisations'."

**DEMAND NO. 56—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,60,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to rural Development Department'."

**DEMAND NO. 57—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
DEPARTMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Animal Husbandry Department'."

DEMAND NO. 58—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE GRAMA PANCHAYAT
DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Gram Panchayat Department'."

DEMAND NO. 60—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,84,09,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of 'March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'"

DEMAND NO. 61—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO THE MINING AND GEOLOGY
DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,67,000 be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to the Mining and Geology Department'"

DEMAND NO. 62—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
RELATING TO TRIBAL AND RURAL
WELFARE DEPARTMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,33,000 be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Expenditure relating to Tribal and Rural Welfare Department'."

16.23 hrs.

ORISSA APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)
BILL* 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
K. R. GANESH): I beg to move for
leave to introduce a Bill to authorise
payment and appropriation of certain
sums from and out of the Consolidate
Fund of the State of Orissa for the
services of the Financial Year 1973-
74.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to authorise payment and
appropriation of certain sums from
and out of the Consolidated Fund
of the State of Orissa for the ser-
vices of the Financial Year 1973-
74."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I intro-
duce the Bill

I beg to move†

"That the Bill to authorise pay-
ment and appropriation of certain
sums from and out of the Consoli-
dated Fund of the State of Orissa
for the services of the financial
year 1973-74, be taken into consi-
deration."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated
26-7-73.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

††Moved with the recommendations of the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration".

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I had raised two major points and I thought that the hon. Minister would reply to them. but he has not done so.

The first is regarding the Hirakud project which had been constructed and is there for the last so many years. The Government of Orissa are now obliged to pay compound rate of interest on the flood control aspect, and they have represented to the Central Government that this should be considered.

The second point is regarding the Paradip port which was constructed by the State Government at a cost of Rs. 16 crores; that demand has been put to the Central Government and this sum of Rs. 16 crores should be reimbursed to the State Government, since the Central Government have now taken over the administration of the State. I hope the hon. Minister will give answer to these two major points. I think some answer should come.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I shall find out the details of it and place the hon. Member's views before the Finance Minister.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjonagar): What about stress on medium and minor irrigation schemes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I want to point out a procedural aspect. This is an Appropriation Bill. If you want to speak on it, it is expected that you will send

us the points in advance. But since I have allowed one member, I will allow you also.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I have raised a very vital question with regard to emphasis on medium and minor irrigation projects and also inundated channels. This is specific feature in Orissa. With a little effort and a little money, these can give good results and people will be benefited. This will also create employment opportunities. Is such a stress going to be laid and is provision going to be made for it or not?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Every speaker has stressed the aspect of the fact of starvation deaths. This has been denied outright by Government. So I want an assurance that all these reports will be verified. If it is not possible, a parliamentary team consisting of MPs from various parties should visit those areas and should submit their report by the end of this session.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as starvation deaths are concerned, the House has discussed the matter not only about Orissa but about the entire country. The Governor has given a statement saying that no starvation deaths have taken place. I concede that when draught is there, distress is there, people are in extreme distress. There is no question of hiding any of these things. When people are in distress, that distress has got to be removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Orissa for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K R GANESH I beg to move

"That the Bill be passed"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

16 28 hrs

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[SHRI S A KADER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) I beg to move*

'That the Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration'

This Bill was introduced during the last session. It is a very simple Bill. I hope therefore, there is no need to have any controversy over it. Originally this was enacted by Parliament in 1962. As members are aware the main purpose of this organisation is to plan, promote and finance co-operative organisations in the States and encourage processing and marketing activities and storage

in the co-operative sector. Unfortunately when it was enacted, entry 33 of the Concurrent List was not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir and, therefore, Jammu and Kashmir was not included at the time in the Bill. The only point relevant to the Bill is that Jammu and Kashmir is proposed to be included so that the Corporation which is helping the other States can also be in a position to help Jammu and Kashmir in regard to its development.

As is well known, Jammu and Kashmir is very important for horticulture

It is very necessary that there should be sound marketing organisations formed on co-operative lines, that there should be processing societies also if they can come up and if this law is made applicable, the Government of India, through the National Co-operative Development Corporation will be in a position to give very substantial assistance to the State Government. The State Government itself has been pressing very strongly for the last few years that this law should be made applicable to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. Therefore the Government of India has accepted this suggestion. Moreover on merits also, it was very desirable that this should be done, and therefore I hope that without any controversy I will get the unanimous support of the House to get the Bill passed.

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That the Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration"

SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) Mr Chairman, Sir I have nothing to oppose. It is a natural thing that this should be passed. But the point is, when drought, famine and

* Moved with the recommendation of the President

food scarcity are reigning high in our country, we want to know naturally what role this National Co-operative Development Corporation will play in really helping the country regarding the food distribution and saving the producer and the consumer. There, I think we find no specific role. The hoarders and the blackmarketeers are reigning high. Only the Government machinery is almost tied to the chariot of these profiteers and blackmarketeers who are crushing our people. The Government is simply creating an illusion. So, think this thing should not go on. The Government should be serious about this and really have control over the production and distribution and afford a proper price to the consumers as also to the producers. That is the main thing which I urge before the Minister and would like to have elucidation upon.

With these few words, I support this measure.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill whereby it is proposed to extend the NCDC Act to Jammu and Kashmir. I think it is the same as in the case of other States where such Acts coming under entry 33 of the Constitution have been extended. It will promote agricultural and horticultural co-operative societies which will be of immense benefit to our poor brethren of Jammu and Kashmir particularly the growers and labourers in the field who have long been exploited by unscrupulous middle classes.

The principle of co-operation is that the advantage of modern development in various fields of production and distribution which accrues to persons or groups of persons who own huge funds and have considerable resources, should accrue to the common men as well. They may have a machinery whereby they may pool their resources and attract outside capital and achieve the same objectives through

a democratically organised institution. This organisation should function on the basis of equality, the fundamental objective being the elimination of exploitation by unscrupulous middlemen.

It is a pity that our country, wedded to socialism and democracy, has not fully realised the potentialities and the socialist content of this sector of our economy. Now this realisation is dawning, but very gradually. Had this realisation dawned earlier, the present crisis in the public distribution system to which my hon. friend has referred would not have arisen at all. In the wake of nationalisations and takeovers, we could not find a proper distribution system. It is universally recognised now that the consumers' co-operatives are the best forms and channels of public distribution system. Now, unfortunately, during the past, there have been reservations and pre-judices in various quarters, and therefore, full reliance could not be put on the institutions, and they were allowed to drift in a meandering course with the passage of time. The Government, the co-operators and the public men are responsible for this serious lapse.

In the last 25 years, Government had changed its policies too often, and this being a State subject, State Governments have been reluctant to release their soul-killing iron-grip on the movement. Co-operators have not put heart and soul into the work because of this and public men by and large have ignored it.

My friend referred to something about the progress registered by the NCDC. I have gone through the report which was circulated. I shall quote a few figures. There is no doubt that the movement has immense capabilities and the NCDC had also contributed its mite in furthering the objective. The total marketing of agricultural products by the cooperative bodies in 1960-61 was of the order of Rs. 175 crores. By 1971-72, with

[Shri Nawal Krishore Sinha]
 in ten years, it is 649 crores. It has gone up by four times. The storage capacity in the cooperative sector was 8 lakh tonnes in 1960-61. In 1970-71, it is 32 lakh tonnes. The supply of agricultural production requisite, fertilisers etc by cooperatives was of the order of Rs 323 crores in 1960-61 and it has gone up to Rs 249 crores in 1971-72. The cooperative sector is now producing 33.8 per cent of the country's sugar production. In 1960-61, it was only 14 per cent. Therefore it cannot be said that the NCDC has not registered progress or has not contributed its mite. If some more efforts had been put in the NCDC could have done more. I for one would like the NCDC to be strengthened and given wider area of work, more funds and more freedom. It may register further progress during the coming years.

Sir, an old Act was amended in 1956 to give birth to the present NCDC Act. I am afraid we have gone much ahead and the present Act itself requires a good deal of amendment. The entire amount has to be re-explored and re-examined. The hon. Minister will forgive my saying so. It does not look like a non-official organisation at all. You cannot expect the officials to go very far. They have gone a good length of distance. It is necessary now that it should be non-officialised. The Minister is the Chairman but he should head a bunch of civil servants in NCDC. He should head a non-official body of cooperators. They should head our committees. Then above of course, the cooperatives will have any future. I am sure Mr. Shinde will not dispute this.

The Minister is fully aware that whenever in the States we say, 'make the movement non-official' the officers and the Minister in the State Government tell us 'go and tell your Ministers at the Centre'. The whole picture of the NCDC an army of officers here at the helm creates a very unhealthy example so far as the States are concerned. This is re-

commendation of the Venkatappa Committee

That Committee was appointed to review the working of the NCDC and to examine the need for its continuance.

I am sure the recommendations are under the consideration of Government and they will sooner than later make up their mind about it. This committee also recommended that there should be sufficient funds and nonlapsable grants provided by the Central Government and the corporation should be allowed to have access to them. They should be allowed to draw from sources like market borrowings, national industrial credit, long term operations fund of the Reserve Bank of India and the sources of international financing agencies. The committee has also recommended that the NCDC should be enabled to have its own funds adequate to meet its growing requirements. I would like to know what steps have been taken to implement these recommendations.

The committee *inter alia* recommended the continuation of the NCDC on the ground that it will extend effective facilities in the cooperative sphere for supporting the rising tempo of agricultural production in areas specially suited, particularly in SFDA and MFAL project areas. The NCDC could help promote cooperative institutions in the field of dairy, poultry and fishery programmes for the benefit of the vulnerable sections of the rural community. It was also suggested by the committee, to design and promote special cooperative programmes for the tribals. I would like to know from the minister what progress has been made in that direction.

Presently there is too much reliance on State Governments. There are schemes which State Cooperative Marketing Federations prepare but NCDC cannot advance any funds unless they are forwarded by the State Governments. All State Governments

are not sympathetic to the cooperative movement. Some of them are definitely inimical. Suppose these schemes prepared by the State Marketing Unions and Federations fail to receive support of the State Governments or they are lukewarm in supporting them, what happens to those organisations? I have personal experience of this kind of thing. If the Minister for Cooperation has no sympathy for this movement, he would not like the movement to expand in the State. Mr. Shinde should tell us how he is trying to meet it. In some States, the portfolio of co-operation is given only to dissident ministers. This should not be done. I am afraid Mr. Shinde cannot do much about it. This is morally wrong and cannot be politically right.

Where real intervention by the State Governments is necessary, they are conspicuous by inaction. There are audit reports and inspection notes, but I have not found many State Government taking interest in follow-up actions on these audit reports and inspection notes. This should be the principal work of the State Government so far as cooperatives are concerned for the present. I visualise a day when cooperatives will have their own audit commissions and their own arrangements for inspection, not relying on the State Government or any other government agency for that. Having watched it for three decades, I have reached the unhappy conclusion that even these powers should be taken away from them because they are not being utilised.

The buy-laws of the primary cooperative societies known as vyapar mandal sahyog samitis in my State are an example of how the basic idea of this movement has been thrown to the four winds. The manager, a non gazetted employee, is everything. The non-official Chairman only presides over the meetings called by the manager. He or the committee have no powers. The non-gazetted employee has all the

powers in the primary marketing societies. How do you expect the primary marketing societies, about which in the Ministers' Conference in 1970, high expectations were held out, to function under these circumstances? This bye-law of the Vyapar Mandal Sahyog Samiti is a standing disgrace to the movement. I think the same situation prevails in some other States. I would like to see how Shri Shinde meets this kind of situation.

Coming to funds, they are given Rs. 20,000 for the construction of godowns. They have godowns, office and manager. But where is the margin money and capital? We have over 200 such units in Bihar and they have no capital; they have no money with which they can work. They cannot take advantage of the concessional rate offered by the Reserve Bank. At the block level, not to speak of the panchayat level, no arrangement has been made for capital. There are some co-operative rice mills in Bihar which have no capital to buy paddy. Yet, these rice mills are being treated like any private establishment. They have to pay the prohibitive electricity rates and levies which the private trader has to pay. The co-operative organisations cannot manipulate accounts or maintain double accounts. When this is the attitude of the Government towards co-operative organisations, I do not know how this movement can prosper in the face of lack of sympathy on the part of the Government. Since Shri Shinde is an ardent supporter of the co-operative movement, let me see how he tries to solve the basic deficiencies of this sector. With these words, I commend the Bill.

धो कमल विजय मधुकर (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल स्वागत योग्य है क्योंकि जिम उद्देश्य से यह हाउस में रखा गया है वह उद्देश्य सही है और उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन भाज देख में

[श्री कमल मिश्र भवुकर]

स्थिति क्या है ? उस के विषय में माननीय सदस्य जो अभी मुझ से पहले बोले हैं उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यद्यपि कोआपरेटिव मूवमट हिन्दुस्तान में और तेजी से बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, उस के कार्यक्षेत्र का और विस्तार होना चाहिए, मगर स्थिति उस के विपरीत है। सफलताओं के विषय में माननीय सदस्य मैं कुछ कहा हूँ। लेकिन वह सफलताएँ पूरे देश के परिपृष्ठ में जितनी होली चाहिए उस को देखने हुए वह बिलकुल नगण्य हैं। उम डृष्टि से उस में जो खामिया है उन को दूर नहीं किया जायगा तो मही माने में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज आगे बढ़ नहीं सकेंगी। गावों में देखने में आता है कि फेक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनी हुई हैं जाली, बेनामी बनी हुई हैं। एक उस का मेक्टरी बन गया उस ने पूरा पैमा ले लिया। मेस्वर नहीं गए, मेस्वरों का पैमा नहीं मिला और उम ढग में वह तमाम काम जालमाजी में होता है। उस में अफसरों का भी हाथ होता है। चूमबोरी चलती है। उम के जरिए से जो कर्ज मिलना चाहिए गरीबों का और किमानों का जिन का कर्ज की आवश्यकता पड़ती है उन का कर्ज नहीं मिलता। उलटे बर्जे उन लोगों को मिलता है जो उन बैंकों से कर्ज ले कर अपनी महाजनी चलाते हैं। दरअसल एक नये किस्म की महाजनी वहा गावों में पैदा हो गई है। अगर ऐसे ही जम्मू और काश्मीर में भी हुआ तो भगवान भला करे, उन का पता नहीं क्या हाल होगा ? मही माने में जो खेत मजदूर है जा छाटे किमान हैं उन लागों को कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से अधिक महयोग मिले इस के विषय में जरूरत विश्वास बी है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा भी है कि पूरे बिल को फिर से देखना चाहिए और उस के ऊपर सोबना चाहिए कि देश की आवश्यकता जो है, समाजवाद की हम ने घोषणा की है तो जितनी देश की आवश्यकता है कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज

को आगे बढ़ाने की विश्वा में उतना उसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और जो उम के अदर खामिया है, कमिया है उनको दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

आज स्थिति यह है कि जो छोटे छोटे मजदूर लोग हैं उन मजदूरों की सोसाइटी बना कर उन की काम मिले, उन को कर्ज मिले, इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन लोगों को बहुत तरह की कठिनाइया होती हैं। जो सोसाइटीज भी आज कही काम करती है उनको भी बैंकों से रुपया लेने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है। बार बार जाना पड़ता है चूस देना पड़ता है इसलिए इम बात की जरूरत है कि इम ने सुधार किया जाय। फड़स की बात जो माननीय सदस्य ने कही है वह सबीं कही है कि आज देश में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को जितना कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जितना उन के लिए फड़स का एलाकेशन होना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है और जो कर्ज मिलने के बारे में हमारे भूतपूर्व बक्सा ने कहा है वह मही है कि फड़स के अभाव में सोसाइटीज के काम बहुत धीमी गति में होत है। मान लीजिए कि बीज लेना है, समय पर बीज मिलने के लिए कर्ज मिलना चाहिए। कर्ज मिला विलम्ब में बीज मिला विलम्ब से खेती हुई विलम्ब से इम तरह सारे काम विलम्ब में हो गए। तो इम ढग से गड़बड़िया पैदा होती है और इन गड़बड़ियों को दूर नहीं किया जाता है तो मही मानो में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में जिम कोआपरेटिव की भावना से बराबरी की भावना से काम होना चाहिए, उम की पूर्ति नहीं होती है।

हम यह भी देखते हैं कि विभिन्न इनको में जो काम होते हैं वह सीमित दायरे में होते हैं। उन का दायरा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। जीवन के तमाम क्षेत्रों में जहा प्रोड्यूसर और कन्यूमर का सबाल है उन तमाम क्षेत्रों में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज

के जरिए काम का सचालन होना चाहिए। अभी जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में गडबडिया होती है वह बहुत हद तक इस से दूर हो सकती है। गावों में देखा जाय तो कोआपरेटिव सो-साइटीज अगर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मेट्रेट बन जाये तो उन के जिग्गे से राशन की दूकानों में राशन मिलना, चीजों मिलना या दूसरे सामानों का मिलना मिडान अभव है, लेकिन व्यवहारत अभव नहीं है क्योंकि बहुत मारे अभाव है और उन अभावों के रहते हुए ठीक ढग से काम नहीं होता है।

मैं श्रीनगर दा नीन बार गया हूँ और जम्मू और काश्मीर में घमा भी हूँ। वहा स्थिति यह है कि एक तो मिडिल क्लाम के लोग हैं और वाकी लोग बहुत ही गरीब हैं। इस बिल को वहा एक्सटेंड करने के बाद यदि ठीक ठग से काम हो तो उन गरीबों की स्थिति उम से कुछ सुधर मिलती है। लेकिन जो आशका है वह यह कि जो कानून आप के बनते हैं वह कागज के पश्चा पर रह जाते हैं। उन के ऊपर अमल नहीं होता है। वहा आप फेल कर जाते हैं और बहुत मारे मामलों में आप की फैल्यांग इसी कारण हुई है। इमलिए मैं कहूँगा मर्दी महोदय में कि ऐसी कोशिश कीजिए कि एक नगर जहा सोसाइटीज का विस्तार हो, जहा उन के फैल की आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जाय, वहा उन के कार्य-सचालन की विधि में भी ऐसे मुद्धार होने चाहिए, जिस के जरिए कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज कुछ लोगों की महाजनी कुजी बन कर न रह जाय, बल्कि सही माने में कोआपरेटिव की भावना उम में बढ़े और जो समाजवादी नक्ष्य आपने धोषित किया है उम ही नगर बनने में एक स्टेप आगे हम उठा सकें तो हमें प्रसन्नता होगी। उदाहरणस्वरूप केरल में एक स्कूटर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बनी इजैनियर लोगों की। वह स्कूटर फैक्ट्री कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी के जरिए बनी और वहा स्कूटर तैयार होने जा रहे हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य

ने व्यापार महल की बात कही है। यह बात सही है कि व्यापार महल ने कुछ अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन उस के भवन का सबाल, स्टोर का सबाल, उम के फैल का सबाल, ये मारे के सारे सबाल व्यापार महल के ज्यों के त्यों पहे हुए हैं जिस का नतीजा यह है कि कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है।

हमारे पूर्व बक्ना ने यह भी कहा है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज में जो मुख्य लोग हैं वह आईएएस और आईसीएस आफिमर लोग हैं जिन की अफमरशाही चलती है। नतीजा क्या होता है कि अफमर लोग कोआपरेटिव की भावना के प्रतिकूल चलते हैं। वे कमिटेड लोग नहीं हैं उन का उद्देश्य नहीं है उम ढग से। इसलिए जो हम लक्ष्य पूरा करना चाहते हैं वह पूरा नहीं होता है।

इमलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यद्यपि आप यह अच्छा बिल लाए हैं और इस बिल से हम आशा करते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता को लाभ मिल मिले लेकिन वहा फैल का उद्योग है और छोटे बड़े कई काम होते हैं, ऊन का कारोबार होता है, इन मारे कारोबारों में छोटे छोटे लोग हैं जो गरीब मजदूर लोग हैं और जो मज़ोले लोग हैं उन को भी इस में सहूलियत मिल मिले यह देखने की आवश्यकता है। यह ठीक प्रकार में वहा इमलीमट हो सके तभी आप का यह उद्देश्य पूरा होगा। इमलिए न केवल आप बिल को जम्मू काश्मीर तक एक्सटेंड कर के चुपचाप बैठ जाय बल्कि जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में कोआपरेटिव म्बैमेट को बढ़ाया जाय और उस के लिए उस के अदर जो खामिया है उन को दूर किया जाय। उम के लिए पूरा देश के पैमाने पर जो कोआपरेटिव बिल आप का है उम के ऊपर नये सिरे से विचार कर के एक नया बिल आप लाइए ताकि देश में जो आवश्यकता

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

है कोऑपरेटिव भूवमट की उस को पूर्ति हो सके।

श्री मूलबन्ध इतागा (पाली) : समाप्ति जी, 1962 में जब श्री एस० डी० मिश्र ने इसी संसद में यह विल पायलेट किया था और उन के बाद श्री एस० के० डे ने जो बात रखी थीं, उस समय वडी ऊंची ऊंची बात कही गई थीं। 1962 के बाद 1973 में इस विल को पेश करते हुए आनरेविल मिनिस्टर ने दो शब्द कहे हैं—

"It is a very innocent Bill and you must pass it."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में आप अपनी खुद की राय पहले जान लीजिये। यह जो आप का हाथी एन० जी० डी० सी० है—आप यह बतलाइये कि इस का कितना रेकरिंग एक्सपेन्डिचर है और कितना नान-रैकरिंग एक्सपेन्डिचर है। मैं इस के बारे में सब से पहले पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की राय बतलाऊंगा—

"The Committee finds it difficult to understand why even though four years have passed since the Dantwala Committee reported, a survey of weak societies has still not been completed. This only shows that the National Cooperative Development Corporation is not sufficiently alive to its responsibilities in this regard."

I do not want to read further because it will take much time.

आप की एन० सी० डी० सी० की स्थिति क्या है—इस के बारे में पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी कह रही है—

"What is even more regrettable is that the Corporation does not even have the information about the quantum of financial assistance extended by it to the weak and meribund societies."

It does not have even this data!

यह एन० सी० डी० सी० क्या है, 10 वर्ष के बाद इस की क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है—

"It is in this context that the Committee have suggested reconsideration of the need for an organisation like NCDC which, as an institution, has not, to any considerable extent, succeeded in securing the objective for which it was set up."

लेकिन आप इस बात को नहीं मानते— आप ने खुद अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी है— 1972-73 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में आपने लिखा है कि हम इस में कुछ चेज लाना चाहते हैं—

"The recommendations of the Expert Committee appointed by the Central Government on the National Cooperative Development Corporation are still under consideration."

And you want to bring changes and amendments according to that Committee's report.

आप जब चेज लाना चाहते हैं— एन० सी० डी० सी० एक्ट में, तो आप की पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने कहा है, आप की अपनी एक्सपट कमेटी ने आप को रिपोर्ट दी है—

That Committee has suggested certain amendments.

ये सब आप के सामने हैं—

"The Committee recommended not only continuance of NCDC but its further strengthening both organisationally and financially."

इसलिये अब यह बतलाइये कि आप पूरा विल कब लाना चाहते हैं। जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिये तो, 1962 में श्री एस० डी० मिश्र और श्री एस० के० डे साहब ने भी कहा था— लेकिन आप ने क्या किया। सारा काम अपनी

मणीनरी के हाथ में दे दिया, कितनी धन-राशि की गडवड़ी हुई है। अबर कोई कानून पास करते हैं तो उस का उद्देश्य यह होता है कि देश को नाभ होगा, देश ऊचा उठेगा, लेकिन उस की क्या हालत हुई—खुद आप की किताबें बतलाती हैं।

आप की एनुअल रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि बहुत जल्दी बिल लायें—

This is the Annual Report of NCDC. I will read out only some portions:

"The Committee has recommended, among others, certain amendments to the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962."

10 साल के बाद आप एक अमेण्डमेन्ट ले आये। डिपार्टमेन्ट में बैठे बैठे रुयाल आया कि चलो जम्मू-काश्मीर का अमेण्डमेन्ट दे दो—

It is also said in that Report:

"These amendments, along with certain amendments suggested by the Corporation earlier and various other recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government of India."

आज गवर्नरमेन्ट आफ़ इण्डिया 1973 में एक अमेण्डमेन्ट ले कर आई है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में दूषको बढ़ा दो। एन० सी० डी० सी० को क्या हालत है? एक सफेद हाथी बना हुआ है। मैंने अभी आप से पूछा है कि इस का रेकरिंग और नान-रेकारिंग एक्सरेन्डिचर क्या है, कितना रुपया आप का डूब गया है—

कितना पैमा टैक्स में इकट्ठा कर के आप को देते हैं और डम तरह की हालत है—

17 hrs.

That I will let you know by the reports. These are not my documents; these are your documents.

Public Accounts Committee report
1971-72:

"The Committee can hardly be satisfied with the progress made by the co-operative marketing societies in enlisting members. While the Government's share capital contribution has risen from Rs. 9.64 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 15.75 crores in 1967-68 recording an increase of 2361 per cent, the paid up share capital of members has risen from Rs. 1.57 crores to Rs. 7.98 crores only during the corresponding period accounting for an increase of 409 per cent. It is thus obvious that the members share capital consistently lagged far behind the contribution of the Government which phenomenon needs to be arrested if the co-operative movement is to be a success. The Committee would therefore suggest that concerted measures should be taken to increase the members share in the capital structure of the societies to at least match the contribution of the Government failing which the Committee question the purpose and necessity of their existence."

इतने साल के बाद यह आप का कन्ट्री-व्यूशन है—इम रिपोर्ट में और भी ज्यादा लिखा है.....

श्री बरबर पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सारे पैमा खा गये तो खा गये।

श्री मूलचन्द डाला : आप देखो तो सही कि क्या खा गये। कभी कभी भौका आता है, इसलिये शिष्ठे साहब के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। कोआपरेटिव्ज का बड़ा अच्छा धन्या है, कई चोर-डाकू आ गये हैं और कितनी पूजी उम में खत्म हो गई है।

"The Committee are disturbed to find that vested interests are subverting the working of co-operatives in the country. These interests have managed to perpetuate themselves in office and corner "the lion's share" of the societies'

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

services "for self, friends and relatives" A host of devices have been employed by them such as "restriction on admission of fresh members", "avoiding general body meetings", "manipulating elections", "employing near relations in the paid services of co-operatives", "granting liberal loans to friends and relatives", not recovering these loans etc"

"The scope for self-arrangement and personal enrichment should be very vast indeed considering that the National Co-operative Development Corporation alone has extended assistance aggregating Rs 90 crores to co-operatives till the end of 1967-68"

Then, it says

"As early as 1965, the Mirdha Committee had investigated this problem and reported on the measures necessary to eliminate the vested interests."

पांच लाइन का एक बिल श्री एम० डी० मिश्र और श्री एम० के० डे० ने बना दिया और 12 साल तक उसे लेकर आप की मरकार बैठी रही। आप के डिपार्टमेंट ने एक गोमा बिल बनाया—anybody can be nominated, anybody can be removed

At what time?

मध्यपति जी यदि आप बिल पढ़ेंगे तो आप को भी आनन्द आयेगा। हम लोग कितने धाइज़ हो गये हैं। हम पुराने लोगों की तुलना में कितना आगे बढ़ गये हैं, यह जान कर खुशी होगी।

मैं एक दो सैक्षण पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। सैक्षण 6 में कहा गया है

"The Central Government may at any time remove from office any Member other than an ex-officio Member of the Corporation

इस में कहा गया है कि रूल्ज और रेगुलेशन्स को पारियार्मेंट के टेबल पर रखा जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रूल्ज और रेगुलेशन्स बनाये गये थे, वे किस सैक्षण के अधीन बनाये गये थे और उन को कब टेबल पर रखा गया था।

मैं यह भी जाना चाहता हूँ कि आप का कितना रुपया को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ में बला गया है। आप की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि करोड़ों रुपये ओवरड्रूप हैं। लेकिन किसी को फिक्क ही नहीं है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I do not know how all these points come now in the discussion

SHRI M C DAGA National Co-operative Development Corporation's Chairman is Mr F A Ahmed and its Vice Chairman is Mr Shinde. This is your own report which I have read out for 1972-73

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE Overdues of cooperative movement in India has nothing to do with this. Your points are irrelevant

SHRI M C DAGA This is financed by you

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE This is from the Department of Co-operation. That shows overdues of the cooperative societies all over the country. It has nothing to do with the funds advanced by the NCDC

SHRI M C DAGA It does. There is the Report of the PAC which I mentioned already

एन० मी० डी० सी० स्टेट्स को हैल्प दे रही है। आप ने जो स्टेट्स को हैल्प दी है, वह एन० डी० सी० दे रही है या कोई और? उस हैल्प के आधार पर कहा गया है कि सोसायटीज़ पर इतना ओवरड्रूप है।

There are Central Cooperative Banks and Primary Credit Societies which I mentioned. They should be financed. This is the time of the Bill. The position is indicated in Statements No. 2 and No. 3 for the country as a whole. What is the position about overdues? It increased from Rs. 215 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 274 crores in 1970-71.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: NCDC is different. Can you tell me whether NCDC has advanced any money to Central Cooperative Banks? If you can give, then you can proceed on that basis. . .

SHRI M C DAGA: It has advanced loans to all the States. Loans are there.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: It shows ignorance on the basis of your arguments

श्री मूलखन्द डाला : नैशनल कोऑपरेटिव डेवेलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन के एकाउट्टम की जो आडिट रिपोर्ट है, उस के आधार पर पब्लिक एकाउट्टम कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE
They have surveyed the co-operative movement in the whole of India

श्री मूलखन्द डाला : मैंने स्पेशलिफिक सबान पूछा है कि एन० सी० डी० सी० ने स्टेट्स को कितना रुपया दिया है और उस में से कितना रीकवर हो गया है। यह रुपया सोमायटियों की सभ्या बढ़ाने के लिए दिया गया है, लेकिन उन की सभ्या बहुत कम हो गई है—वह 1962 में 2,12,000 थी, जब कि 1972 में वह बटकर 1,58,782 हो गई। आखिर इस कानून का पर्याज क्या था? ज्यामध्यर बाबू और श्री एम० के० डे ने बताया था कि इस से देश के काश्टकार को पैमा मिलेगा, हर एक काश्टकार को मब साधन उपलब्ध होगे। इस साल के

बाद आप के रूपये का क्या हुआ? आप कहते हैं कि इस बिल में इस बात का क्या सम्बन्ध है।

एन० सी० डी० सी० का आवजेक्ट यह था कि को-ऑपरेटिव मूबमेट को आग बढ़ाया जाये और उस के जरिये काश्टकारों को किनाम किया जाये। उस पर्याज को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैट्कमेटीज ने कहा है कि इस कानून में मुनामिब एमडमेट किये जाने चाहिए। मिनिस्टर साहब एसा न कर के सिर्फ यह एमडमेट ले कर आ गये है कि यह कानून जम्मू काश्मीर पर भी एप्लिकेबल होगा। इस बिल को तो पहले ही लाया जा सकता था। आप ने तो इस को सरकारी मशीनरी का हिस्सा बना लिया है। इस में चेयरमैन और मेम्बर सब नामीनेटिड हैं। उस में कोई इन्वेक्शन नहीं है यह को-ऑपरेटिव मूबमेट, लेकिन इस में कोई नान आफिशल आदमी नहीं है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आग ने किस स्टेट को किनना रुपया दिया है। राजस्थान को 3 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं। जब कि महाराष्ट्र को 180 लाख रुपये दिये गये हैं। मध्यापति महोदय, आप आम्यशाली हैं। नंकिन मैं इस को ग्रज नहीं करता हूँ।

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): If he shows the same results, he will also get

MR CHAIRMAN: Maharashtra is also part of our country

श्री मूलखन्द डाला : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना रुपया एन० सी० डी० सी० के पास है, कितना रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया गया है और कितनी रीकवरी हो गई है। इन का जो बिल है उस में थारो वह किर जाये और पूरे अमेडमेट ले आए।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

एक शिन्दे साहब यह बतला दें कि एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की जो रेक डेपांस थी वह कहां हैं? वह क्या उन के पास हैं?

SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE:
I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. member. I am not in the habit of it. He is a very valued colleague of mine. But most of what he is saying is irrelevant. There are no arrears or overdues of amounts advanced to State Governments. The NCDC operates only through the State Governments. There is no independent financing. There are no overdues. Amounts are given on the basis of projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would also like the House to appreciate the difficulty of the Chair. One hour was allotted to the Bill. Shri Daga has taken till now over 20 minutes. There are other speakers also. I would request the Minister also to cover all these points in his reply.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : वह रेकमेंडेशंस क्या हैं?

What are the recommendations? What are the suggestions? According to those suggestions and recommendations, why have amendments not been brought in the Bill itself? What is the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of NCDC? After all, you have financed all States. How much money has been given to all the States during the whole period?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted was one hour. We have nearly exhausted it already.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Elura): You gave 45 minutes to two speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have four more speakers. Five minutes each?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
How is it possible?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Advisory Committee has allotted the time. It is not in my power.

श्री भरत तिह बीहान (धार) : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक राष्ट्रीय सरकारी विकास निगम का सबाल है नाम तो बड़ा सुदर है पर यह जो बिल लाए हैं यह केवल जम्मू और काश्मीर में उस का विस्तार है इस बारे में लाए हैं। तो इस में तो कोई दो भत नहीं हो सकता कि भारत में जब दूसरी जगह लागू है तो जम्मू और काश्मीर भी भारत का अंग ही है, वहां भी वह लागू होना चाहिए। पहले ही इन को यह बिल जो जम्मू काश्मीर में इस का विस्तार करने का है लाना चाहिए था। लेकिन यह बिलम्ब से लाए। यह अब कुछ इन में समझ आने लगी कि जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का ही अंग है और वहां वह तमाम कानून जो भारत में लागू होते हैं लागू होने चाहिए। यह बात अब इनमें सालों के बाद इन की समझ में आई।

लेकिन मंत्री महोदय इस कोआपरेटिव के बारे में इतना ही कह कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी समाप्त नहीं कर सकते। देशमें यह जो निगम कायम किया गया है वह किस उद्देश्य से किया गया यह स्पष्ट निगम के विधान में है और इन बीस सालों में यह कोआपरेटिव का काम जोकि सारे देश में फैला दुआ है, लेकिन उस में जो सफलता नहीं मिली उस का कारण यह है कि कोई भी प्रान्त ऐसा नहीं है कि जहां पर हजारों की तादाद में जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज चल रही हैं वह सुपर-सीड नहीं हुई हैं, उन में बोटाला नहीं है, लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये की बरबादी नहीं है। ऐसी कोई भी स्टेट आप को नहीं मिलेगी जहां पर इन कोआपरेटिव्ज के अंदर घेटाने न हुए हों। इस निगम का जो उद्देश्य था कि कोआपरेटिव के जरिए हम देश का उत्थान

करें, कोआपरेटिव की भावना को आगे बढ़ाएं, उस के जरिए बड़ी बड़ी उन्नत चोजों को हाथ मे लें, जब हम सारे देश की को-कोआपरेटिव मूवमेंट पर विचार करते हैं और इस निगम के कार्य के बारे में हम विचार करते हैं तो हमें एक बड़ा भारी दुख होता है। जैसा आप्ती पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा कि एकमपट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि इस को आटोनामस बाड़ी बनाना चाहिए, लेकिन वह भी आज तक नहीं हुआ। इसी तरह से इसको एक प्लोर रेप्रेनेटिव बाड़ी बनाना चाहिए वह भी नहीं हुआ। इस का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है? मैंने कई जगह देखा है कि देश में पूरे तौर से जिस प्रकार कोआपरेटिव पर नियंत्रण करना चाहिए, उसका विकास करना चाहिए उस में बिन्कुल यह असफल रहे हैं। कोआपरेटिव भोमाइटीज आज एक राजनीतिक अड्डा बनी हुई हैं। मैं सैकड़ों और हजारों भिसालें इस तरह की देसकता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव के नाम पर राजनीतिक अड्डे बना कर वहां पर फड़ की बरवादी पूरी तरह से की जाती है।

दरअसल इस कोआपरेटिव के अदर रीयल स्पिरिट मे अगर काम किया जाता तो आज देश मे अनाज की समस्या जिस बुरी तरह मे बनी है वह नहीं बनती। गवर्नमेंट आज जिस तरह से असफल हुई लोगों को अनाज देने में वह एक दर्द भरा दृश्य हमारे सामने है। अगर यह आपका सहकारी विकास निगम सक्षम होता तो आज जो स्थिति देश मे भुखमरी की है और अनाज जनता को नहीं पहुँच पा रहा है वह कभी भी नहीं होने पाती। मैं गारंटो करता हूँ दस साल जिस तरह से उन्होंने बिता दिये और इस को रीयल स्पिरिट मे नहीं लिया उस के कारण आज यह स्थिति हो रही है। आज आप देहातों मे जा कर देखिए जहां अकाल पड़ा हुआ है, वहां जो सम्ते गन्ले की दुकानें कुछ खोली भी हैं जिन मे महीने मे दो किलो या एक किलो देते हैं, वह भी

उन सरते गन्ले की दुकानों मे नहीं मिलता है। इन की जो भवीनरी थी वह ग्रान देने के बारे मे बुरी तरह फैन हुर है। अगर कोआपरेटिव सक्षम होती तो गांवों के मन्त्र पर जो कोआपरेटिव सोमाइटीज वहा स्थापित हैं उन के द्वारा हर गांव में अनाज और दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुओं को आसानी मे सम्ते दामों में उपलब्ध करवा सकते थे।

इसलिए इस निगम को आटोनामस बाड़ी बनाना चाहिए और इस को रेप्रेनेटिव बाड़ी बनाना चाहिए। जैसा पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा वह जिस को चाहते हैं नामिनेट कर देते हैं। एक उदाहरण है कि जो शासन में बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने इस तरह से एक सदाचात खोला हुआ है जिस मे हमारे देश के घन का बड़ी तरह से दुर्घट्योग होता जा रहा है। जो रिपोर्ट आप को मिली हुई है उस के अनुसार आप एक काम्प्रीहैम्सिव बिल ले आइए जिस से तमाम कमियां दूर हो और रीयल स्पिरिट मे सहकारिता की भावना मे हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा इस देश की उन्नति कर सकें और जो ये राजनीतिक अड्डे बने हुए हैं कोआपरेटिव के नाम पर उन पर रेक लगे। कोआपरेटिव के सबध मे हमारा अनुभव अब तक का बहुत बुरा रहा है। कई इंडस्ट्रीज इन्होंने हाथ मे ली हैं लेकिन राजनीतिक प्रभाव के कारण हम अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Though the purpose of this Bill is limited to extending the Act to Jammu and Kashmir, we can deal with the activities of the Corporation. The statement of objects and reasons says that the basic objective of this Corporation is to plan, promote cooperative principles. This is done through the State Governments. If there are setbacks or stalemates we should examine them only through the State Governments, their departments of cooperation. This is one of the organisations which had been very useful to the rural sector. They encourage ventures if the farmers or

[Shri K Suryanarayana]
agricultural labourers are coming forward to set up processing units or small mills or other ventures. The other friends have mentioned about the benefits and the activities of this Corporation. If they see the Statesman today there is an advertisement which says the cooperative lead wheat procurement. The main object for which the Corporation had been started in 1963 November was to promote Cooperation. In the present context of the take over of the whole sale wheat trade out of a total procurement of 42 lakhs of tonnes till July 10, 1973 the cooperatives have procured about 27 lakhs of tonnes of wheat amounting to 63 per cent of the total procurement. That is a credit for NCDC also.

Even though they have got good intentions to start agro based industries in the State level we are not getting things as we want and wish. The financial aspect is looked after through the State Governments. But the State Governments are taking a lot of time. In my own State they have sanctioned to an Agro Service Society Rs 3 lakhs to purchase machinery and establish a workshop to repair tractors, pumpsets etc. But it took them two years to release the money because of a lot of correspondence between State Government and NCDC. The department here wrote a letter to the cooperative department in the State 'you have no right to do so'. In the beginning they asked me to collect Rs 50,000/- from the farmers though there is no clause or condition like that. I said that they took two years. All these two years the Society had to pay interest. This is with reference to the Co-operative society in my constituency of which I am the President. The Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation agreed on the need for effective coordination at the State and district levels between Cooperatives and banks in generating agricultural credits. The Conference also decided that effective measures should be taken for relaxation of procedural constraints to

enable land development banks in the cooperative. The conference emphasised that cooperatives in various fields should be managed by professionally competent men at all levels. Even though the Prime Minister agreed to appoint experts in the Planning Commission, the State Governments are not agreeable to appoint experts who know the subjects in the industry or trade. My friend, Shri N K Sinha, was also minister in Bihar. When he was minister, he must have tried to remove all the setbacks. I want to request the Central Government and NCDC that when they give loans to the State Governments they should not only be interested in the instalments being paid regularly but in the actual implementation of the schemes for which the loan has been given so that the agriculturists get the actual benefits. The Modern Rice Mill was constructed and Commissioned by me on behalf of one cooperative society in 1966 at a cost of Rs 33 lakhs. 90 per cent of the cost was advanced by NCDC. It is working only to 5 or 10 per cent of its capacity and the gross losses have mounted up to Rs 3 lakhs. It is a criminal charge against the State Government. Out of the 127 mills constructed by village cooperative societies in my State financed cent per cent by NCDC only 10 or 15 are working.

Now we are going to extend this Bill to Jammu and Kashmir. Now NCDC will have to help the small farmers and small cottage industries there. In my State Mr Shinde laid the foundation stone of an agricultural workshop three years ago. Only just now it is being opened after three years. This was also financed by NCDC. There is one cooperative sugar factory in my constituency which is under construction. We planned and invested Rs 260 crores in three years. It has gone up to Rs 3 crores now. It has not been completed yet. I am afraid even the interest will wipe out the share contributed by the farmers capital. This is the sad state of affairs. The State Government is not implementing the resolution passed

sed by us. This is our blue book I have no grudge against IAS officers, but they do not know the A, B, C of machinery. Our State Government is not implementing this suggestion that only experienced officers having knowledge of machinery should be appointed. In my co-operative sugar factory which is under construction, the civil officer did not know the importance of the bolts. He asked for quotations and since they were not available in the village, he went to Vijayawada for two days. He came back with the quotations, but meanwhile there was a gale and Rs. 2000 or 3000 worth of asbestos sheets fell down and were broken. If an engineer were in charge, he would have immediately purchased the bolts. Mr. Shinde should immediately advise Mr. Sarin to remove the civil officers and appoint engineering hands in Co-operative industries.

If you look at page 103 of the Report of Department of Co-operation, 1972-73, in the entire country the volume of activity in the co-operative sector has gone, as the figures will show: 1968-69 Rs. 58 crores, 1969-70 Rs. 59 crores and 1970-71 Rs. 64 crores. But what is the position in Andhra Pradesh, where co-operative movement was in existence even before I was born? The relevant figures are: 1968-69 Rs. 23 crores, 1969-70 Rs. 16 crores and 1970-71 Rs. 13 crores. Every year it is getting reduced. This is a sorrowful state of affairs.

We had a Minister in charge of co-operative sugar mills who had no experience of cooperative movement. He toured for one week in Maharashtra and another week in Punjab and stayed there as State guest, ostensibly for the purpose of studying the working of the co-operative movement in those States. Yet, after his return he did not implement something new. What he has learnt there?

Now there are three sectors in the field, namely, the public sector, the

co-operative sector and the private sector. Suppose a farmer wants to get some fertilizer, he will have to go to all the three sectors because his entire requirement will not be supplied by any one of the three sectors. Government should try to rectify these things. Why could they not make a beginning with producers and consumers cooperative societies in the surplus districts?

Now there are 500 rice mills in my district. How can the co-operative sector effectively compete with these mills in the private sector? Since Shri Shinde is closely associated with co-operatives, he should make a beginning with procurement in the surplus districts in the co-operative sector as Punjab and Maharashtra have done. By this policy we are not abolishing the private sector. All the three sectors can function and compete effectively. Unless something is done on these lines, the co-operative movement cannot succeed.

श्री ई० बी० विजे वाटिल (कोपरेटिव) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। को-आपरेटिव के बारे में श्री नवल किशोर सिंह ने जो कहा है, वह सही है, लेकिन श्री डागा ने जो चिन्ह खीचा है, वह सही नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट के बारे में कहना आसान है, कोई आवासी कुछ भी कह सकता है, लेकिन को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट में काम करना और सोसायटी चलाना इनना आमान काम नहीं होता है।

को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज वास्तविक डेमोक्रेटिक स्ट्रक्चर होती है। उन में चाहे किसी के पास एक शेयर हो और चाहे पांच दस हजार रुपये के शेयर हों, हरेक मेम्बर का एक एक ही बोंब होता है। इसलिए वहां वास्तविक डेमोक्रेसी चलती है। हमारे देश और समाज के लिए को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

[श्री ई० बी० विजे पाटिल]

जहां तक एन० सी० डी० सी० का सम्बन्ध है, उस का काम ठीक तरह से बल रहा है। उस को सफेद हाथी कैसे कहा जा सकता है? एन० सी० डी० सी० द्वारा कर्जे देने पर ही हिन्दुस्तान में प्रासेसिंग और इंजिनियरिंग इडस्ट्रीज बड़ी तेजी से को-आपरेटिव में बढ़ रही है। इस के बिना को-आपरेटिव क्षेत्र में बड़ी इडस्ट्रीज नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं। इडस्ट्रियल फ़िनान्स कार्पोरेशन और एल० आई० सी० द्वारा को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर को जो कर्जे दिये गये हैं, उन को रीपे करने के बारे में को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर का रिकार्ड एक्सीलेट है। आई० एफ० सी० और एल० आई० सी० जायट सैक्टर को कर्जा नहीं देना चाहते क्योंकि उस की रिकवरी भी मुश्किल होती है, लेकिन वे को-आपरेटिव इडस्ट्रीज को कर्जा देना चाहते हैं। क्योंकि रिकवरी अच्छी है।

जनसंघ के सदस्य हमेशा को-आपरेटिव मूवमेट का विरोध करते हैं और कहते हैं कि उस में लाखों रुपये का गोलमाल होता है। यह बात सही नहीं है। प्राइवेट इडस्ट्रीज वाले लोग खुद के लिए और रिलेटिवज के बिना इन्ट्रेस्ट के रुपया देते हैं और दूसरी इडस्ट्रीज चलाते हैं, लेकिन को-आपरेटिवज में, जिनकी सैकड़ों और हजारों में मेवरशिप होती है, रेलेटिवज को कर्जा कैसे दिया जा सकता है? इस लिए यह कहना सही नहीं है कि उन में कर्जा देने और इनक्षन में मैनेजमेंट किया जाता है।

यह बात ठीक है कि नामिनेशन का तरीका गलत है और उस की बजह से को-आपरेटिवज का नाम बदनाम होता है। कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को-आपरेटिवज पर विश्वास नहीं करती हैं और उन को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती है। प्राप्रेसिव लोग तो को-आपरेटिवज का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन यीएक्षनरी लोगों की ओर से उनका विरोध

होता है। यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को-आपरेटिवज को स्ट्रॉग्नेशन करें और विश्वास के साथ लोगों का सहयोग ले।

श्री डागा ने कहा है कि को-आपरेटिवज का नम्बर घट गया है। जहां स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट्स को-आपरेटिवज के ऊपर भरोसा नहीं करती और गलत काम के लिये कार्यवाही नहीं होती वहां वे लिंकिंडेशन में चली गई और उसका नम्बर कम हो गया, लेकिन जहां वे अच्छी तरह से चलती हैं, वहां उन का नम्बर बढ़ा है। महाराष्ट्र में यूवे और अकाल के कठिन समय में को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज द्वारा दूसरे राज्यों से अनाज ला कर हर एक विल्लेज में राशन शाप्स के माध्यम से बड़े अच्छे ढंग से उन का वितरण किया गया है। सोसायटीज के पास अनाज की राशन शाप नहीं होती तो शान्ती से काम करना सभव नहीं होता, था।

श्री नवल किशोर सिह ने कहा है कि मार्केटिंग सोसायटीज को पैमा उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में बाइलाज में एमेड-मेट कर सकती है।

मूल खेद है कि जब पार्लियामेट में को-आपरेटिवज के बारे में चर्चा होती है, तो कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से बात की जाती है तो, वे कहती हैं कि हम ने सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रेफर किया है। बास्तव में वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को ठीक तरह से नहीं निभाती हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि कई कोआपरेटिव मिनिस्टर पूरी दिलचस्पी ले कर काम नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि को-आपरेटिव मूवमेट पर उन का विश्वास नहीं होता है।

एन० सी० डी० सी० को सेंट्रल गवर्नेंट में जो किनांशल एसिल्डेंस देती है, उस को बढ़ाना चाहिए और एन० सी० डी० सी० को स्ट्रेंग्थन करना चाहिये। इंडरस्ट्रीज के लिए शेयर कैपिटल और लोन बढ़ाना चाहिए और इस बारे में जो प्रोसीजर है, उस में भी सुधार करना चाहिए।

एनिमल हमवैडी और डेयरी आदि पश्चीकल्चरल इंडस्ट्रीज को-आपरेटिव में बढ़ रही है और इस प्रकार गरीब आदमियों और रुरल एरियाओं को लाभ होता है। अगर रुरल एरियाज की प्रकान्तोमी को स्ट्रेंग्थन करना है, तो को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट को स्ट्रेंग्थन करना चाहिए।

हो सकता है कि को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट में कई गलतियां और बमियां हों, लेकिन उन का सुधार करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट बेकार है। उम को ख़त्म कर दिया जाये। आज डेमोक्रेटी और सोशलिज्म के लिए को-आपरेटिव के अनावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। अगर हम को-आपरेटिव को नहीं रखना चाहते हैं, तो प्राप्रेमिक धर्मिक्षण के लिए मव कल्य नैशनलाइज करना पड़ेगा और सब कुछ नैशनलाइज करने से डेमोक्रेती नहीं रह सकती। आर इसे होना भी नहीं। इमलिए को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट को स्ट्रेंग्थन करना चाहिए। इस में मेरा मिर्ज इतना ही कहना है कि एन० सी० डी० सी० को ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्ट्रेंग्थन करना चाहिए और और ज्यादा फाइनेंशियल असिल्डेंस उस को देनी चाहिए। शिन्दे साहब को-आपरेटिव मूवमेंट से बहुत फेमिलियर है लेकिन अकेले आदमी क्या कर सकते हैं? सेट गवर्नेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नेंट की जो प्रतिसी है उसके मुतालिक उस में थोड़ा सुधार होना चाहिए।

जो कोई भेस्वर महाराष्ट्र की को-आपरेटिव को देखना चाहते हैं हम उन के लिए इंतजाम कर सकते हैं कि वह महाराष्ट्र में जाकर विलेज को-आपरेटिव और प्रोसेमिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को देखें। उन को देख कर उन्हें पता चलेगा कि को-आपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से ही गरीब आदमियों का भला हो सकता है। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात ममात बताता हूँ।

*SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM (Thanjavur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1973. Through this Bill, the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962 is being extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Jammu and Kashmir will also derive benefits from the activities of the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

Sir, I need not say that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a strategic State and all attention must be paid to the economic development of the State. The activities of the National Co-operative Development Corporation should have been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, as soon as the Corporation was constituted. Though there has been inordinate delay in bringing forward this important amending legislation before this House, I welcome this Bill as it will assist the State of Jammu and Kashmir in its economic activities.

The economy of the State of Jammu and Kashmir cannot sustain merely on the tourist traffic from abroad and from inside the country. The fruits and vegetables are abundantly grown in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and for lack of processing and marketing facilities the economy of the State is in shambles. The National Co-operative Development Corpora-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. D. Somasundram]

tion will definitely be able to play an important role in processing the fruits and vegetable grown there and in marketing them outside the State. The National Co-operative Development Corporation alone will be in a position to create storage facilities in a big way in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I have no doubt in my mind that with the assistance of the National Co-operative Development Corporation the State of Jammu and Kashmir will come to occupy a premier place in the economic map of our country.

Sir, the co-operative movement has a vital part to play in the economic development of the country as a whole. But I am sorry to say that such an important movement is seems to be in the vicious grip of certain vested interests. Every day we come across incidents of large-scale corruption and mal-practices in the co-operative societies spread all over the country. The people of the country are gradually but steadily losing faith in the co-operative movement. Unless some constructive and radical steps are taken immediately by the Government to root out corruption and malpractices from the co-operative movement, the economy of the country will receive an irretrievable setback.

I wil give here another example of how the people are losing faith in the co-operative movement. In 1950-51, when the First Five Year Plan began, there were 1.8 lakhs of different kinds of co-operative societies in the country. In 1960-61 the number went up to 3.3 lakhs. But in 1970, instead of growing, the number of co-operative societies declined to 3.2 lakhs. I am sure, Sir, that the reason for this decline is too obvious for any detailed narration in the House.

Here, the National Co-operative Development Corporation has much to do. Some years ago an Expert Committee was appointed to go into the functioning of the Corporation and to

suggest methods for strengthening the organisation. I regret to say that the Committee has submitted its Report. But the Government have not yet taken any steps to implement the recommendations of the Committee for strengthening the Corporation. I wonder whether the Committee has not made any worthwhile recommendations or whether the Government have not taken any real interest to implement them expeditiously. I want to point out that in such important matters it is the duty of the Government to act expeditiously. There should not be this kind of unconscionable delay. I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Shinde, to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee immediately so that the National Co-operative Development Corporation can play a vigorous and constructive role in strengthening the co-operative movement in the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you and to the hon. members, particularly the last three hon. members who made very constructive suggestions; the hon. members went into the subject matter of NCDC and its background and functioning.

This Bill is a very limited Bill. In fact, as I said earlier, this Bill extends the scope of the original Act to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Naturally, hon. members took advantage of this opportunity to make some suggestions, to bring to our notice some of the shortcomings of the co-operative movement and also to criticise it—sometimes harshly.

My hon. friend, Mr. Daga, is a valued colleague of ours, but I think that his understanding of NCDC was not very much informed. The criticism which he levelled on the floor of the House was not at all justified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems members make their observations and then they are not here to hear the reply.

In that case, the Minister would be quite justified to ignore those points and answer the points raised by members who are here.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am thankful to you. My only difficulty is that this is a very important organization of the Government of India. Some criticism has gone on record and, therefore, I would like to meet some of those points.

I will not take much time of the House. Probably in 10-12 minutes I will finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not restricting your time. I would like that members who made their points are here to hear what the Minister has got to say.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the outset, I would like to tell him that like many of our sectors, whether public sector or other sectors, the co-operative sector also, I am not prepared to say has no faults. I am not prepared to say that it has no weaknesses. I am not prepared to say that everything there is all right. But take the size of our country into consideration or the poverty of our people. I think in this country the cooperative is the only type of organization which is perhaps most pre-eminently suited for bringing the poorer sections of the society together and try by self-effort to improve their lot. What is the rationale of the co-operative movement? Basically, the Government of India look upon it as essentially a non-official movement by the people with the initiative of the people and without interference by the Government of India. In some States, sometimes the State Governments are inclined to interfere with the co-operative movement, but we do not approve of it. So, essentially, it is basically a voluntary movement of the people and in a country where millions of small farmers are there, millions of urban employees in the industrial concerns are there and millions of fixed

income group people are there, I think if they combine in a co-operative way for some common purpose or common cause, it is possible to ameliorate their lot and improve their conditions in specified areas.

Take the recent example of the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. I do not know how many members are aware of the fact as to what a tremendous amount of contribution has been made by the co-operatives in procurement. Shortcomings in the procurement are well-known and it can be a separate subject for discussion. But 63 per cent of the total procurement of wheat in the country was done through co-operatives or by co-operatives. Though the Food Corporation of India is the principal agency of the Government of India, actually in the field, it is the co-operatives which have done the job.

I am sorry, Mr. Sambhali is not there. Recently he made a very factual observation in one of our Consultative Committee meetings. Actually he toured some of the areas to see how the procurement operations of wheat are going on. He frankly said—he was not a sympathiser of the co-operatives—in the Consultative Committee meeting that the co-operatives have done such a useful work in wheat procurement which no other organization has done. This is the remark of one of our colleagues who was not so much for co-operatives.

The co-operative societies are doing some valuable work in specific fields.

Now Mr. Daga made a brief reference. He referred to the Dantwala Committee. He referred to the PAC and a number of other things. I know the Public Accounts Committee of this august House went into the problems of the NCDC. I think it was very useful that the PAC went into this and gave a valuable report and because of the shortcomings point-

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde] ed out by them we have appointed an Expert Committee to go into those problems. I think the PAC has rendered a very valuable service to the country by pointing out some of the weaknesses. But naturally they had some doubts. They said as to why this work was not done by the Government Department itself instead of having a separate organization but, at the same time, they did not want to come to any positive conclusions. They said that this issue should be examined by some expert committee. The Government of India appointed a Committee to go into this problem. Before I refer to the observations of this committee, I want to mention about the observations of the Dantwala Committee. They said:

"We are glad to observe that recently even within the limited resources available with it, the Corporation has embarked on several new schemes from out of its own funds outside the State Plan schemes. These measures have given an impetus to the State Govts. to hasten the pace of development of co-operative marketing/processing. Thus, whereas during about a decade, State Govts. were able to assist the setting up of only 320 rice mills, within a year of the Corporation's decision to finance the entire scheme, as many as about 470 rice mills have been assisted."

I would not like to take more time. In conclusion they say:

"These instances prove that the Corporation, given suitable assistance, can play a useful role in promoting the development of co-operative marketing/processing."

Then, the All India Credit Review Committee which probed into the working of the organisation, came to the conclusion as follows:

"Considerable amount of creditable work of a promotional nature has been done by the NCDC in the last few years."

In conclusion, I would like to mention about the observations of the Expert Committee. It said:

"To sum up: The striking progress recorded by various cooperative programmes, the planning and promotion of which is the responsibility of the NCDC under its Chapter, does credit to the NCDC.... Our assessment of the performance of the NCDC is that it has made a significant contribution towards developing the potentialities of the programmes entrusted to it."

I would not like to take more time. But these extracts which I have quoted would show that the Expert Committee which went into the entire working and functioning of the NCDC have come to the only conclusion that this is a useful organisation. Mr. Daga did not know the system, of the way in which the NCDC functions, etc. It does not function independently. It acts through the State Governments. Whatever amounts are advanced for cooperative organisations, even for specific projects, are advanced through the State Governments. There is double check, both by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Mr. Daga said that very large amounts have been spent, which have not been recovered. I would like to quote some figures. Upto the last year I find that about Rs 107 crores have been advanced by NCDC through State Governments to help various cooperative marketing, processing, storage organisations in the cooperative sector. Now, out of this, you will be glad to know the overdues are nil. Whatever amounts were due have been credited without a single default. That is the position. The amount outstanding is Rs 72.13 crores but that would be repayable by the State Governments in instalments when they fall due. Mr. Daga asked: What is your recurring expenditure? Recurring expenditure is only Rs. 16 lakhs. It does not come even to one per cent. Administrative expenditure is less than 1 per cent. There is no

wastage as far as this is concerned. NCDC advances about Rs. 10 or 12 crores every year depending upon the resources made available by the Government of India.

18 hrs.

Shri Daga and some other Member who spoke last had made an interesting observation that the number of co-operative societies had gone down. Of course, it is a fact that the number has gone down. But I think one has to understand the rationale of it. This has been as a result of the Government of India's policy; we found that there were very small societies which could not even maintain a secretary and we felt that they would not be viable units and, therefore, they were not desirable. Therefore, we have been trying to tell the State Governments that they should amalgamate these societies which were uneconomic or they should be dissolved. This has been our advice. So, as a result of the persistent efforts of the Government of India and in co-operation with the Co-operation Departments in the States, we have been trying to reduce the number of small societies and trying to make them viable and bigger units. I am glad to mention that the total number of societies in the country today is 3,20,000; out of them, credit societies number about 1,65,000, land development banks 865, marketing societies 3222 and consumer stores 13156. The membership runs into millions.

I do not think that there is any organisation in the country which has such a vast membership. I know that there are certain societies in certain areas where vested interests have captured the co-operative movement and where vested interests are not allowing the broader membership. In fact, I have been taking this up with the State Governments that the co-operative movement must be made broad-based, and it must be made a democratic movement and vested interests should be eliminated from it. That

has been our approach, but it will take time.

We are even thinking of whether there can be a broad uniform law for the country as a whole. Of course, the conditions differ from place to place in our country, but at least, if there is a broad framework of law for the guidance of the State Governments and the State Governments give the necessary co-operation, and I have no doubt that they will give us the necessary co-operation, then perhaps we shall succeed in bringing about a broad uniformity in the country and help in bringing about a movement with a broadened base, a really democratic movement which will help the cause of the poor.

There is one other important point that I should mention in regard to the very major hurdle that is there in the co-operative movement. Perhaps, it is not confined to the co-operative movement alone, but perhaps it is there in many other sectors of economy. The hurdle is that we lack technical managerial personnel. My Ministry in the Department of Co-operation at the Centre and the NCDC have been recently examining this point. The real problem with the co-operative movement, whether it be the credit society or the co-operative bank or the ex bank or the marketing or processing society, technically competent managerial personnel are just not available. So, we shall have to think of how technically competent personnel should be made available. In fact, Shri Suryanarayana also had raised this point and said that technically competent personnel were not given to the co-operative movement. I think this is an issue which requires examination in depth, and we shall have to find a solution to this problem.

But I am very clear about one thing, namely that this country has no future if we fail in bringing about viable, good and competent but really democratic co-operative organisations serving the cause of the poor, because we cannot serve the cause of the poor

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

through bureaucracy; the only forums are those with non-official leadership, where the people are organised in their own organisations, where they have a voice and they have the right to criticise and change the leadership or remove the leadership which is not acceptable to them. That is how I look at the co-operative movement.

Of course, there are many defects. Perhaps, I know more, because for the last 25 years I have spent my life in this movement; I have spent the better part of my life in the co-operative movement even at the village level, and so, I know many of their weaknesses. We can discuss them. But I am quite convinced and I agree entirely with the conclusion which was drawn by one of the reputed committees which were appointed in the past, that "co-operation has failed, but co-operation must succeed". I think that in this country, there is no other way except to ensure the success of the co-operative movement.

As far as the NCDC is concerned it is a very modest organisation. Naturally, it cannot play the role of taking all responsibility, but whatever resources are being made available to it by the Government of India are being utilised by it to the best advantage of the country. As I said, they have played an important role in procurement of wheat this year; 63 per cent of wheat has been procured through co-operatives. I think that co-operatives will have to play a very important role in distribution also because we have not to attend to the problems of production only but we have also to attend to the problem of distribution and supply of food-grains and various other essential commodities to the consumers and especially the poorer sections of society. Therefore, a sympathetic approach to the co-operative movement is required.

As far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, lakhs of tonnes of apples are grown there, but middlemen take

MGIPND—L—1105 LS—20-9-73—1010

away the cream and the growers do not get the necessary income and proper price.

If co-operative processing and marketing activities are developed with the help of NCDC, I am sure it will help the cause of the small growers in Jammu and Kashmir and will go a long way in helping the States economy. We can then see that the exploitation of the small producers by middlemen is ended.

So I require the sympathy of the House. I know all of you are very enlightened members and seasoned politicians. I am not afraid of criticism. By all means, criticise and point out defects. But I want your sympathy for the cooperative movement.

With these words, I hope the House will unanimously pass this measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title Stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 27, 1973|Sravana 5, 1895 (Saka).