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Sravana 25, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 16, 1973 | Sravana 25,
1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Minister's discussions with Private Sector
Industrialists regarding full utilisation of
existing capacity

+

*325 DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently convened
a meeting of the industrialists in the
private sector to discuss the problems and
bottlenecks in the way of full utilisation
of the existing capacity in the private
sector;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the
industrialists to overcome the difficulties
they face in fully utilising the existing
capacity; and

(c) Government's decisions thereon?

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

(b) The main suggestions made by the
industrialists to overcome the difficulties
they face in fully utilising the existing
capacity are:—

(i) Applications for replacement licen-
ces, expansion licences, import

licences, approval of collabora-
tion agreements etc. should be
cleared quickly; if possible, only
one Ministry may deal with
them, DGTI may have regional
offices.

(ii) Price fixation of the end products
should be done by one agency
instead of the existing many
agencies taking into account the
need for reasonable return on
capital invested, and increasing
incidence of taxation, labour
wages, cost of components, raw
materials, equipment etc.

(iii) In the interests of continued via-
bility of a plant installed, Gov-
ernment should allow a reason-
able automatic annual increase
in capacity after it has reached
its licensed capacity.

(iv) Adequate supply of quality raw
materials like electrical, steel,
copper, zinc etc. at reasonable
prices should be ensured.

(v) Government may take steps to
ensure supply of more power
than at present. In particular,
State Governments should be
instructed to earmark a certain
percentage of power supply to
core industries both in public
and private sectors.

(c) Government are already aware of
the difficulties pointed out by the indus-
trialists and are taking appropriate action
with regard to the suggestions made by
the industrialists in the interest of utilis-
ing the full capacity. In particular, it
has been decided to cut procedural delays
in the matter of clearance of licences of
various categories to the minimum. Gov-
ernment are also studying the pricing
policy of HSL, MMTC etc. through which
canalisation of raw materials has been

organised. Regarding the supply of power, guidelines have been issued to the State Governments, to ensure supply of power to priority sectors in times of power shortage.

DR. RANEN SEN: It is a long statement; it should have been laid on the table of the House. As far as I could understand and retain it in my memory, I want to put a few questions. The under-utilisation of the capacity of the existing plants has been noticed for a long time. Even during the Second Plan this phenomenon was noticed. Have the Government gone deeper into the reasons which have led to the under-utilisation of the existing capacity, and if so, what are the measures taken by the Government to go into the reasons of under-utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Under the industrial licensing system that we have exceeding the capacity is liable for punishment but nobody looks into the plant which does not come up to the licensed capacity. If a person is licensed for making one lakh units and he goes in only for the manufacture of 30,000 units, he actually pre-empted somebody else from coming into the field because it is presumed that there is enough licensed capacity and our people have found that by keeping production low in a sellers' market it is possible to reap higher profits. So we are now trying to find out why exactly the capacity could not be utilised, because it is national capacity; and if unutilised it will soon lead to obsolescence and will commit us to a high cost economy.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is it a fact that in certain industries run by certain big monopoly houses there have been persistent attempts to under-utilise the capacity and they are going on merrily without any intervention from any quarter? Have the Government any information in regard to such big houses as a result of the investigation undertaken by the Minister?

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as industries coming under the Ministry of Heavy

Engineering are concerned, we are keeping a close watch on every unit that comes under us; we are watching their performance. In the first quarter of this year production has been higher than the last quarter. We want to see that production is stepped up and full utilisation is ensured.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The statement made by the hon. Minister pertains not only to idle capacity but also to expansions and I feel that idle capacity exists in the public sector as well as the private sector. May I know from the hon. Minister: what are the main reasons of under-utilisation of capacity in both sectors? Is it a fact that that one of the reasons is irregular supply of coal in recent months? If so, what action does the hon. Minister plan to meet the supply of coal to industries so that utilisation may improve? Secondly, I should like to know this. There are chemical industries, engineering industries, etc. They are working with idle capacity in both the private and the public sectors on account of the shortage of raw materials. What steps have been taken to supply raw materials so that the capacity can be utilised fully?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We are fully aware that the latest reason for non-utilisation is shortage of coal. We will certainly see that with the improvement of the railway transportation the needs of the industry are fully met. We are as much concerned as the industrialists themselves that the genuine bottlenecks that come in the way of production should be removed and it is our responsibility to see that they are removed. Some time ago the complaint was about shortage of power which affected some parts of the country because of which full utilisation was not possible. But, even before when the conditions were normal, I cannot say that there was fully utilisation or there was an attempt to utilize it fully.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My point is that there is under-utilisation of capacity in both the sectors. What are the reasons?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I entirely agree that there cannot be any excuse for under-utilisation either in the public sector or in the private sector. While under-utilisation in the private sector is more profitable, under-utilisation in the public sector is more damaging because what we do not produce in the public sector is a total loss to the country. We have taken adequate steps to see that the public sector productivity goes up. We have been assiduously attending to the causes which result in under-utilisation like shortage of raw material, power, coal or lack of orders. I hope that production in the public sector would go up.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय : इस क्षेत्र में जो कमियाँ हैं, जिनसे पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में प्रोडक्शन की जो कमी हो रही है, क्या उस के बारे में मंत्रों महोदय ने कोई हार्ड-नेवल कमेंटी बनाई है, जिससे कि उस बाटल-नेक को दूर किया जा सके ?

क्या यह बात सही है कि बहन इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ऐसे हैं जो रा-मैटीरियल का ठेक कर रहे हैं, हार्ड प्राइस लेते हैं और फिर भी अपना बल्लेम सरकार के सामने रखते हैं कि रा-मैटीरियल की कमी है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is information which you are passing on to him.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think this is the first time we are giving importance to the full utilisation of installed capacity in the country. In the past importance was given only to the need for increasing the capacity and not for utilising it. A part of the inflation is also due to the fact that unutilized capacity of our machines is not being considered part of the resources which ought to be fully utilized. I know that in some cases by selling the raw materials you can make more profits than by converting it into finished products,

because the distribution system is sometimes faulty. We shall try to ensure that this kind of profit is reduced and the raw materials are actually used.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I am glad that the Government have awakened themselves to this problem of non-utilisation of licensed capacity by industries, particularly heavy industries which are owned mostly by big capitalists or monopolists. I am also glad that the Minister has said this thing has come under their attention. But is he aware that this sort of practice, restricting production for higher profits, selling goods at higher profits, comes under the purview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act? Why is the Government not taking steps to bring these defaulting monopolists to book? He has hurled a very serious charge. I am glad that he has awoken to the situation. What steps have been taken to bring these defaulting industrialists to book under the M.R.T.P. Act?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have already made it clear that possibly in the past there have been excuses of lack of raw materials because some of the industries which have been started here have depended heavily on imported raw materials. They are making enough effort also to export the raw materials to earn foreign exchange. But it is not possible to earn foreign exchange that is required by exporting cashew nuts or pepper or some other items. Unfortunately, there have been enough of excuses in the past. But we have also to see if there are genuine difficulties or it is the monopoly that creates the problems. Once we look into genuine difficulties and they are solved, the things can improve. Any monopoly practice in restricting production is a thing which ought to be controlled.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I specifically asked if he is aware that this sort of practice comes under the mischief of the M.R.T.P. Act, and if so, what steps the Government is taking to bring these houses who are deliberately restricting production in order to reap huge profits to book under that Act?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Unless I am aware of particular instances where these things have been done deliberately, it will not be possible to refer them to the M.R.T.P. Commission. If a particular instance is brought to the notice of the Government, the Government has got enough powers to look into to see that such practices are curbed.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Is the hon. Minister aware that in private sector the capacities are fully utilised and, in some cases, even over-utilised where they get huge profits and where they do not get enough profit or where they get a very little profit, the capacities are under-utilised. For instance, the Hindustan Motors manufacture cars to the capacity but they do not manufacture trucks to the capacity. If this so, may I know what action the Government propose to take to see that unutilised capacity in such cases is utilised?

SHRI T. A. PAI: About the specific instance that the hon. Member has brought to my notice, I find that there is not enough market for the product that the Hindustan Motors makes. It concerns us also because it comes under our total capacity of commercial vehicles in the country. I have called the Hindustan Motors people and the difficulties that they have pointed out have been removed. The vehicle production is going up. We have told them that it is up to them to improve their quality so that these vehicles are required by the people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister in reply to Dr. Ranen Sen's question just now said that those who have produced above the licensed, installed, registered, capacity will be punished. Will he kindly tell us what precise action the Government has taken on the Dutt Committee Report? The Dutt Committee has enquired into industrial licensing policy and has found that the firms have even produced 900 per cent over and above their registered, licensed capacity.

MR. SPEAKER: He knows much more.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am afraid, this is beyond the scope of this Question.

MR. SPEAKER: This supplementary has arisen out of the unnecessary part that you mentioned; because you mentioned about over-utilisation, he is on that issue now. It would have been much better if at that stage 'under-utilisation' had been mentioned.

SHRI T. A. PAI: This under-utilisation comes as a result of over-utilisation. While we have given importance to the over-utilisation aspect of it, under-utilisation has escaped our attention. But how far over-utilisation also has to be taken seriously is a matter which Government will have to take into consideration. Very often putting restrictions has resulted in importing the same thing within the country. Under-utilisation is an offence and the people who have offended it are liable to be punished. Government is taking this fact into consideration, but very often Government also feels that sometimes when the capacity is exceeded, the capacity could also be regularised subject to all the laws that are imposed.

Some hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there is already over-utilisation of your right to ask supplementaries.

Next Question

Names of Countries from which Steel is to be Imported

+

*327. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited is planning to import about one million tonnes of steel from various countries;

(b) the names of countries from which steel is proposed to be imported during 1973-74; and

(c) whether any negotiations have been started and final deals settled?

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

(b) Source of import depends on availability of the required material at competitive prices and allocations of foreign exchange.

(c) Yes, Sir. Some offers from Japan have been negotiated and contracts have been signed.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: In reply to part (c) of the Question, the hon. Minister has stated that some kind of negotiation is going on with Japan. May I know what sort of negotiation it is, the expected foreign exchange that would be involved in this negotiation and what are the terms of this negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The hon. Member will agree with me that one of our shortcomings is to announce to the world how much we are going to import so that the rest of the world may combine against us in quoting the best price and putting us in a disadvantage. Some of this information can be treated as confidential because steel is in short supply all over the world and the market prices have been going up. The total imports would cost us this year about Rs 200 crores. But, fortunately, more than half of the quantity has been contracted in 1972-73 and is due for delivery this year. The balance only will have to be imported. I hope, the House will be satisfied with this information for the present.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What about this year's shortages? Will we get them next year?

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you to ask a supplementary.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not seem to be able to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER: You are catching my eye even while you are sitting. You will catch my eye while you stand. Please speak only while you are standing.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: On the one hand the country is in urgent need of importing steel from abroad every year, and on the other hand we are exporting our iron ore i.e., the raw materials, to foreign countries to feed their steel industry. In the process we are losing valuable foreign exchange. In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister what specific steps Government is contemplating to take so that indigenous know-how can be utilised fully in the country and there can be more steel production here, and the unnecessary drain of foreign exchange is stopped.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know what the indigenous technical know-how the Member is referring to.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Platemill at Bokaro.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The first is to increase the production and the existing capacity in our steel plants to the maximum extent possible. The second is to expand the capacity in Bokaro and Bhilai which may be more easily achieved than the creation of new plants. The third is attempts to have the three new plants in the South started early so that our production goes up. The fourth is, of course, there are 182 small arc furnaces which produce nearly 20 per cent of the steel in the country and their licensed capacity is 2 million tonnes. It is upto them to make an effort to see that the full capacity is reached.

We are trying to see that the dependence on other countries for import of steel is reduced because every year what we are importing can perhaps create new capacity in this country. Therefore, we are very anxious to see that these imports are reduced.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Are you expanding Rourkela steel plant?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He does not know yet. He will find out.

DR. RANEN SEN: The under-production of steel in our country has led to imports of steel from outside. The Minister said that if we inform the world of our need and the quantity that we want to import, then there will be a combination of all the powers in the world and they will raise the price of steel. May I know whether it is a fact that besides Japan there are other countries with which we have entered into agreements for the import of steel for 1972-73 and 1973-74, and if so, how do they compare between themselves in regard to price and other things?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is true that the main producers or exporting countries are Japan, U.K. West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium Austria, Sweden, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and German Democratic Republic. From the East European countries it has been difficult to get steel because they prefer to sell their steel to the West European countries at a higher price. So, sometimes it is not possible for us to get whatever we want and where we thought we could get on advantageous terms.

DR. RANEN SEN: There has been an agreement with USSR as well as Japan. How do they compare? That is the point I wanted to know.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not have the information. I will furnish it later on.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister has said that to meet the situation of the scarcity of steel in the country he is taking some action to accelerate the process of implementing the new steel plants including the three new plants in the Southern States including Mysore State. In view of this statement I want to know whether his Ministry has taken any definite steps to accelerate the process of implementation of the steel plants in the Southern States including Mysore, and if so, what are the steps taken?

MR. SPEAKER: This question came up a number of times. Still you want assurances and re-assurances?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Because the country is facing a shortage of steel, I am asking this specific question.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about import of steel, not by setting up new factories.

SHRI LAKKAPPA: He has replied that the proposed new steel plants in the south will be taken up. On the basis of that information given to the hon House, this question is relevant.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Some progress has been made regarding acquisition of land, posting of general manager, etc. As I have already said starting of new steel plants will come third in the priority. First we have to see that there is maximising of production in respect of the existing steel plants and expansion of possible units. Naturally I am unable to say how fast this work will be; it all depends upon the resources available.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इस्पात उत्पादन के लक्ष्य और उपलब्धि दूसरी, तीसरी योजना में पूरी नहीं हुई, तो कम से कम देश की आवश्यकता पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कालावधि में पूरी होगी ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: With greater will and determination to achieve what we want to achieve, I think, there will be no problem to achieve it, because, as hon. Members know, with the largest deposits of iron ore and coal, the country is not producing enough of steel.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : लक्ष्य उपलब्धि में आज तक जो खामी रही है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

My question arises out of this very fact. You did not answer it properly. Do you mean to say, there is no determination in the country to achieve this objective? I would like to know a categorical answer from you.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Many of the deficiencies in the working etc. have been pointed out. If we set them right and if we stick to the production programme, I think we will be able to increase more production because this year itself we have been able to make some progress which is fairly high in the steel plants in spite of the power failure, coal shortages, etc.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: What are the reasons due to which Bokaro could not produce what it should produce in the month of July as stipulated earlier? The rolling mill which was to be commissioned during this month is not yet completed; it is not yet commissioned. What are the reasons for this?

MR. SPEAKER: This question does not arise. There is another question about Bokaro. At that time you can ask this question.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: It is relevant, he can answer.

MR. SPEAKER: What for am I here if you are to judge the relevancy? I need not sit here then. Please sit down. Next question. Shri Afzalpurkar.

Development of H.F. 24 and Gnat by H.A.L.

*328. **SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR:**

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has decided to further develop the Indian-built H.F. 24 fighter bomber and Gnat; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Proposals for the

further development of H.F. 24 with modifications to its engine, are under consideration. Some development work for improvements to the Gnat aircraft has also been taken in hand.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: He said that proposals for further development of HF24 with modification to engine, are under consideration. What are those proposals? Since how long are they pending for consideration? How much time would you need to consider it and for taking further action?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This matter is not in proposal stage; proposal has been accepted and they are under the stage of execution at the moment.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Regarding Gnat he has said that some development work for improvements to the Gnat Aircraft has also been taken in hand. I want to know whether it is completed or it will take further period. If it is so what is the period within which work will be completed?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Work is already taken on hand. As I have stated already it is very difficult to state this period specifically, that is, the time within which it will be completed. I assure the hon. Member that we attach the kind of importance that should be attached to such projects.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Have you chalked out any scheme to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of aircraft needs of the army? I am asking whether any scheme has been chalked out to reach the stage of self-sufficiency in the matter of such aircraft which are needed for our war purpose? If so, what are the salient features of the scheme?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Our aim is what the hon. Member has just now stated. We are steadily progressing towards that aim. It is very difficult to say when and how exactly we will be able to reach the stage of self-sufficiency.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the engine of Gnat, namely, 707 and the engine of H.F. 24 of 707 is produced in France. If so, what are the constraints of the licence and by what time they will be able to retrieve of the constraints?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As far as the Gnat is concerned the licence has already expired. We are doing what we intend to do. As far as Orpheus 707 is concerned, there was some difficulty experienced. And we have almost removed that difficulty as far as that engine is concerned. The licence part of the agreement has not created any difficulty as far as production of this engine is concerned.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, my question.....

MR. SPEAKER: When you get up, you should have the courtesy of asking my permission to put your question. I was about to go to the next question.

Question No. 329—Absent.

News Item "Thousands of Mica Workers Laid Off M.M.T.C. Mess—U.P."

*330, **SHRI D. K. PANDA:**

SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Patriot" dated 4th July, 1973 under the heading "Thousands of mica workers laid off! M.M.T.C. mess-up"; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter?

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

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

Statement

Part (b) Export of processed mica was canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation with effect from the 24th January, 1972. According to provisional figures of export available at present, processed mica valued at Rs. 1604.23 lakhs was exported in 1972-73 as against processed mica valued at Rs. 1523.37 lakhs exported in 1971-72. There was some set back in production in the calendar year 1972 and in exports in the first few months of 1973-74 but the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has since finalised sufficient contracts with foreign buyers. This would arrest decline in production and exports and in employment position in the mica industry.

Sir, with regard to the supplementary questions, I would request you to consider my request that this question is directly concerned with the Ministry of Commerce. The hon. Deputy Minister of Commerce is here. With your kind permission this question may be directed to him as this relates to the M.M.T.C. dealt with by the Commerce Ministry. Any supplementary to this question may be permitted to be answered by the Deputy Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a mutual arrangement. I have no objection to this.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: If the hon. Minister has made a request through you let me get the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You kindly concern yourself with the Labour Minister or with the other Minister if you want to choose.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: I do not have any objection. I welcome his suggestion. I fully appreciate his inability to answer. The answer which has been laid on the Table of the House is not at all sufficient. And Government seems to have not taken any serious note of the situation arising out of the crisis in the Mica Industry, specially, in Bihar, Keonjhar, Orissa where 10,000 workers were laid off. On 9th there was also a big strike. They

demanded employment—not retrenchment—as also nationalisation of private mica industries. The statement also says that there is a setback in production and also in exports. My question relates to the export only. I want to know firstly what are the causes for the set back in production in mica industry? And what steps do the government take in this regard and within what period are they going to take back the workers who were thrown out of employment? As far as export is concerned, whether there is any Committee which has gone into the matter to find out what exactly are the difficulties experienced in handling of the export trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Sir, the attached statement states that the export of processed mica was canalised through the M.M.T.C. with effect from the 24th January, 1972. Earlier to that, there was dislocation but now the position has stabilised itself. And the M.M.T.C. is fully geared up in the operation of the export and whatever discrepancy in export there was has been solved already and in fact, the export this year will be more than 17 crores which will be Rs 2 crores above that of 1971-72.

About nationalisation, right now Government do not have any such proposal.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: As regards nationalisation I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the news item in *Patriot* of 4th July, 1973 which says:

When the demand from the workers is that all the private mica industry should be nationalised now Government is proposing to have a Mica Trading Corporation to be registered." Then:

"It is found that established private exporters will be treated as business associates of the MMTC and they will be free to negotiate deals with foreign customers."

This leads to a reasonable apprehension that again the private exporters are going to be associated with this public undertaking. Are Government going to see that these private exporters are not associated with this public undertaking?

Again, nothing has been said with regard to the workers. What are Government going to do to reinstate them and give employment to the 10,000 workers who have been thrown out of employment?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I fully appreciate the views expressed by the hon. member. It is specifically with this intention in mind and from the long-range point of view that as a first step we canalised the export of mica through MMTC. It is true that right now we are registering the existing exporters through MMTC. But I may inform the hon. member that 30 per cent of the total export of mica is particularly reserved for MMTC operation where all the small traders will be given first preference.

When the industry picks up, the unemployment situation will also be solved.

श्री एस० एस० पुरतो : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन देशों से और कितने मूल्य की अवसरक खरीदने की मांग अभी तक हमारे देश में आई है, और क्या जी. डी. एम. ने 3 करोड़ रुपये की अवसरक लेने का प्रस्ताव रखा था लेकिन अवसरक की क्वालिटी ठीक न होने के कारण उस प्रस्ताव को रद्द कर दिया ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I would like categorically to state that quality-wise, Indian mica is far superior to any mica elsewhere in the world. Our main customers are the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc countries. At one time, the US was importing from us, but they have a huge stockpile which, of late, they were trying to offload. In fact, the crisis in the mica industry in the early part of 1973 was due to the offloading of mica

from the US stockpile. We have taken measures at high official level to get in touch with the US Government and see that this offloading is reduced to the bare minimum.

Our exports to the socialist bloc countries are not only high; in fact, they will be higher this year compared to earlier years.

Lock-out in Indian Explosives Limited, Kanpur

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

(a) whether the production of fertilizer has fallen because of lock-out in the Indian Explosives Limited, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to settle the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Production in the Indian Explosives Limited Kanpur was adversely affected due to the industrial dispute in this unit. The parties came to settlement on July 16, and normal work was resumed from July 17, 1973.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact that the Union unanimously decided to call off the agitation in case the ICI management or the management of IEL agreed to refer the matter to arbitration or to Shri Raghunatha Reddy, Minister of Labour, and Shri D. K. Borooah, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals? If so, is it also a fact that this suggestion was rejected by the ICI management? If so, what action has been taken against the management who continued this lock-out for more than 90 days which affected production?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): Having regard to the

importance fertilizer production for the country at present, when this dispute arose in the IEL, Kanpur, which has a unit producing fertilizer by modern processes, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals was deeply concerned with this dispute. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Labour. We invited representatives of the labour Union and also of the management. We tried our best to convince the management of the necessity of coming to some kind of understanding with the Union. It is true that as far as the Union leaders were concerned, they were readily agreeable to any of the proposals either in the nature of arbitration or reference to the Minister of Labour and Shri D. K. Borooah, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, for their combined efforts. But unfortunately, the management could not see the reason behind it and the necessity of settling this dispute by arbitration immediately.

SHR S. M. BANERJEE: Is it a fact this was a deliberate attempt by the ICI group to sabotage the production of fertiliser or urea which is produced in this unit at a time when India needs to increase her food production, and there has been drought everywhere in the country? If so, what action has been taken against this particular concern? Even today, 16 employees are rotting in the street. They have not been taken back even after the arbitration to be done by Shri B. B. Lal, Adviser to the Governor, whom they have accepted but they could not accept the good offices of two Ministers. This is the state of affairs that is going on in the ICI. What action has been taken against this most anti-national and anti-working class move of this concern at a time when India is passing through the worst crisis we have ever met with on the food production front? Also, will this concern be taken over?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: It is difficult for me to go into the motivation behind this attitude of the management, what prompted them to take up this kind of unreasonable attitude. Still the fact remains that agreement has been entered into between the parties concerned.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After how many days?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: One of the terms of the agreement is that both parties agree to refer the following items for review to Shri B. B. Lal, Adviser to the Governor of UP, or his nominee, and that his findings will be binding on the parties concerned. One of these items is the case of the 16 employees.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How much time was taken in this...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have been trying to raise this question relentlessly. Everytime it was rejected....

MR. SPEAKER: That does not entitle him to go on like this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a clarification only. Shri Nahata was also there. A team of MPs went there. They requested the management to come to a settlement, but they had the cheek to refuse the good offices of both the Ministers. How many months were lost in this....

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I cannot give the exact number of days lost, but I can say that for quite a number of days production has been lost and it has caused a lot of concern. That was the reason why the Ministries of Petroleum and Chemicals and Labour took the initiative in bringing the parties together to arrive at a settlement.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Is it a fact that the management of IEL virtually declared a lockout for more than 4 months on a very petty pretext of an imaginary dispute of manning the shifts? Is it also true that this management is part of an international cartel which also manufactures fertilisers outside India and that this was a deliberate move to create a shortage of fertilisers in India so that

fertilisers from their other producing units abroad could be imported here?

Is it also a fact that the entire local administration were at the beck and call of the management of IEL which was indulging in these anti-national activities? Is it also a fact that the IEL, encouraged by the fact that its distribution agencies are held by powerful persons in the political circles of the country, was further encouraged to launch such anti-national activities? In view of all these, will Government decide to take over this unit which is engaged in the production of a very widely felt necessity, namely, fertilisers?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I will confine myself to what pertains to the Labour Ministry. It is, of course, true that IEL is a part of the complex of a multi-national or trans-national corporation. The shareholding pattern of this company is ICI, U. K. owns 51 per cent, IFC, Washington 10 per cent and Central Government and governmental institutions only about 12.75 per cent. I am speaking from memory subject to correction; these are not the figures supplied by the Department of Company Affairs. (Interruptions). So, this is a subsidiary company of a multi-national or trans-national company, namely, ICI, U. K. Whether this trans-national corporation has got fertiliser plants in other countries is a question which I cannot immediately answer unless I verify it. As regards the attitude of the management of the company, even though the trade unions were willing to cooperate with the Government for solving the problems of industrial relations, I must say with regret that the management did not cooperate with the Government to solve this problem.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: May I know whether it has been brought to his notice that there are specific complaints about collusion between two senior officials of the UP Government and the management and if so, whether he

has informed the State Government or the appropriate authorities here now that UP is under President's rule?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The management and the trade unions, with the help of the State industrial relations machinery and also the good offices of the Regional Labour Commissioner at a later stage had arrived at an agreement. The agreement has been signed and the parties are bound by the terms of the agreement. As far as we are concerned, we also had occasion to discuss it with the officers of the UP Government. I do not think the observations made by the hon. member are warranted with regard to the officials.

Powers trying to bridge Gulf created by withdrawal of British from Indian Ocean

***333. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) the powers which have been trying to bridge the gulf created by withdrawal of the British from the Indian Ocean; and

(b) the efforts made to persuade them to desist from this line of action?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). Britain continues to maintain a military presence in a number of places in the Indian Ocean. Government are of the view that a withdrawal, even when it takes place, will not create any vacuum which need be filled by the introduction of outside powers. To this end, Government have supported resolutions at the UN General Assembly and non-aligned nations conferences calling for the elimination of Great Power presence from the Indian Ocean. Government have also deplored the establishment in the Indian Ocean of military bases conceived in the context of the Great Power rivalry.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Is the Government aware that Iran which had

the ambition to become a great power in the Indian Ocean is building up a heavy military structure and this fact is corroborated by an article published in the *Illustrated Weekly of India*? What is the thinking of Government in that direction?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a fact that Iran is acquiring military hardware including navalcraft. There were questions in this House and I had occasion to express our views in relation to that only a few days ago.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: May I know whether Government is thinking of associating all the countries which have interest in the Indian Ocean not to allow further power ambitions in the Indian Ocean?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have already said that this is a live issue in the UN and a group of countries under the auspices of the UN are discussing the steps that have to be taken to ensure that the Indian Ocean remains an area of peace and tranquility.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Does the UN Resolution seem to be having the desired effect? If not, what steps does the Government of India propose to take either individually or in collaboration with other countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The UN has been seized of this matter. The UN Resolutions have not called upon specified countries to take any specific actions. It is too early yet to say whether the UN efforts have failed. In the context of the UN, efforts should continue to mount pressure against the bigger naval powers to desist from having bases in the Indian Ocean. The other littoral countries in the context of the non-aligned countries also can coordinate their efforts to persuade the big naval powers to desist from establishment of bases in the Indian Ocean.

Production of Pig Iron in Bokaro Steel Plant

*336. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether daily production capacity of one Blast Furnace at Bokaro is 2,640 tons of pig iron;

(b) whether the said Blast Furnace is producing only 1,400 to 1,500 tons per day at present; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this poor performance and the remedial measures taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The rated capacity of each furnace is 2,640 tonnes of hot metal per day.

(b) and (c). The average production in July 1973 was 2141 tonnes per day which is over 81 per cent of the rated capacity. This cannot be considered a poor performance.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या 26 जनवरी, 1973 को 3100 टन गर्म धातु पैदा हुआ था; यदि हां, तो जुलाई में प्रति-दिन उत्पादन क्षमता घट कर 2141 टन हो जाने का क्या कारण है ?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAL): The main reason is the power shortage in the area which resulted in not enough coking coal being made available to the plant. Since then the position has improved and we hope to step up the production to the January figures which the hon. Member has pointed out.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बोकारो में कोक श्रीवन की केवल एक बेटरी काम कर

रही है, तथा दूसरी बेटरी को महीने पहले से काम करने की स्थिति में है, लेकिन फिर भी उस में कोई उत्पादन नहीं किया जा रहा है; अगर हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : जहां तक क्रस्ट बेटरी का प्रश्न है, उसका प्रादक्शन चल रहा है। दूसरी बेटरी भी तैयार हो गई है, लेकिन कोकिंग कोल की कमी की वजह से वह चालू हालत में नहीं हुई है। ज्यों ही कोकिंग कोल ऐवेलेबल हो जायेगा, वह फौरन चालू हो जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री पांडे बोकारो के बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहते थे। मैंने उन से कहा था कि बोकारो का प्रश्न धरा रहा है। अब वह हाउस में नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Proposal to bring Agriculture Labour into Organised Sector

*321. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

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

(a) whether Government are considering several proposals to bring the agricultural labour into the organised sector; and

(b) if so, what steps are being considered in this regard by Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) The recommendation of the National Commission on Labour that the State Governments should, as a special measure, provide such facilities as may be necessary to organisations of agricultural labour has

been accepted by Government and commended to the State Governments for necessary action.

The Trade Unions Act, 1926 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are applicable to agricultural labour. Agricultural farms run on commercial basis are also covered under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 is applicable to agricultural labour engaged in specified plantations. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 is applicable to workers employed in farming by tractors or other contrivances driven by steam or other mechanical power or by electricity.

The constitution of an Expert Cell on agricultural labour is under consideration.

कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात

*322. श्री महाबल्लभ सिंह शास्त्री :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में कुल कितना कच्चा लोहा विभिन्न देशों को निर्यात किया गया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई, और

(ख) विदेशों को कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात बन्द करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भारी उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री
(श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 में 4.07 लाख टन कच्चा लोहा निर्यात किया गया जिसका मूल्य 13.23 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) इस समय कच्चे लोहे की केवल

उत्पत्ति मात्रा का ही निर्यात किया जा रहा है जो देश की आवश्यकता से अधिक है । देश में इस्पात बनाने की क्षमता का विकास हो जाने से कच्चे लोहे का निर्यात कम हो जाने का संभावना है ।

Commissioning of Blast Furnaces in Bokaro Steel Plant

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

(a) the progress made so far in the erection and commissioning of various blast furnaces in the first, second, and third stages of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) when all the furnaces of the first stage of Bokaro Steel Plant are likely to be completed and commissioned, and

(c) whether the first blast furnace of the first stage commissioned in October, 1972 has been working without any trouble whatsoever?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The Bokaro Steel Plant will have three Blast Furnaces in the first stage (17 million ingot tonnes) and two more will be installed in the second stage (4 million ingot tonnes).

2. The first Blast Furnace was commissioned on the 3rd October, 1972. The second Blast Furnace is scheduled to be commissioned in March, 1974 and the third in October, 1974. The two furnaces of the second stage are due for commissioning in November, 1975 and November, 1976 respectively.

3. Up to the end of July, 1973, 64 per cent of structural erection and 60 per cent of equipment erection have been completed on Blast Furnace No. 2. In Blast Furnace No. 3, 28 per cent of structural erection has been completed. The laying of foundations for the Fourth and Fifth

Furnace is almost complete and preparations are in hand for commencing erection work on the Fourth Furnace.

4. The First Blast Furnace has been working without any trouble.

False: Press Propaganda about Famine condition in India

*324. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article which appeared in the 'Newsweek' dated the 4th June, 1973 under the caption "The year of the Famine" giving false and exaggerated statement of famine conditions in India; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to counter this propaganda in foreign countries?

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

(b). Factual information on the food situation in India and on the steps taken by the Government to meet the difficulties created by drought in certain areas has been widely disseminated among the press, radio and the television all over the world.

Indo-U.S.S.R. Talks on the Soviet Aided Projects in India

*326. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to hold discussions with the Russian authorities on the Soviet aided projects in India; and

(b) what are the particular projects proposed to be discussed with the Russian authorities?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to hold discussions with Russian authorities on Soviet aided projects in India in the near future.

(b). Does not arise.

Threatened strike by Central Government Employees against the Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission

*329. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government employees have decided to go on strike along-with the Railway employees to protest against the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). Ministry of Labour has not received any notice or communication regarding the decision of the Central Government employees to go on strike alongwith the Railway employees to protest against the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(b). Does not arise.

Schools run by Max-Muller Bhavan

*332. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in India where Max-Muller Bhavans are being operated by the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany at present;

(b) whether these Bhavans have started their own schools in various cities in India; and

(c) if so, whether these schools are run with the approval of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) It is understood that Max-Muller Bhavans are autonomous bodies and operate independently of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany; the Max-Muller Bhavans in India are located in the following places:—

Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Poona, Hyderabad, Rourkela and Bombay.

(b) and (c). One of the major functions of these Bhavans is to teach the German language at their own premises, to which Government have no objection.

Measures against Employees for Default in depositing of E.P.F. dues of workers

***334. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any stern measures against employers who defaulted in depositing Provident Fund dues of the employees with appropriate authorities in time; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). At present, legal action as under is taken against the un-exempted establishments which default in payment of Employees' Provident Fund dues.

(i) Prosecution is launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Revenue Recovery proceedings are initiated under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(iii) In suitable cases complaints are filed with Police/Courts under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code.

(iv) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

However, the existing provisions in the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 have been found inadequate to deal with defaulting employers. Government have, therefore, introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha for amendment of the Act in order to make the penal provisions more stringent. The Bill was taken up for consideration on 13th August, 1973 and it is expected to be passed soon.

बैलाडिला इस्पात परियोजना का तकनीकी, सामाजिक और आर्थिक औचित्य

***335 श्री मंगारजन शीर्षक :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल ही में एक विस्तृत टिप्पणी बैलाडिला इस्पात परियोजना का तकनीकी, सामाजिक और आर्थिक औचित्य" (टेक्नो एंड सोशियोइकनामिक जस्टीफिकेशन आफ बैलाडिला स्टील प्रोजेक्ट) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रेषित है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है !

भारी उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) नई इस्पात क्षमता के लिए तकनीकी आर्थिक शक्यता अध्ययनों हेतु उचित स्थानों का पता लगाने के लिए इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए कार्यकारी दल ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बेलाहिला लोह खनिज के आधारे पर एक कारखाना लगाने के लिए तकनीकी आर्थिक शक्यता अध्ययन करवाएं जाएं । ये अध्ययन बीस सालीन इस्पात विकास कार्यक्रम का भाग होंगे और यह काम पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान आरम्भ किए जाने की संभावना है ।

Seven-Day Week

*337. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT—Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the proposal regarding seven-day week;

(b) the likely effects of the implementation of the proposal; and

(c) how far and in which States this proposal has been accepted by labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a). The idea of a seven-day week is that, subject to exigencies of supply of power, raw materials etc. the plants and machinery of an industrial unit should, wherever possible, be worked continuously throughout the week, with the industrial workers' weekly day of rest being appropriately staggered.

(b). The precise details of such a proposal have not been worked out.

1484 LS.—3

(c). An agreement on this is reported to have been arrived at between the employers and the representative union in the Bombay Textile industry.

Progress in developing non-ferrous Metal Mining Industry

*338. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in developing non-ferrous metal mining industry in the country in the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) to what extent the progress made so far in this respect had reduced the country's dependence on imported non-ferrous metals; and

(d) when the country is expected to become self-sufficient in the production of non-ferrous metals?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The major Non-ferrous minerals for production of Aluminium Copper, Zinc and Lead are bauxite, copper ore, zinc-lead ore. The production of these minerals during the last 3 years is given below:—

(In thousand tonnes)

	1970	1971	1972
(i) Bauxite	1,374	15,17	1,692
(ii) Copper ore	518	666	877
(iii) Zinc & Lead ore	267	297	352

(b). As a substantial portion of the non-ferrous ores mined in the country is used for captive consumption for the production of the respective metals, as an integrated operation, the balance being for

ancillary requirements, figures of expenditure incurred in the Non-ferrous Mining industry in the country are not available separately.

(c) and (d). There has been increase in the production of aluminium, and imports have been reduced substantially; and the country is likely to be self-sufficient in the Fifth Plan. Development of non-ferrous metallic mines, however, is time consuming. In view of this and in view of the increasing demand, there has not been much progress in the import reduction of copper, zinc and lead. However, with the various schemes for augmenting the production of these metals which are under implementation, it is expected that by the end of the Fifth Plan indigenous production would meet the demand for copper, zinc, and lead to the extent of about 50 per cent, 80 per cent, and 50 per cent respectively.

Symposium on 'Youth and Unemployment'

*339. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether he attended a symposium on "Youth and Unemployment" organised by the National Alliance of the Young Entrepreneurs and the National Youth Forum in Calcutta on 15th July, 1973; and

(b) whether the need for ensuring the maximisation of production through scientific and rational utilisation of all the productive resources to solve the massive unemployment problem in the country formed part of the deliberations?

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

बिजली की कमी का भारी उद्योगों पर प्रभाव

*340 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली की कमी के कारण जनवरी से अब तक देश के भारी उद्योगों को कितनी क्षति पहुंची है और इसके फलस्वरूप और कितनी क्षति होने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भारी उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

यद्यपि वर्ष के पूर्वार्ध में देश के विभिन्न भागों में बिजली में की गई कटौती के कारण भारी उद्योगों के उत्पादन में कितनी हानि हुई, इसका ठीक-ठीक माबा में अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है, फिर भी जहां तक संभव है बिजली की कटौती के कारण उत्पादन में हुई हानि का मूल्यांकन करने का प्रयास किया गया है । सलग्न विवरण में चुने हुए उद्योगों में मार्च, 1973 तक बिजली की कटौती के प्रभाव के बारे में कुछ बातें बनी गई हैं । यही स्थिति मई तक बनी रही लेकिन देश के कुछ भागों में मानसून शुरू होने के पश्चात् बिजली में कटौती के पुनः स्थापन होने से जून के महीने में कुछ सुधार हुआ है ।

2. जहां तक उपचारी अभ्युपायों का सम्बन्ध है; भविष्य में बिजली की अचानक कटौती का असर न पड़े, इसके लिए आपसी बिजली के रूप में, उद्योगों को वास्तविक उपयोगिताओं के लिए डीजल जनित्रण सेटों का आयात करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। उद्योग को इस सुविधा की अनुमति इस वर्ष सितम्बर के अन्त तक के लिए दी गई है और इस प्रकार के डीजल जनित्रण सेटों का आयात करने के लिए प्राप्त आवेदनों का निपटारा किया जा रहा है। डीजल जनित्रण सेटों का आयात करने के लिए अब तक जारी किए गए आयात लाइसेंसों का कुल मूल्य 20 करोड़

रुपये हैं। स्वीकृत किए गए आवेदनों की कुल संख्या 348 है।

3. श्रेणी कृत प्राथमिकता योजना के रूप में बिजली की सप्लाई का प्रभावी राशनित करने के लिए सामान्य मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धांत भी जारी किए गए हैं, जिससे अर्थ व्यवस्था के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर बिजली की कटौती का कम से कम प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने का सुनिश्चित हो सके।

4. भविष्य के लिए कुछ प्रमुख एजेंको को केपिटल पावर प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देने की बात विचाराधीन है।

बिजली में कटौती और अन्य कारणों से उत्पादन में कमी

क्रमांक	उद्योग	उत्पादन पर अनुमानित प्रभाव	टिप्पणी
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इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग मोटर उद्योग

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| <p>1. गणितीय गणितों वा 72-73 में बिजली की कटौती के कारण 10 प्रतिशत, हड़ताल/तालाबन्दी के कारण 8 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई। कुल 18 प्रतिशत।</p> <p>अप्रैल-मई, 1973 में पूर्ण रूप से बिजली में कटौती के कारण कमी 20 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गई।</p> | <p>1971-72 में उत्पादन 39,668 था और 1972-73 में 38,374 था जब कि लक्ष्य 45,000 गाड़ियों का था इसलिए अनुमानित कमी 18 प्रतिशत।</p> <p>टेल्को को लक्षित उत्पादन की 17 प्रतिशत हानि हुई (10 प्रतिशत बिजली में कटौती के कारण) प्रीमियर आटो को 48 प्रतिशत की हानि हुई, क्योंकि सिम्पसन इंजनों का सम्भरण नहीं कर सका और अणिक ले लैंड को 27 प्रतिशत की हानि हुई, (जिसमें से 17 प्रतिशत बिजली में कटौती के कारण)</p> |
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1	2	3	4
2	यात्री कारों की कमी हुई (बिजली में कटौती के कारण 12 प्रतिशत)	1972-73 में 17 प्रतिशत	1971-72 में 42,501 कारों का उत्पादन हुआ। 1972-73 में 38,290 कारों का उत्पादन हुआ जबकि लक्ष्य 45,000 कारों के उत्पादन का था। इस प्रकार 17 प्रतिशत कटौती।
3	गाड़ियों के इंजन	उत्पादन में 40 प्रतिशत की अनुमानित हानि	उली हुई वस्तुओं के लिए में० सिम्पसन का उत्पादन इन्नोर फउंड्री से जुड़ा हुआ है (तमिलनाडू में 75 प्रतिशत कटौती के कारण दोनों को हानि) और बदले में प्रीमियर घाटो में उत्पादन घटाया गया। 1971-72 में 1874 इंजनों का उत्पादन हुआ, श्रमिक हड़ताल के कारण ही ऐसा हुआ, जब कि 1972-73 में 2223 इंजनों का उत्पादन हुआ (लक्ष्य 3,000 इंजनों का था)।
4	दो और तीन पहिए वाले	मोटर साइकिल उद्योग को उत्पादन में 13 प्रतिशत हानि हुई और स्कूटरों के मामले में मालमूली बढ़ि हुई।	मोटर साइकिलों का उत्पादन 1971-72 में 44,000 से बढ़ कर 1972-73 में 48,000 हो गया (लक्ष्य 54,000)। स्कूटरों का उत्पादन 1971-72 में 76,000 से 1972-73 में 80,000 तक बढ़ गया, सामान्य।
5	ट्रैक्टर	1971-72 की अपेक्षा 1972-73 में उत्पादन में 25 प्रतिशत की बढ़ि	1971-72 में उत्पादन 16,150 सं० से बढ़ कर 1972-73 में 20,671 हो गया (+ 25 प्रतिशत) लेकिन में० टैफे० को बिजली कटौती से तमिलनाडू में 60 से 70 प्रतिशत तक की हानि हुई और में० एस्कार्ट को हरियाणा में 32 प्रतिशत की हानि हुई। ग्रैवल और मई के महीनों में और गिरावट आई।

1	2	3	4
6	मोटर गाड़ियों के सहायक सामान	उत्पादन में 15 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है क्योंकि अधिकतर एकक तमिलनाडु और हरियाणा में है।	15 से 20 प्रतिशत तक की घीसत विकास दर पर 1971-72 में उत्पादन 1,2000 लाख रुपये का और 1972-73 में भी, 2,000 लाख रुपये के मूल्य तक उत्पादन स्थिर था। (1,4000 लाख रुपये का उत्पादन लक्ष्य था)।
7	औद्योगिक मशीनें	चीनी और कागज मशीनों को छोड़ कर, उत्पादन में गिरावट नहीं आई।	चीनी मशीनों के मामले में 2 बड़े एककों पर बिजली की कटीती का प्रभाव पड़ा (हरियाणा में आई०एस० जी०सी० और उ०प्र० में त्रिवेणी)। कागज मशीनों के बारे में उत्पादन में गिरावट का मुख्य कारण कच्चा-देशों में कमी का होना था।
8	विद्युत् ट्रांसफार्मर	जनवरी-मार्च, 1973 में उत्पादन में मामूली वृद्धि हुई।	बिजली की कटीती से तमिलनाडु, हरियाणा और आंध्रप्रदेश में स्थित एककों में उत्पादन में हानि हुई है। जनवरी-मार्च 1972 में उत्पादन 1,181 लाख रुपये से बढ़कर जनवरी-मार्च 1973 में 1,224 लाख रुपये हो गया।
9	मशीनी औजार	उत्पादन में मामूली हानि हुई।	अधिकतर फर्मों के पास अपने औजार जनरेटर सेट है, बम्बई के एक एकक में 15 प्रतिशत की हानि हुई।
10	भट्टियां	कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला, इसलिए है।	अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

मिदनापुर के निकट बटकल में भारतीय
वायु सेना का विमान ध्वस्त होना

3201 श्री शिवकुमार शारंगी : दूर
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय वायुसेना वा एक
विमान भ्रमण लग जाने के कारण मिदनापुर
के निकट बटकल में ध्वस्त हो गया,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दुर्घटना के
कारणों का पता लगाने का प्रयास किया है,
और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को
रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही
है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग) : जी हा, श्रीमान्, दुर्घटना के
कारणों की जाच-पड़ताल करने के लिए,
एक जाच अदालत नियुक्त कर दी गई है।
ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों का अध्ययन/
विश्लेषण करने के लिए वायुसेना मुख्यालय में
एक नियमित उड़ान मर्यादा संगठन है और
उनके सुझावों के आधार पर समय-समय पर
उपचारी उठाए जाते हैं।

**Production of Copper Concentrate at the
Ingladhal Mines and setting up of
Copper Smelter Plant in Mysore**

3202. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state.

(a) whether 300 tonnes of copper con-
centrates, valued at Rs. 6 lakh from
Ingladhal mines have been sent to the
lone copper smelter plant in the country
at Ghatsila in Bihar;

(b) whether 20 tonnes of copper con-
centrates a day are at present produced
at the Ingladhal mines; and

(c) whether Government propose to set
up a copper smelting unit in Mysore and
if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD) (a) and (b).
The rated capacity for production of
copper concentrates from the Ingladhal
Mines is 20 tonnes per day and the entire
production is being sold to Hindustan
Copper Limited for conversion to copper
metal at the Ghatsila smelter. 300 tonnes
of copper concentrates valued at Rs 5.50
lakhs approximately have been sold so far

(c) No, Sir.

**Settlement benefits to the released Terri-
torial Army Officers**

3203 DR SANKATA PRASAD Will
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Officers of the Territorial
Army being released on their attaining
the age of 50 years are not being treated
as ex-servicemen and given all settle-
ment benefits by the Directorate-General
(Resettlement) in his Ministry, like other
retired regular Army Officers;

(b) whether some of these Officers had
fought in the three wars viz. 1962, 1965
and 1971 and had more than 16 years of
embodied service at their credit at the
time of release, and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a dis-
crimination?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Territorial Army is a part-time,
voluntary organisation and does not pro-
vide a regular career. Its concept pre-
supposes that individuals who join this
organisation pursue a regular civil voca-
tion. On the other hand, Regular Army

personnel have chosen the Army as their career and cannot engage in any other vocation. This question was considered by the Territorial Army Committee, 1970, headed by Lt. Gen. Yadavendra Singh. The Committee did not recommend parity in the matter of retirement/resettlement benefits. As Territorial Army Officers on retirement are not granted Ex-Service men status, they are not given all the resettlement benefits provided to retired Regular Army Officers.

Mishap in the open Hearth Furnace of Rourkela Steel Plant on 18th July, 1973

3204. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any mishap in the open hearth furnace of the Rourkela Steel Plant in the early hours of 18th July, 1973 and the furnace was completely damaged;

(b) whether the Plant has suffered a loss of several million of Rupees due to the accident;

(c) whether there was any loss of life, and

(d) if so, what is the amount of loss assessed by the Hindustan Steel Limited and what action his Ministry proposes to take against the persons responsible for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). There was a premature failure of the Open Hearth Furnace III of Rourkela on the night of the 16th/17th July, 1973 and at about 0200 hours on 17-7-73, the main refractory roof of the furnace collapsed. About 20 tonnes of metal and slag splashed through the doors of the furnace and the slag pocket. There was no loss of life. The furnace had done 161 heats at the time of the occurrence of the incident and was to go down for mid-campaign repairs after about 10 days as per

schedule of re-lining, i.e., by 27-7-73. The failure of the furnace resulted in loss of production of about 800 to 1000 tonnes of ingot steel, the value of which would be about Rs. 4 to 5.5 lakhs. The loss in terms of fixed expenses will be about Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 95,000. This is an operational mishap and the Management are looking into its probable causes.

Responsibility of Poor Production of Rourkela Steel Plant

3205. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI.
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Rourkela Steel Plant had gone down during April and May this year and its repetition in June last was not due to the irregular supply of power but due to the wrong administration of the Steel Plant;

(b) whether the Orissa State Intelligence, as reported, indicates that the discontent, amongst some sections of the employees and certain administrative lapses, if not tackled properly, may affect further production of the Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(c) if so, what immediate remedial steps the Ministry propose to take to check further loss in production and bring up the Rourkela Steel Plant to its full producing capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 719, answered on 26th July, 1973, the production in Rourkela during the first quarter (April—June, 1973) was affected principally by power shortage. It is not a fact that production has been affected due to wrong administration.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Default of E.P.F. by Ruby Rubber Works Private Limited, Changanacherry, Kerala

3206. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ruby Rubber Works Private Limited, Changanacherry, Kerala is a defaulter of Provident Fund contribution to the workers; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the steps taken to recover the full amount due to the workers?

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

Setting up of Defence Units in the Country

3207. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) a brief outline of the new defence production units to be set up during the next two years;

(b) whether Government are aware that none of the existing production units is situated in Kerala; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to start any of these new units in Kerala and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Certain new projects are currently under consideration of the Government. According to the present indications, the New Propellant Factory, Itarsi and Special Metals and Alloys Plant, Hyderabad are likely to be set up during the next two years. The

two other projects, namely, the indigenous manufacture of Armoured Personnel Carriers and other Light Armoured Vehicles and the Special Steels Project, are under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Decisions on the selection of sites for the new production units are based on security, strategic and techno-economic considerations. The claims of all the States are duly considered on merit.

Proposed setting up of Bihar Alloy Steel Plant by Birlas

3209. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Alloy Steel Plant proposed to be set up by the Birlas is not being set up now;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to set it up through a Government body; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

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

Willingness of Families of P.O.Ws. for going back to Pakistan

3210. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 1200 out of 6,000 old women and children of Pak Prisoners of War in India have indicated their willingness to take advantage of going back to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A total of 1288 women and children of Prisoners of War and Civilians under protective custody indicated their willingness for repatriation to Pakistan without the male heads of their families. Of these, 287 are women and 1,001 are children.

Opening of more Defence Colleges and Schools

3211. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to start more Defence Colleges and Schools in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Repatriation of Indian Prisoners of War detained in Pakistan

3212. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of repatriation of the Indian Prisoners of War has been discussed with Pakistan in the past and if so, their reaction in this regard; and

(b) whether this issue will figure in the forthcoming Indo-Pak discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Indian POWs in Pakistan were repatriated to India when the Western Sector Pakistani POWs were exchanged in December, 1972. However, at that time there were 279 Indian POWs in the category of missing armed personnel. According to Pakistan Government, there are no Indian POWs left in their custody.

Appointment of Chairman, H. E. C.

3213. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to appoint a permanent Chairman of H. E. C.;

(b) if so, when will he be appointed and whether the post of the part-time Chairman will also continue along with that;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of rationalising the entire top brass of the Corporation to make it less top heavy; and

(d) by what time a final decision in this regard will be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Action Committee on Public Enterprises have recommended rationalisation of the organisational structure of Heavy Engineering Corporation. Their recommendations have been accepted by the Government with certain modifications.

Compensation received by Owners of New Dharmaband Coking Mine

3214. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of compensation received by the owners of New Dharmaband Coking Coal Mine;

(b) the amount standing to its credit in the books of Government or its agency; and

(c) the amount standing to the debit of the company in Government Books?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The amount paid to the owners of New Dhar-maband for the period of management by Government i.e. from 17th October, 1971 to 31st March, 1972 is of the order of Rs. 21,283.37.

(b) and (c). The amount of receipts during the above period of management on behalf of the owners of New Dhar-maband was Rs. 47,78,820.72. The amount of payments made on behalf of owners was Rs. 34,77,385.89.

Organisation of a large Militia by Pakistan

3215. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAI BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is organising a large militia; and

(b) the reaction of Government to this move on the part of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Paki-tan Government has announced the crea-tion of a National Guard consisting of citizens between the ages of 18 and 55

(b) A careful watch is kept on develop-ments in Pakistan having a bearing on our security.

मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिया गया रोजगार

3216 श्री गंगा चरण बोसित :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उनके कल्याण के लिए गठित किये गए बोर्ड द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक मामले में किस प्रकार का रोजगार दिया गया ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में जिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिया गया है उनकी संख्या अन्य राज्यों के उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की तुलना में जिनको रोजगार दिया गया है बहुत कम है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी पटनायक) : (क) राज्यों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के कल्याण की देख-भाल राज्य तथा जिला स्तरों पर सैनिक, नाविक तथा वायुमैनिक बोर्डों द्वारा की जाती है। ऐसे बोर्ड मध्य प्रदेश में भी हैं। मध्य तथा राज्य सरकारों के तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी में आरक्षित रिक्त स्थान हैं और बोर्डों का कार्य नौकरी के लिए नियुक्त प्राधिकारियों के साथ केवल सम्पर्क व्यवस्था करना है।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमन् ।

Property left by Indians in Tibet during Chinese War

3217. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Will the Minister of EXTER-NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the property of Indian citizens left in Tibet in the wake of the Chinese aggression on India in 1962 after their migration to India; and

(b) whether the Chinese Government confiscated both the immovable and mov-able property of Indians left in Tibet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The value of the properties left behind by Indian citizens in Tibet is estimated at about Rs. 55 lakhs.

(b) The Chinese have taken over the properties without payment of any com-pensation.

Agreement with U. S. A. for Supply of Fertilisers

3218. SHRI P. GANGADEB.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) whether India has concluded agreements for the supply of three lakh tons of U.S. fertilisers for current year's needs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India is now surveying the market for bigger purchases during 1974, and

(d) if so, whether any conclusions have been arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Department of supply have placed contracts for the supply of DAP (Bulk)—2,83,000 M/T and Urea (Bulk)—14,000 M/T from U.S.A. during the current year

(b) Contracts were placed on the basis of offers and their reasonableness in prices.

(c) Yes Sir

(d) Not yet, Sir

Strike Notice by Dock Labour and Workers of Vizag Port Trust

3219. SHRI BIRENDR SINGH RAO Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Dock Labour Board workers of Vizag Port Trust have recently threatened to go on strike;

(b) if so, the main demands of those workers; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMI): Sir The Visakhapatnam Harbour and Port Workers' Union threatened to resort to strike from or after 7-7-1973 over a charter of demands.

(b) The demands mainly relate to the betterment of service conditions of registered and listed dock workers, grant of paid holiday on May Day and grant of increment to the workers who have reached the maximum of their scales.

(c) Conciliation proceedings, which were initiated, have been concluded on 2-8-1973 as the demands are under consideration of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board

Setting up of New Organisation "Wagons India Limited"

3220 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether a new organisation "Wagons India Limited" is being set up to co-ordinate the production of the six wagon manufacturing units in the country; and

(b) whether this new organisation is set up to nationalise the industry or to make it responsive to the domestic and export needs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A decision to incorporate a Company to provide comprehensive service to wagon manufacturing units has been taken, and it has been tentatively decided that such company when formed, will have the following functions:

(i) to centrally negotiate the prices,

(ii) to distribute the orders among the wagon builders *inter se*.

- (iii) to develop category specialisation among the Wagon Builders;
- (iv) to secure materials and components for the distribution among wagon Builders;
- (v) to service export orders;
- (vi) to keep abreast of development and designs and techniques in the field of manufacture of Wagons.

Missile Launching Centre at Gopalpur Orissa

3221. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to commission a missile launching centre at Gopalpur, Orissa in the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to give out the information.

Tendency in Public Sector Units to Inflate the Profit Margin through Improper Manipulations and Adjustment of Prices

3222. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether while addressing the Chief Executives of the Public Sector enterprises under the control of his Ministry he is reported to have stated that these units have developed a tendency to inflate the profit margin through improper manipulation and adjustment of prices;

(b) if so, the instances of improper manipulation indulged in by such units

during the last three years which came to the notice of Government;

(c) what would have been the real figures of profit in the above cases if the manipulations were not indulged in; and

(d) whether Government have since issued clear guidelines for preparation of the profit statements by such units and if so, a gist thereof?

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

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

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for ..writing off loans given to War-hit Workers

3223. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has approached the Central Government for financial assistance to enable them to write off loans to war-hit workers during the Indo-Pak war in 1965 and 1971;

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance sought for by the Rajasthan Government; and

(c) the extent of assistance proposed to be granted by the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan have approached the Central Government for writing off resettlement loans amounting to Rs. 841/- which were granted to displaced persons of 1965 hostilities who were again up-rooted during 1971 hostilities and their proposal is under consideration.

Non-availability of Coal in U. P. in the Months of May and June, 1973

3224. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the reasons for non-availability of coal at any price during the months of May and June, 1973 in Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): It is not a fact that during the months of May and June, 1973, coal was not available in U. P. at any price. There has, however, been short supply of coal in recent months for relatively low-priority consumers in various States, including U. P. mainly due to considerable increase in coal requirements of the power houses and the steel plants, which had to be met within the available transport capacity in the country.

Collaboration with Nepal for Survey Work for Kathmandu-Dhankuta Middle Highway

3225. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India undertook to collaborate with Nepal in the survey work for Nepal's 2,000 K. M. Kathmandu-Dhankuta middle highway;

(b) if so, when the survey and project reports will be ready; and

(c) when the construction work will start and what will be the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. India has agreed to undertake, in association with experts of His Majesty's Government, survey and construction of the Kathmandu-Dhankuta road. The approximate length of the road will be 300 K. Ms.

(b) and (c). The survey is expected to be completed by the end of 1975. Soon thereafter the project report will be ready and the actual construction started. The total cost is estimated to be about Rs. 35 crores.

Improvement in Relations with African Countries

3226. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has failed in regard to improvement in relations with African countries;

(b) whether Government are considering certain steps for improvement in relations with African countries; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Our relations, political, economic and cultural, with independent countries in Africa, are very friendly. Government are constantly engaged in further strengthening them by increasing technical cooperation, by the expansion of commerce and economic collaboration and the exchange of scholars, and cultural delegations. High dignitaries and leaders from African countries have paid us visits, and there have been reciprocal visits to independent African countries from India, all of which have resulted in greater understanding and increasing co-operation.

Our policy of support to the freedom movements in Africa and our stand against racial discrimination is well-known and widely appreciated throughout Africa.

The House is aware of the distressing events that took place last year in Uganda, which were the subject of disapproval by African leaders themselves

and which resulted in considerable loss and suffering to Asians expelled from Uganda. We hope that the Ugandan Government, as they have themselves undertaken, will at least give just and equitable compensation for the assets left behind by the expellees.

Quit Notice to Indian Traders in Kenya

3227. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kenya has again decided to give quit notice to the Indian traders in Kenya;

(b) how many traders in Kenya are holding Indian Passports;

(c) whether these traders have desired to come to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Under the Kenya Trade Licensing Act, 1967, the Government of Kenya notified in July, 1973 that the trade licences of some 1100 non-citizen businessmen (Asians, British, Swedish and Canadians) would not be renewed further. The persons affected will however, be permitted as heretofore to transfer their businesses on payment to the citizens of Kenya holding licences.

(b) It is estimated that the number of Indian passport holders affected by the notification mentioned in (a) above is not likely to exceed 12.

(c) So far only one such passport holder has contacted our High Commission in Kenya in this regard.

(d) While the policy of the Government of Kenya in regard to the programme of Kenyanisation of certain sectors of their economy is understandable, Government have confidence in the assurances of the Government of Kenya that such

non-citizens who will be denied further trading facilities in Kenya will be phased out in an orderly manner.

Foreign Minister's visit to Iran in July, 1973

3228. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Iran on the 20th July, 1973;

(b) what were the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(c) whether any agreement was reached for improving relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Minister for External Affairs visited Iran from the 19th to the 21st July, 1973.

(b) and (c) In his meetings with Iranian leaders, the Minister for External Affairs exchanged views on matters of common interest including the peaceful settlement of problems on the Indian sub-continent, and also measures to improve bilateral cooperation. Following these discussions, practical steps are to be taken to intensify economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

जबलपुर स्थित हैवी इंड्रियल फैक्टरी का विस्तार

3229 श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य :
क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान जबलपुर स्थित हैवी इंड्रियल फैक्टरी का विस्तार करने की योजना सरकार के विचारधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विस्तार करने पर किसका व्यय आयेगा तथा इससे आम आदमी को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या करण शुक्ल) :
(क) और (ख). भना तथा भिन्न दोनो के उपयोग के लिए उच्चतर प्राय-भार तकनीको के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार तकनीक फैक्टरी जबलपुर की क्षमता बढ़ाने के एक प्रस्ताव का अध्ययन कर रही है । प्रस्ताव अभी अपनी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और अब उसके बारे में देना संभव नहीं है ।

Studies in respect of expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants with Soviet Assistance

3230. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any studies have been made in respect of expansion of steel plants at Bhilai and Bokaro with financial as well as technological assistance of the Soviet Union during the Fifth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction so far; and

(c) when the expansion schemes for these Steel Plants are likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The work on expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to a capacity of 4 million ingot tonnes is already in progress. This is expected to be completed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Ac-

cording to the Protocol signed at the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Scientific and Technological Co-operation between the Government of India and U. S. S. R. in February, 1973, the possibility of Bhilai Steel Plant being further expanded to a capacity of about 7.00 million ingot tonnes and Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of about 10.00 million ingot tonnes has been recognised. The Techno-Economic reports for the expansion of these plants were to be prepared by Indian Organisations with the assistance of Soviet Organisations as necessary. The report on the expansion of Bhilai has since been prepared by Metallurgical Engineering Consultants (India) Limited.

Indo-Soviet talks on setting up of Steel Plant in a Third Country

3231. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet talks were held to discuss the setting up of steel plant in a third country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the discussion held and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Preliminary discussions have been held with the Soviet authorities regarding the possibility of using Indian equipment and services for steel plants which are to be put up with Soviet assistance in third countries.

(b) It has been agreed in principle that subject to delivery schedules, credit facilities, nomenclature of equipment being acceptable, and subject to the approval of the country in which the plant is to be set up, Indian equipment and services would be used in plants to be set up with Soviet assistance.

Total Capital Basis of Coal Mines Authority Limited

3232. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the total capital basis of the Coal Mines Authority Limited; and

(b) the extent to which it will benefit the coal industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). According to the Fifth Plan proposals, the Coal Mines Authority Limited is expected to increase coal production from 58 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 107 million tonnes in 1978-79. For this purpose an investment of the order of Rs. 421 crores will be required. The initial authorised share capital of Coal Mines Authority Limited is Rs. 250 crores. Additional funds will be provided to the Company from time to time according to the investment programme that may be approved for the Company during the Fifth Plan.

Effect on India of Nuclear Expansion by France in South Pacific

3233. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have expressed their anxiety about the nuclear device which France exploded on the 21st July, 1973 in the South Pacific;

(b) whether its fall-out affected India also; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) As far as Government is aware, the countries which have publicly expressed

their anxiety over the French nuclear explosion are: Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Singapore and Sweden.

(b) No fall-out has been observed in India so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Move to Re-activate International Control Commission in Cambodia

3234. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, Canada and Poland are being pressed to re-activate the International Control Commission (ICC) in Cambodia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; all the three countries were approached.

(b) The Government of India's position is that the ICC is only a supervisory body and not a peace keeping force. As such it can be reactivated only when the parties to the present conflict in Cambodia reach a ceasefire agreement and make a formal approach to that effect.

Public sector Steel Plants failed to reach Targets of Production, Efficiency and Profitability

3235. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Plants in the public sector have failed to reach the targets of production, profitability and efficiency; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are being taken to improve the performance of these Steel Plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) It is true that the production from the public sector steel plants under Hindustan Steel Limited has generally been lower than the annual targets for a variety of reasons. Similarly, their working results have been below expectations mostly because of short-falls in production and escalations in cost. However, the aggregate production of 4,008 million tonnes of steel ingots and 2,988 million tonnes of saleable steel from the 3 steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela during 1972-73 was the highest achieved so far, showed a marked improvement over the production in 1971-72 and represented 89.1 per cent of the annual target in respect of steel ingots and 87.6 per cent in respect of saleable steel.

(b) Within the limitations imposed by certain external factors like the current shortage of power and the consequent shortage of coking coal as well as by the industrial relations situation at the Durgapur Steel Plant, the Management of Hindustan Steel Limited are making all possible efforts to step up the production at these plants. These include: specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. The Action Committee appointed by the Planning Commission which examined the working of Rourkela Steel Plant sometime back has recommended a number of measures for achieving near rated capacity levels of production and these recommendations have been taken up for implementation. A similar report on the Bhilai Steel Plant

has been received and is under examination. The Action Committee has now taken up the examination of the Durgapur Steel Plant and its report is awaited. The Steel Authority of India Limited is giving all the support that is required and is making every effort to ensure a gradual build up of production in these plants in the coming years. The working results should improve with improvement in production.

Coal Price Rise due to Higher Freight Charge

3236. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher freight charge is one of the causes of coal price rise;

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

(c) the steps Governments intend to take to bring down the price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). An upward adjustment in the rates of coal freight was made by the Ministry of Railways with effect from 1-7-1971 and again from 1-4-1973, (as per statement attached). These upward adjustments were made with a view to bringing the coal freight rates closer to the cost of operations.

(c) With effect from 1-7-1971 a scheme has been introduced by the Railways under which 2 per cent concession in freight is allowed on coal offered for movements in full train loads and a further concession on the movements of coal during the slack season i.e. June—September at 50 paise per tonne on coal moved between 500 to 1000 Kms. 75 paise per tonne between distances 1001—1500 Kms and at Rs. 1/- per tonne for distances beyond 1501 Kms.

Statement

Distance in Kms.	Figure in Rupees from	Rates of Rail freight (per tonne)	
		from 1-4-70 to 30-6-1971	from 1-7-1971 to 31-3-1973
			from 1-4-1973 onwards
1-40	8.80	7.00	7.25
100	8.72	9.20	9.50
200	11.92	12.80	13.20
300	15.00	16.15	16.65
500	21.00	22.55	23.25
750	28.50	30.55	31.50
1000	34.50	37.40	38.60
1500	45.50	49.20	50.70
2000	55.80	59.80	61.60
2500	64.70	66.00	72.20

Further steps to improve working of
H. E. C., Ranchi

3237. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to improve the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether some shortcomings have been noticed in its working; and

(c) if so, what are these and the steps taken to rectify the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) A number of steps have been taken to improve the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. These include progressive introduction of the incentive scheme in Production and Maintenance Departments, introduction of High Performance Reward Scheme, and drawing up of detailed net works for each shop for achieving a rated capacity of 80 per cent by 1975-76.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The shortcomings noticed are:

Inadequate orders, late receipt of orders, over-loading of some work centres due to imbalance

in orders received, power restrictions, low productivity of work ers etc.

The following steps have been taken by the HEC to rectify the above shortcomings:

(i) Steps have been taken to obtain sufficient orders on a long term basis.

(ii) Action is being initiated for taking up manufacture of standardised equipment.

(iii) Over loaded work centres are being relieved by off-loading on Trade, Ancillary units etc.

(iv) Action is being taken to induct additional direct workers for manning some machines on two and three shift basis.

(v) The Bihar State Electricity Board, has been requested by HEC, to meet their full requirement of power.

(vi) For motivating workers towards higher productivity, Incentive and High Performance Reward Schemes have been introduced.

(vii) Steps have been taken to improve production planning and control.

Progress made to step up Production in Bokaro Steel Plant

3238. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made to step up production in Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) whether all work is likely to be completed within the Fourth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Considerable progress has been made in the

construction of the 1st stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant for a capacity of 1.7 million tonnes steel ingots per annum. So far about 98 per cent of earthwork, 95 per cent of concreting, 98 per cent of underground communication work, 79 per cent of structural erection, 56 per cent of refractories erection and 51 per cent of mechanical equipment erection have been completed. Concurrently the work on expansion of the Plant to 4 million tonnes steel ingots capacity is also in progress. The first blast furnace, which was commissioned on October, 3, 1972 has been operating satisfactorily. The Steel Melting Shop is expected to be commissioned in the last quarter of 1973.

(b) According to the latest construction schedule the entire 1st stage of the Plant, except the Cold Rolling Mill, is due for commissioning in the fourth quarter of 1974. The Cold Rolling Mill is, however, scheduled to be commissioned one year later.

Category-wise Repatriation of POWs in India and Pakistan

3240. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners repatriated from India to Pakistan and vice versa during the last one year; and

(b) the break-up of various categories of persons repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b).

	In the category of sick and wounded	Others	Total
Pakistani Prisoners of War repatriated from India to Pakistan	763	596	1359
Indian Prisoners of War repatriated from Pakistan to India	6	600	606

Expedition Settlement of Industrial Disputes

3241. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

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

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the settlement of industrial disputes in the country;

(b) the number of cases pending at present State-wise; and

(c) the steps envisaged to clear the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Strikes in Coal Mines During the last Three Years

3242. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes in the coal mines in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total loss of production and number of man-days lost; and

(c) the steps envisaged to better the lot of coal mine workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) 592.

(b) (i) Loss of Production
Rs. 7,47,35,091.

(ii) Man-days lost 22,70,614.

(c) With the nationalisation of the entire coal mining industry, it is expected that the various statutory and non-statutory benefits will be fully and properly

implemented, besides ensuring proper and timely payments of all dues to the workers by way of wages, variable Dearness Allowance, bonus etc.

Indian repatriates from African Countries

3243. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have come so far from each of the African countries during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken so far for their rehabilitation with the results achieved and the amount that has been spent thereon; and

(c) the number of repatriates expected from all other countries during the current year and the steps being taken for their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). Up to 29-7-1973, about 9963 persons of Indian origin arrived in India from Uganda. Besides, out of about 350 exemptees, some are likely to come during the current year. A scheme for the rehabilitation of the repatriates holding Indian passports has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India and is being implemented through the State Governments.

A statement (Statement I) indicating details of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5408/73.]

An expenditure of about Rs. 2.71 lakhs has so far been incurred on providing immediate relief assistance to the repatriates from Uganda.

(c) About 38,500 Indian repatriates from Sri Lanka and about 6,000 from Burma are expected to arrive during the current year; 25,840 repatriates from Sri Lanka and 137 repatriates from Burma

have already arrived.

A statement (Statement II) giving details of the schemes formulated for rehabilitation is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5408/73.]

Strikes by Port and Dock Workers during the last Three Years

3244. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes resorted to by the port and dock workers throughout the country during the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to redress the grievances of workers and to better their service conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The number of strikes in the major ports by port and dock workers during the last 3 years (from 1-7-1970 to 30-6-1973) numbered 155.

(b) The reasons for strikes were generally demands for betterment of service conditions of port and dock workers, payment of bonus or *ex-gratia* in lieu of bonus at a higher rate, etc.

(c) The Central Industrial Relations Machinery Officers of this Ministry intervened and as a result majority of the strikes were called off after reaching conciliation settlements. However, in some cases, the strikes continued even after the intervention of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery Officer. In such cases, settlements were reached after discussions at higher level.

Expansion of Coal Mines during Fifth Plan

3245. SHRI MUHAMMED SHEERIFF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been chalked out for the coal mines' expansion during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) It has been tentatively proposed to increase the coal production from the level of 80 million tonnes expected to be achieved in 1973-74 to about 143 million tonnes in 1978-79. The schemes to achieve this target will include reorganisation and reconstruction of existing mines, prospecting and explorations for coal deposits, opening of mines in virgin areas and investment in infrastructure.

राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा बैलाडीला लौह अयस्क का जापान को निर्यात

3246 क्या श्री गंगा खरण बीक्षित : इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बात ने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम बैलाडीला (मध्य प्रदेश) में लौह अयस्क की खुदाई करके उसे जापान को निर्यात कर रहा है किन्तु 10 प्रतिशत लौह अयस्क रॉली धून और कणों के रूप में उस स्थान पर ही जाता है जिसका उच्च समय किसी उत्पादन उद्योग में उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया

है जिसमें 20 लाख टन क्षमता के एक पैलेटाइजेशन प्लांट (लोह गोला सयन) की स्थापना को युक्तिसंगत ठहराया गया है और उसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि इसमें उत्पादित पैलेट्स (गोले) न केवल निर्यात किये जायेंगे वरन् ये देश के इस्पात कारखानों में भी उपयोग किये जा सकेंगे, और

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

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, हा । बैलाडीला निक्षेप सम्प्ला 14 में यन्त्रों की सहायता से ग्रीह खनिज निकालने समक्ष बारीक लोह खनिज बड़ी मात्रा में जमा हो गया है ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा बैलाडीला में प्राप्त होने वाली बारीक खनिज के आधार पर ए. पैलेटाइजेशन सयन स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव में सम्बद्ध हैं । अध्ययन कार्य चल रहा है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में एल्यूमीनियम संयंत्र की स्थापना

3247 श्री गंगा खरण बीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में सरगुजा जिले में वाक्माइल और कोयला का बड़ा भण्डार है और क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सेमरीपाट मण्डल और जमीरापाट के एक बड़ा क्षेत्र में वन एवं स्थान पर 200 लाख टन वाक्माइल के टोनों का अनुमान है,

(ख) क्या सरगुजा जिले में बाक्साइट और कोयले के बड़े भंडार को देखते हुए बड़ा कृत्रिम एल्युमीनियम संयंत्र लगाने का प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) बाक्साइट निक्षेपों के सरगुजा जिले में पाए जाने की जानकारी मिली है। निक्षेप जामीरपत क्षेत्र, छुटाई पठार और मपनाडाड, नागरडाड और कुदरदीह खण्डों को सम्मिलित कर मैनपत पठार मण्डल में अवस्थित है।

भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा जामीरपत क्षेत्र में किए गए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चलता है कि इस क्षेत्र में 45 00 लाख टन अच्छे प्रकार के बाक्साइट पाए जाने की संभावना है। जामीरपत और समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में उपलब्ध बाक्साइट की वास्तविक श्रेणी और उपलब्ध राशियों के निर्धारण के लिए अभिन्न कार्य प्रगति में है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के भूविज्ञान और खनन निदेशालय ने मैनपत क्षेत्र में बाक्साइट के लिए अन्वेषण किए हैं और इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध राशियों के लगभग 230 लाख टन होने का अनुमान रिया है।

कोयला सरगुजा जिले में भी पाया जाता है। हसदेओबरामपुर, बन्सर, लछनपुर पचबानी, कोरियागढ विश्रामपुर, क्षिलमिली सोनहाट, झारखण्ड इत्यादि में कोयला क्षेत्र हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के बालाघाट, सरगुजा और माण्डला जैसे जिलों में बाक्साइट निक्षेपों पर आधुनिक प्रतिवर्ष 500,000 टन एल्युमिना के उत्पादन के लिए भारत

में सोवियत-सहायता से एक निम्न स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह स्थापित किया गया है कि तकनीकी और आर्थिक रिपोर्टों को संप्रेषित, संश्लेषण तैयार करने के लिए सविदा को अन्तिम रूप देने की दृष्टि से भारतीय और सोवियत रुम के सम्बन्धित संयंत्रों में वस्तुनीत होश। जिसमें भारतीय विशेषज्ञ पूर्णतः भाग लेंगे और तकनीकी और आर्थिक रिपोर्टों के परीक्षण के पश्चात् उत्पादन सहयोग के बारे में निर्णय लिया जाएगा। इस सपत्न के लिए सोवियत संघ द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली तकनीकी आर्थिक रिपोर्टों के मविदा की शर्तों पर सोवियत संघ के साथ विचार विमर्श प्रियतम जा रहा है।

(ब) जो नहीं।

होशगवाड जिले में केला बांध का निर्माण के लिए इस्पात उपलब्ध में होना

3248. श्री गंगाधर शर्मा शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में होशगवाड जिला के तवा बांध का निर्माण कार्य पात उपलब्ध न होने के कारण निर्धारित समय में पूरा नहीं हो सका, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त परियोजना की अपेक्षित मात्रा में इस्पात सप्लाई करने हेतु सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सुबोध हंसबा) : (क) और (ख). इस्पात की बहुत सी श्रणियों की मांग उपलब्ध से अधिक है और इस लिए हो सकता है कि जहाँ तक मध्य प्रदेश के होशगवाड जिले में तवा बांध का इस्पात भी सप्लाई का प्रश्न है उस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा हो। फिर भी, तवा बांध परियोजना केन्द्रीय

जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के प्रायोजित क्षेत्र अधिकार में आती है। इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति प्रति तिमाही इस आयोग को बड़ी मात्रा में इस्पात का कोटा देती है। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग प्रायोजनाओं के परस्पर महत्व, कार्यान्वयन के चरणों, कार्यक्रम के सीजनों आदि को ध्यान में रख कर इस कोर्ट का अपने प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण की विभिन्न प्रायोजनाओं में आगे आवंटन करता है। आयोग ने जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1973 को तिमाही में 1354 टन इस्पात का आवंटन किया है तथा अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर, 1973 की तिमाही के लिए इस प्रायोजना को 656 टन इस्पात का आवंटन किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग को उसकी प्रायोजनाओं के लिए दिए गए इस्पात को बढ़ाने के लिए इस्पात का बड़ी मात्रा में आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

Working of Coke Oven Batteries in Bokaro Steel Plant

3249. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) whether only one battery of coke oven is working in Bokaro Steel Plant and the second battery is idle and not producing any hard coke; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The first coke oven battery at Bokaro Steel Plant was lighted on March 6, 1972 and the pushing of coke was started on September 9, 1972. Heating of the second coke oven battery at Bokaro commenced on March 6, 1973. Due to inadequate supply of washed coking coal

resulting from power shortage, pushing of coke has not started so far.

To tide over the difficulty arising from the shortage of power, action has been taken in association with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the Damodar Valley Corporation and State Electricity Boards concerned to step up supply of power to collieries and washeries and thereby, to improve the rate of despatch of washed coal to Bokaro. With the increased availability of coking coal, the pushing of coke from the second battery will be taken up shortly.

आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस द्वारा समिति को प्रस्तुत किया गया ज्ञापन

3250. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1973 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में उत्कमड में बोनस पुनरीक्षण समिति की बैठक हुई थी

(ख) क्या आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस की ओर से उस समिति को कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). यह सूचना मिली है कि अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस द्वारा बोनस पुनरीक्षा समिति को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उसमें उठाये गये प्रश्नों पर विचार करना समिति का कार्य है। सरकार अब समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है।

Departure of H. E. C. Ranchi from
C. H. S. Rules regarding pay and
promotional policy

3251. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASRI.
SHRI KARTIK ORAON;

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of H.E.C. Limited, Ranchi has departed from C. H. S. Rules governing pay and promotional policy as also recommendations of Third Pay Commission by restricting promotion of medical officers to super-time scales only to Post-graduate Degree holders; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The CHS rules are not applicable to the medical officers of Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited. HEC have formulated their own rules governing pay and promotions of their medical officers. Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are still under consideration of the Government. The question of making any departure from the CHS rules, therefore, does not arise.

(b) Heavy Engineering Corporation has been asked to examine the existing pay structure of the medical staff with reference to pay scales of CHS and steel plants.

Demand and Supply of Aluminium in the Country

3252. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) the present position of aluminium needs and production in India:

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the aluminium needs of the country; and

(c) the progress of the alumina and aluminium plants in the private and the public sector and the reasons for the slow progress of the aluminium plant at Ratnagiri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The current internal demand for Aluminium is estimated at about 230,000 tonnes as against the estimated production of 190,000 tonnes during 1973-74.

With a view to meeting the growing demand on a long-term basis, additional capacity to the extent of 235,000 tonnes has been licensed for implementation during the Fourth/Fifth Plan period.

(c) A statement showing the progress of expansion/new schemes for the production of aluminium is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-5409/73].

As regards Aluminium plant at Ratnagiri, the preliminary works covering acquisition of land, preparation of terrain and temporary electric and water supply connections are already in progress. The tempo of construction work will be stepped up after the cost estimates of the projects are sanctioned by the Government.

Safety of Indians residing in Afghanistan

3253. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians residing in Afghanistan; and

(b) whether their life, property and security have been affected in any way by the recent coup in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) There are about 1,600 Indian nationals residing in Afghanistan.

(b) Their life, property and security have not been affected by the recent coup in Afghanistan.

Minister's address to All India Association
of Industrial in Bombay

3254. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI;
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKOD-
KAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had addressed the All
India Association of Industries in Bombay
on 13th July, 1973;

(b) if so, whether he had criticised the
framers of the country's economic plan;

(c) whether he had attributed country's
failure to our not being able to develop
a concerted approach towards industrial
growth; and

(d) if so, whether steps are being taken
to develop an investment and production
plan for the entire industrial sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a)
Yes, Sir. The Minister addressed a meet-
ing of the All India Industries Association
on the problem of industrial growth.

(b) No, Sir. The Minister had not
criticised the framers of the country's
economic plan.

(c) and (d). The Minister had said
that if one analysed the history of indus-
trial development in this country till to-
day it would be evident that our principal
failure had been that we in this country
had not been able to develop a concerted
approach towards industrial growth and
had functioned on an abstract and frag-
mented basis. He suggested development
of investment and production plan for the
entire industrial sector which would enable
the achievement of production target set
before them as distinct from value targets
and money investment. With this end
in view, he called upon the industry to
develop their own production and invest-
ment plans for the next five years and
submit them to the Government in order
that a production and investment plan for

the entire country and not on a sectoral
basis could be organised.

Sale of Jeeps by Defence Ministry

3255. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEF-
ENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had released
some jeeps against payment to some pro-
minent Congressmen during 1971 Elec-
tions;

(b) whether these jeeps were later on
resold by these persons at an exorbitant
price; and

(c) if so, the names of persons involv-
ed and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI
JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Sitting Members of
Parliament and State Legislatures are eli-
gible for allotment of surplus Defence
Jeeps, each member being entitled to one
vehicle during the life of each Parliament/
Legislature. Where a Parliament or a State
Legislature is dissolved this concession is
extended till the mid-term election. In all
such cases, a member has to give an un-
dertaking that he will not resell the vehicle
released to him within a period of three
years from the date of purchase. Releases
of vehicles are made on receipt of requests
from the member concerned without refer-
ence to his Party affiliations.

(b) No such case has come to the
notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Opening of Sainik Schools during Fifth
Plan

3257. PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEF-
ENCE be pleased to refer to the reply
given to Unstarred Question No. 1590 on
the 1st March, 1973 regarding the opening
of Sainik Schools during the Fifth Plan
and state:

(a) whether any proposals have been
received from the respective State Gov-
ernments in this respect; and

(b) the names of the places where State Governments have recommended the locations for opening Sainik Schools in their States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). So far only the Government of Himachal Pradesh has proposed opening of a Sainik School in that State at Sujampur Tira in Hamirpur District.

Schemes for Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

3258. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes under which Government are helping the rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees who have sought asylum in India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Various settlements have been established for Tibetan refugees, with assistance from the Government of India as well as foreign voluntary aid agencies, foreign Governments and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

(b) Land Settlements have been established for Tibetan refugees at Bylakuppe, Mandgod and Cauvery Valley (Mysore), Mainpat (Madhya Pradesh), Bhandara (Maharashtra), Chandragiri and Mahendragada (Orissa), Tezu and Kalaktang (Arunachal Pradesh), Leh (Jammu and Kashmir) where the refugees have been provided with accommodation, land for cultivation, agricultural inputs and other facilities.

The Tibetan Industrial Rehabilitation Society, a charitable society, has organised

certain small settlements of Tibetan refugees in Himachal Pradesh. Government of India has sanctioned schemes for agricultural development in two of these settlements. Financial assistance has also been given for small-scale industries in some of these settlements.

Vocational training is being imparted to young Tibetan refugees in carpet weaving, heavy vehicle mechanic-cum-driver course and in commercial and secretarial practices.

A certain number of Tibetan refugees have settled themselves in handicraft centres at various places. The centres at Darjeeling, Kulu, Dharamsala, Dalhousie and Simla have received financial assistance through the Central Relief Committee (India) from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the basis of proposals sent to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Government of India.

News Item 'Labour Unrest in Faridabad'

3259. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Labour unrest in Faridabad' published in the *Tribune*, dated the 24th July, 1973 and carrying the report that there is a general complaint among the factory workers against the Labour and Police Departments; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the possibility of ordering an inquiry into the causes of the unrest?

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

(b) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

Compulsory Military Training for Youth

3260. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to enforce Compulsory Military Training for the Indian youth in order to prepare them for any threat from across the border; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The response to recruitment to the Armed Forces on a voluntary basis has been quite satisfactory. It is, therefore, not necessary to introduce compulsory military training for youth, in the country.

Search for non-ferrous Metals in the Country

3261. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in locating new deposits of non-ferrous metals in the country in the last three years; and

(b) the plans for intensifying the research for non-ferrous metals during the Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) As a result of investigations carried out by Geological Survey of India for new deposits of non-ferrous metals during the years 1970-1971, 1972 and earlier part of 1973, the estimated reserves are as follows:—

	Metal	State	Reserves in (m. tonnes)
1.	Copper ore	Bihar	29.94
		Madhya Pradesh	50.00
		Maharashtra	0.127
		Myso e	2.04
		Rajasthan	10.16
2	Lead-zinc ore	Andhra Pradesh	0.62
		Gujarat	6.1
		Orissa	5.61

(b) The major items of work with Geological Survey of India during the Fifth Plan period, for intensifying the search for non-ferrous metals will be as follows:—

(a) Preparation of large scale maps for detailed Exploration.

(b) Integrated surveys to be carried out for preparation of Geological, Geophysical and Geo-chemical maps.

(c) Introduction of special techniques like, Photo-interpretation and Remote sensing in preparation of regional maps required for various purposes.

(d) Follow up work on the anomalies discovered as a result of the aerial surveys completed recently in collaboration with the BUREAU DE RECHERCHES GEOLOGIQUES ET MINIERES of France.

Mineral Exploration Corporation set up in 1972 with the specific purpose of expediting detailed drilling and exploratory mining operations will be acquiring a large number of drills and other equipment together with the complementary staff to feed the exploiting agencies with the data necessary for taking up exploitation of deposits discovered by Geological Survey of India.

ब्रिटेन में 'सिल्वर मोटर साइकिल' चलाने
द्वारा लोहे के टोप पहनना

3262 श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह : क्या
विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन सरकार ने मिख
मोटर साइकिल चालकों के लिये लोहे के टोप
पहनना अनिवार्य कर दिया है, और

(ख) क्या गन्दन स्थित भारतीय
उच्चवाद्योग ने इस मामले को ब्रिटेन सरकार
के साथ उठाया है और यदि हा तो इसके
क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र
पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी
हा । 1 जून 1973 में ब्रिटेन में जो याता-
यात विनियम लागू हुए थे उन के अन्तर्गत अब
हरेक मोटर साइकिल के लिये क्रेश हैलमेट
पहनना अनिवार्य है । ब्रिटिश सरकार ने
यूनाइटेड किंगडम के सिख नेताओं को सूचित
किया है कि क्रेश हैलमेट पहनने में
उन्हे धर्म के आधार पर जो आपत्ति है उसके
प्रति तो सहानुभूति रखने हैं लेकिन उन के
विचार से यह इतनी बड़ी बात नहीं कि मृत्यु
अथवा गम्भीर चोट से बचाव को इसके
सामने नज़रदाज़ कर दिया जाये जो कि इस
कानून का उद्देश्य है । अतः, ब्रिटिश
सरकार ने किसी सामाजिक वर्ग-विशेष को
इसमें छूट देना न्यायोचित नहीं समझा ।

कुन्वेमखम से लोह प्रयत्न का निर्यात

3263, डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हाम्पेट तथा विजयनगर के
इस्पात कारखाने में अच्छे माल की आवश्यक-
ताओं को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में लोह पायक
का निर्यात न करने का निर्णय लिया गया है,

(ख) क्या लोह निर्यात करने के लिए
गया है तथा अमेरिका एवं जापान को लोह
प्रयत्न यथावत निर्यात किया जाएगा, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1973-74 में
कितना निर्यात किया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री
(श्री सुबोध हंसदा) (क) और (ख) :
जी, नहीं । कुदरेमुख प्रायोजना में गाढ़े धोल
के रूप में मेगनेटाइट का निर्यात करने की
परिकरता की गई है । इस समय राष्ट्रीय
खनिज विकास निगम विदेशी सहयोगियों
को महानगरा में कुदरेमुख प्रायोजना के बारे
में तकनीकी आर्थिक अध्ययन कर रही है ।
ये अध्ययन कुदरेमुख मैंगनेटाइट कंसेन्ट्रेट के
उत्पादन परिवहन नौवहन तथा अग्न
सिस्टमफ़ीड और अग्न रिलेटेड फ़ैक्ट्री में
विदेशी वाजारों में इनकी बिक्री को सम्भा-
वनाओं के सम्बन्ध में किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) चकि अभी कुदरेमुख का निर्यात
किया जाता है और निर्यात के लिये आर्डर
प्राप्त किए जाने हैं इसलिये वर्ष 1973-74
में कुदरेमुख खनिज के निर्यात का प्रश्न नहीं
उठता ।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का उत्पादन लक्ष्य

3264 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972-73 में भिलाई
इस्पात कारखाने का उत्पादन लक्ष्य 22 50
लाख टन निर्धारित किया गया था,

(ख) क्या उक्त लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं हो
सकी है,

(ग) यदि हा तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,
और

(घ) उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत कमी
रही ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (बी सुबोध हस्ता) : (क) 1972-73 के लिए भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का उत्पादन 22.5 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड और 17.9 लाख टन विक्रेय इस्पात निश्चित किया गया था।

(ख) इसकी तुलना में उक्त वर्ष में वास्तविक उत्पादन 21.08 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड और 17.44 लाख टन विक्रेय इस्पात रहा।

(ग) वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही में भीषण गर्मी के कारण कई उत्पादन विभागों के प्रमुख वर्क के कर्मचारियों की भारी अनुपस्थिति के कारण भिलाई के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा। उत्पादन में बाधा के अन्य कारण सितम्बर 1972 तक अच्छे किस्म के स्टीपर स्लीव की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि तथा मोल्ड ट्रेनों की कमी, ऊष्मसह की क्वालिटी का संतोषजनक न होना जिसके कारण पर्याप्त धमन भट्टी क्षमता नहीं मिली तथा सितम्बर 1972 के बाद मध्यम श्रेणी के कोकिंग कोयले की अनियमित आपूर्ति थे।

(घ) इस्पात पिण्ड के रूप में 6.3% तथा विक्रेय इस्पात के रूप में 2.6%

मैंगनीज डायक्साइड का आयात

3265 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में कितनी मात्रा में मैंगनीज डायक्साइड का आयात किया गया,

(ख) क्या मैंगनीज डायक्साइड ड्राई बैट्री के उपयोग में आता है ;

(ग) क्या विदेशी मैंगनीज के स्थान पर देश में प्राप्त मैंगनीज ड्राई बैट्री के काम आ

सकता है और इस बारे में एक प्रतिवेदन राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त (बी सुबोध हस्ता) : (क) गत दो वर्षों में आयात किए गए मैंगनीज डायक्साइड की मात्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

1971-72	452 टन
1972-73	146 टन
(दिसम्बर, 1973 तक)	

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) भारत में मैंगनीज खनिज के विशाल भंडार हैं। परन्तु ड्राईसेल बैट्री सेड केवल बहुत सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, जो ड्राईसेल बैटरी उद्योग की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने एक प्रतिवेदन तैयार करके विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी की राष्ट्रीय समिति को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। इस प्रतिवेदन में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं के पास उपलब्ध प्रौद्योगिकी के आधार पर ही भारत में इलेक्ट्रोलिटिक मैंगनीज डायक्साइड का उत्पादन किया जाए।

(घ) इलेक्ट्रोलिटिक मैंगनीज डायक्साइड के उत्पादन के लिए 4 पार्टियों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रथम प्राथमिक पत्र जारी किए गए हैं।

Steps to consolidate friendship with Iran

3266. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to consolidate the friendship with Iran by increasing economic and industrial inter-dependence between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): An Indo-Iranian Joint Commission on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation at Ministerial level was established in January 1969, and has held three meetings; in June 1969, February 1970 and December 1970. These meetings reviewed and directed the work of specialised sub-committees in the fields of industry, trade, transport, petrochemicals and petroleum and technical cooperation. The work of the Joint Commission which is designed to increase mutual economic and industrial collaboration, has covered, *inter alia*, items such as joint ventures in refining and exploration of Iranian crude oil; assistance to Iran in the establishment of industrial consultancy capacity and development of railways; provision to Iranian students of technical training facilities; import of Iranian feed stock such as phosphoric acid, ammonia and sulphur; export/import of traditional and non-traditional items; and joint ventures set up in Iran in the private sector.

As a result of the recent visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Iran, the holding of the fourth meeting of the Joint Commission will be arranged at a mutually convenient time.

Misuse of Steel Quota by Fake Small Scale Industrial Units

3267. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports of misuse of steel quota by

the large number of fake small scale industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against such units; and

(c) the defaulting units whose quota has been suspended on this account during the year 1972-73 in each State in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). It may not be correct to say that a large number of fake small scale industrial units have misused the steel quota. However, occasional reports of suspected misuse of steel have come to the notice of the Government. Suitable action has been taken in all such cases and the assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation has also been taken, wherever necessary.

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

Designing of special-purpose grinding machine by Machine Tool Corporation of India

3268. **SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Machine Tool Corporation of India has designed a special purpose grinding machine to meet the demand of ball and roller bearing industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production by Heavy Electricals Limited of transformer with Aluminium Tubing in place of Copper Tubing

3269. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Electricals Limited has designed and produced India's first transformer using Aluminium tubing in place of Copper tubing;

(b) if so, its advantages over copper tubing; and

(c) whether transformer had passed various tests, including short-circuit test?

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

(b) Saving in foreign exchange outgo as also lower costs.

(c) Yes, Sir

Production of Equipment by Bharat Earth Movers Limited

3270 SHRI P. GANGADEB,

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA.

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore has produced 2,000 pieces of equipment;

(b) if so, whether it has produced the first time in India, 50-ton rear dumpers, 20-ton mobile cranes and 23 cu-metre track shovels;

(c) the total number of factories that the Bharat Earth Movers Limited has set up; and

(d) the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML) have produced 2240 pieces of earthmoving equipment upto 31st July, 1973. Besides this, they have also manufactured 2351 integral type rail-coaches.

(b) Bharat Earth Movers Limited have produced 50-ton rear dumpers in the country for the first time. A few 20-ton mobile cranes have been also assembled from the imported CKDs. The proposal for their regular indigenous manufacture is under consideration. As regards track shovels, a prototype of a 2.3 cubic metre capacity has been designed and developed by BEML on their own and the same is undergoing trials. This type of track shovel is also being taken up for manufacture in the country for the first time.

(c) and (d). Bharat Earth Movers Limited have the following two factories:

(i) The Railcoach Factory at Bangalore; and

(ii) The Earth Moving Equipment Factory at Kolar Gold Fields.

Setting up of an Institute for Advance Training to Craftsmen Employed in Metallurgical Works

3272. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Institute for providing advance training to Craftsmen employed in mini-steel and other metallurgical works is being set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal, its stage of consideration and the period likely to be involved for clearance thereof;

(c) how much foreign aid is being made available by the Soviet Union for the purpose; and

(d) whether location of the Institute in the periphery of the existing steel plants is being considered and if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (d). The Department of Labour and Employment is examining the feasibility of setting up an Institute for training craftsmen in the Delhi region with or without foreign assistance, and one of its training contents could be subjects related to the metallurgical industry. This Institute would be in keeping with the requirements of advanced training in several other fields of which institutions have been set up in other parts of the country.

Change of Labour Laws for Public Undertakings

3273. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be any change in the Labour Laws for Public Undertakings in the near future;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there was any proposal to change some labour laws, and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c) Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive law on industrial relations, the details of which are being worked out.

Development of Plots in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

3274. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) the number of plots so far developed in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the rehabilitation of displaced persons and the total expenditure incurred so far;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to develop more plots in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons; and

(c) if so, the present stage of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) In addition to the colonisation of families from erstwhile East Pakistan earlier from 1952 to 1961, 4100 acres of forest lands have been reclaimed and developed in Middle Andaman, Neil and Little Andaman Islands for the resettlement of migrants from former East Pakistan under the Special Areas Development Programme. 558 holdings have been allotted for cultivation and homesteads from 1968 to 1972. Information in regard to the total expenditure incurred so far in the development of plots is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to reclaim land for allotment to 100 agriculturist families and 25 non-agriculturist families in Little Andaman in the next working season.

Scheme to give Land and Financial Assistance to Cultivators amongst the Displaced Persons from Erstwhile East Pakistan for their Rehabilitation

3275 SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to give land and financial assistance at least to the cultivators amongst the displaced persons from the erstwhile East Pakistan now living in camps for their permanent rehabilitation;

(b) if so, the possible date of implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. NANKATSWAMY): (a) to (e). Out of about 25,000 rehabilitable agriculturist migrant families from former East Pakistan residing in various camps, including Dandakaranya, at the beginning of the current year, the targets fixed for the current year for giving land and financial assistance are (i) 2300 families in Dandakaranya Project (ii) 100 families in Little Andaman and (iii) 2500 families in projects outside Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Against this target, so far 3885 agriculturist families have already been moved to sites of rehabilitation (2029 in Dandakaranya and 1856 in areas outside Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands). The target for resettlement of the remaining 1015 families is expected to be achieved during the current year.

Various agricultural rehabilitation schemes are under consideration for the resettlement of the remaining agriculturist families in camps in the coming years.

Investment and Production in each Heavy Industry of the Country

3276. SHRI R. N. BARMAN

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of heavy industries in the country;

(b) total amount invested in each of the heavy industries;

(c) the location of each such heavy industry;

(d) whether target of production of each such heavy industry has been reached; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by Government to fulfil the target of production?

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THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) There are 113 manufacturing public sector units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

(b) to (d). A statement showing the amount invested, location and the production attained during 1972-73 against the installed capacity at each of the units is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5410/73].

(e) 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 programmes, development of ancillary industries, and re-organisation and strengthening of management etc. Apart from this, 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 has commenced to function 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.

Allotment of Plots to Indian Civil Service Officials in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

3277. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of plots in Chittaranjan Park, Kalkaji, New Delhi so far allotted to the Indian Civil Service officials;

(b) whether officials concerned or their dependents were in eastward East Pakistan before the Partition of the country; and

(c) if not, the reasons for allotting the plots to them?

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

(b) The applicant was considered eligible as some of his close relations who migrated after partition were partly dependent on him.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of sub-standard Coal to Railways and Thermal Power Stations

3278. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the repeated complaints that, even after the nationalisation of coal mines, the quality of coal supplied to the Railways and Thermal Power Stations is sub-standard; and

(b) the reasons for this continuing constraint in the transport and power sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There have been some complaints about the quality of coal from the Railways and certain power stations. The complaints have chiefly arisen on account of lapses in quality control at the collieries in some cases. Coal Mines Authority Limited are organising a Technical Service Unit to improve quality control in the recently nationalised mines.

Army Officers on Loan to Calcutta Corporation

3279. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Corporation authorities have asked for the loan of some Army Officers in order to manage their conservances and transport services;

(b) if so, the nature of the request and whether there is any emergency situation to warrant it; and

(c) the Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) A request was received from the West Bengal Government for the loan of some bulldozers from Army holdings for clearing garbage in Calcutta as its accumulation could have led to an epidemic. One bulldozer without any army personnel, was made available to the West Bengal Government.

Currency Wise Allocations for Imports of Steel Through H. S. L. and M. M. T. C. in 1972-73

3280. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the currency-wise allocations made for imports of steel in different forms through H. S. L. and M. M. T. C. in 1972-73;

(b) the utilization thereof; and

(c) the quantities imported and the sources in each case?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES**
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The
Hindustan Steel Ltd.

Currency	Amount (Rs. in crores)
General Currency Area	72.60
Rupee Payment Area	40.00
Yen Credit	7.30
French Credit	1.00
TOTAL	120.90

(b) and (c). Utilisation and Import
have been as below:—

Hindustan Steel Limited

Country	Quantity ordered in M.T.	Value in Rs. in crores.
U.S.S.R. (RPA)	25610	3.62
Rumania (RPA)	2393	1.01
Poland (RPA)	13379	1.60
Holland	4725	0.76
Belgium	5935	1.25
Hungary (RPA)	22751	3.77
Switzerland	5561	0.62
U. S. A.	4100	0.58
G. D. R. (RPA)	2010	0.33
Sweden	1240	0.23
Bulgaria (RPA)	131000	20.45
France	24055	4.20
Australia	22446	2.28
Czechoslovakia (RPA)	12341	1.99
Rumania (RPA)	8539	1.56
Yugoslavia	6501	0.97
Austria	181	0.91
Japan	429968	64.50
West Germany	129407	22.09
United Kingdom	36205	6.43
Norway	1217	0.25
	889524	139.43

currency-wise allocations in 1972-73 for
import of steel by Hindustan Steel Limited
and Minerals and Metals Trading Corpo-
ration were as below:—

Mineral & Metals Trading Corpn.

Currency	Amount (Rs. in crores)
General Currency Area	18.25
Rupee Payment Area	11.00
Total	29.25

*Minerals And Metals Trading Corporation
Ltd.*

Japan	19452	13.30
West Germany	170	0.04
Sweden	276	0.27
U.K.	4537	2.10
Austria	9	0.01
France	81	0.08
Canada	12	0.01
Italy	358	0.29
Australia	23736	1.89
Hungary	40000	3.24
	88631	21.23

Note: Ordering by Hindustan Steel
Limited included orders for Rs. 25 crores
for a quantity of 1,50,000 tonnes in anti-
cipations of foreign exchange allocation.
Hindustan Steel Limited had to take this
action keeping in view the local shortage
of Steel.

Complaints from States and big organised
industries in regard to shortage of sup-
ply of Inferior Coal

3281. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the
Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States, big orga-
nised industries and administrations which

have made complaints about shortage of supply of inferior quality of coal since nationalisation of coal mines;

(b) the reasons or 'bottlenecks' which brought about this situation; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A number of complaints about shortage in the supply of inferior quality of coal have been received by various Ministries of the Government and the coal producing organisations. The time and labour involved in compiling an exhaustive list of such complaints will not be commensurate with the utility of the information.

(b) and (c). The shortage of coal has been felt in the country since 1971 due to inadequate transport availability. In recent months, after the nationalisation of coal mines, there has been a shortage, particularly for relatively low priority consumers, chiefly on account of considerable increase in the coal requirements of the power stations and the steel plants which have to be accorded high priority in the allotment of wagons. The Railways and the coal producing organisations are taking steps to augment movement of coal and these are expected to improve the situation progressively. The Government have also recently constituted a high level Committee to look into the problems of coal transport and distribution to ensure regular supplies to the various consumers.

Reconstitution of Policy Planning Committee of Ministry of External Affairs

3282. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Policy Planning Committee of his Ministry has been reconstituted; and

(b) if so, who heads the Committee and who are the other Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SENGH): (a) and (b). Shri D. P. Dhar was Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee from 18 August 1971 to 22 July 1972. When Shri Dhar was appointed Minister of Planning, the Foreign Secretary once again became the Chairman of the Policy Planning Committee. The members of the Committee are the Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs and Special Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat. A senior officer of the Indian Foreign Service has recently been appointed in-charge of the Policy Planning Division and is Member Secretary of the Committee. Senior officers of various Ministries are invited or co-opted as appropriate to the subject under review.

Investigation into Misuse of Subsidy by non-Coking Coal Mine Owners

3283. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation by the Coal Mines Authority in the misuse of subsidy by the non-coking coal mine owners has been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Coal Mines Authority has started collecting information. In view of the large number of units involved and the absence of complete records, delay in compiling this information is unavoidable. The work will be completed as early as possible.

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री की प्रतिक्रिया

3284. श्री मूल सन्ध डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने ई और जून, 1973 में प्रकीर्ण देशों की 19 दिन की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) भारत से सम्बन्धित मामलों के प्रति इन देशों का क्या रुख है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

इस्पात उद्योग में पूँजीनिवेश

3285 श्री मूल सन्ध डागा : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस्पात उद्योग में विदेशों से प्राप्त ऋण की राशि सहित कुल कितनी धनराशि लगाई गई है , और

(ख) इस्पात संयंत्रों के प्रबन्धक निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं; उन के वेतन क्या हैं और उन को क्या सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री कुमोन्ध, इस्पात) : (क) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभी फल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष, भिलाई-दुर्गापुर और राउरकेला इस्पात कारखानों तथा दुर्गापुर के मिश्र इस्पात कारखानों के मध्य प्रबन्धकों, टाटा स्टील एण्ड स्टील कंपनी के प्रबन्ध निदेशक तथा इंडियन स्टील कंपनी के प्रबन्धक के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी सभा-घटन पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गयी है । [मंत्रालय में रखा गया । रेकॉर्ड संख्या एल टी—5411 /73] ।

हैवी पावर इक्विपमेंट प्लांट हैदराबाद पर हुआ व्यय

3286 श्री मूल सन्ध डागा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) हैवी पावर इक्विपमेंट प्लांट, हैदराबाद पर कुल कितना व्यय हो चुका है ।

(ख) इस प्लांट के मूल और पुनरीक्षण प्राक्कलन क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सोवियत संघ और भारत ने कितना-कितना धन लगाया है ।

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जून, 1973 तक हैवी पावर इक्विपमेंट प्लांट, हैदराबाद पर कुल 32.97 करोड़ रुपये व्यय हुआ है ।

(ख) मूल प्राक्कलन 29.38 करोड़ रुपये का था । पुनरीक्षण प्राक्कलन 34.37 करोड़ रुपये का है ।

(ग) सम्पूर्ण विनियोजन शास्त्र सरकार द्वारा किया गया है ; रूस को ऋण में कोई हिस्सा नहीं है ।

Planned Capacity of Bailadila-14 Mine of N. M. D. C.

3287. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the planned capacity of Bailadila-14 mine of N. M. D. C.;

(b) whether the capacity has been achieved and if not, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the persons responsible for non-realisation of the capacity target and what action if any has been taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Bailadila Iron Ore Project (Deposit No. 14 was planned for a capacity of 5 million tonnes of run-of-mine ore, to produce 4 million tonnes of sized ore per annum for export to Japan.

(b) No, Sir. The main reasons for not reaching the rated capacity were:—

(i) Lower percentage of lump ore recovery than assumed in the Detailed Project Report. The DPR envisaged the lump-fine ratio of 75:25 whereas on actual mining, the lump-fine recovery was 66:34.

(ii) inadequate availability of equipment and screening and crushing plants;

(iii) fire accident in conveyer belt No. 203 which caused shutdown of the plant for two months during February-March, 1973.

(c) So far as the fire accident to the belt-conveyor is concerned an enquiry is in progress.

Faulty Selection of Site for Bailadila-5

3288. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether faulty selection of site for Bailadila-5 will delay the completion of the project by 4 years and cause a loss of foreign exchange of about Rs. 200 crores; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to set up a Slag Cement Plant by Bhilai Steel Plant

3289. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a scheme to set up a slag cement plant by the Bhilai Steel Plant of the HSL;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been abandoned; and

(c) if so, on what grounds?

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

(b) and (c). Hindustan Steel decided in 1969 that, considering the limited resources available, the other items of capital expenditure with a priority claim and the very encouraging demand for granulated slag, they need not diversify into the production of cement.

(ग) कितना कम निर्यात हुआ तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्तियंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री श्री ए० सी० जार्ज (क) 1973-74 की किसी भी अवधि के लिए भारत के निर्यात के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). आंकड़े एकत्र होने के पश्चात् उनसे सम्बन्धित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Realisation of Loans given by Nationalised Banks

3471. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans given by nationalised banks during the last three years have not been realised fully;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total amount of loans given by the nationalised banks during the period, the amount which should have been realised and the amount actually realised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Commercial banks, including the nationalised banks, generally give advance for the working capital needs of their borrowers, by way of cash credits, over-drafts, or as loans. These are sanctioned by the banks after assessing the requirements of the borrowers and on the basis of periodical reviews. At the time of such periodical reviews the amounts are renewed, reduced or enhanced, depending upon the performance of the borrowing concern. In this process, here are periodical withdrawals and repayments in the accounts and the outstanding balances fluctuate from time to time, but within the sanctioned limits. It is only in the case of a default, a bank recalls an advance, and that advance becomes due for repayment.

In accordance with Section 13(1) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, read with Section 29 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 and the form of balance sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under it, information regarding provisions made by banks for debts which may turn out to be bad or which have proved difficult of recovery are not to be divulged by the nationalised banks. However, on the advice of independent statutory auditors appointed by the banks, adequate provisions have been made to meet any shortfall in the recovery of loans advanced by the banks.

The aggregate amount of advances outstanding as at the end of the last 3 years, of the 14 nationalised banks, are as under:—

Year ended	Rs. in crores
31-12-1970	2540.30
31-12-1971	2884.70
31-12-1972	3137.11

Hotel Constructed by Indian Tobacco Company

3472. SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hotels constructed by the Indian Tobacco Company in the country with location thereof; and

(b) the amount spent on each hotel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears of Income Tax against Foreign Companies

3473. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign companies against whom Income-tax arrears are outstanding;

	3	4	5
2. Bunnahpura	12-6-1973	Information not available	878
3. Ardhaagram Khas	15-6-1973	do	65
4. New Ardhaagram	do	do	200
5. Sitalpur	9-11-1973	do	550
6. Jambad Kajora	9-11-1973	do	750
7. Krishnagar	15-11-1973	2.67 Mil. tonnes (Approx)	279
8. East Kajora	1-12-1973	17.4 Mil. tonnes (approx).	283
9. Western Kajora	14-12-1973	Information not available	450

4671

1973

The Coal Board has reported that they have received no information of closure of any Coal Mines in 1973 so far.

Statement made by Rear Admiral K. L. Kulkarni Re. Recruits for Eastern Naval Command

the development of dockyard facilities in Vishakhapatnam. No reference to naval recruitment was implied.

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

3293. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

Statement made by Defence Minister in London Re. Use of American and British Arms to Iran against India

(a) whether Rear Admiral K. L. Kulkarni has in a press interview said that the Eastern Naval Command was getting very few recruits from the coastal Andhra Pradesh; and

3294. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

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

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). No, Sir. At an informal meeting with the Press at Vijayawada on 2nd July, 1973, Rear Admiral K. L. Kulkarni exhorted the local skilled artisans to come forward and join the Navy. This was in the context of

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reported statement of the Defence Minister during his visit in London expressing concern that the huge American and British arms given to Iran may be ultimately used against India; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government to such a threat?

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

(b) All related developments having implications for our security are taken into consideration in planning our Defence measures.

Suggestions to Lift Trade Embargo against China

3295. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for lifting trade embargo against China which was imposed after 1962 Sino-Indian conflict; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no formal ban on trade with China. However, because of the strained political relations, India-China trade came to a halt after 1962. The Government have already expressed their desire to resume trade relations as part of normalisation of relations with China.

Loss of Rs. 27 Crores to Hindustan Steel Limited

3296. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited is reported to have suffered a heavy loss of Rs. 27 crore; 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 main reasons were the following:—

(i) Production was lower than the installed capacity particularly at Durgapur and Alloy Steels Plant.

(ii) Although H. S. L. Steel Plants made the highest production even in 1972-73, the Company suffered a loss of roughly Rs. 27.6 crores and this was also attributable to increase in costs not within the control of the Company and not covered by price adjustments.

Public Support to the West Bengal's decision to Ban Strikes

3297. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the public support regarding the decision of the West Bengal Government to ban strikes; and

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with other State Governments to use it as a model?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any recent decision of the West Bengal Government directly to ban strikes.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Missions Abroad and opening of New Embassies

3298. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to upgrade some of the

existing Missions abroad and to open some new Indian Embassies in the near future; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. These matters are, always under the consideration of the Government. As and when decisions are taken, they are announced and implemented.

(b) These matters have delicate implications and it would not be in the public interest to specify the thinking of the Government in advance.

Plan for Modern Farm Training for Retiring Servicemen

3299. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan of modern farm training for the retiring servicemen; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

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

(b) (i) Officers.

Training on modern farming methods is imparted to service officers in a Farm Management Course run at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. The duration of the course is three weeks and one course is run annually. Each course has seats for 20 to 25 officers. The course aims to provide the participants an intensive training in farm Management for efficient handling of farms for land owned by them.

(ii) JCOs/ORs

A number of pre-cum-post release training schemes on Farm Management and allied agricultural trades have been organised for JCOs/ORs to enable them to seek employment after their release from the Armed Forces and also to equip them for self employment. Details of these courses are given in the statement attached.

Against the present capacity of about 850, 126 service personnel have completed training and 109 are undergoing such training during the current financial year i.e. from 1st April 1973.

Statement

Course/training	No. of courses	Duration
1	2	3
Crop Production Course at Punjab Agricultural University. (Ludhiana).	3	2 months
Farm Machinery, Poultry, Dairying at Punjab Agricultural University, (Ludhiana)	10	1 month
Crop Production Course at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.	3	2 months
Crop Production course at Farmers Trg. Centre, Gurgaon and Rohtak.	3 (at each Centre)	2 months
Cattle Management Crop Production and Dairying Course at Mily. Farms Ambala, Meerut and Kirkee.	3 (at each Centre.)	6 weeks.
Farm Machinery Utilization Course at Tractor Trg. Stations at Budni and Hissar.	3 (at each Centre)	3 months.
Tractor Mechanic Course at Tractor Trg. Stations, Budni, and Hissar.	3 (at each Centre)	1½ months.

Training in allied agricultural trades

(i) Training in Dairying, at National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.	2	12 weeks
(ii) Training in Animal Husbandry at Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.	1	8 weeks
(iii) Training in Poultry Farming at Government Poultry Farm, Delhi Cantt.	2	one month

Steel Plan affected by Limited resources

3300 SHRI M M JOSEPH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether limited resources have affected the steel plan in the country, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA). (a) Perhaps, the reference is to the steel development programme in 1973-74. If so, the constraint on resources has not materially affected the programme for this year

(b) Does not arise

Enquiry Re: Defects in Notification of 1969 under Works of Defence Act, 1903 relating to Defence Installations at Gurgaon

3301 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have completed the inquiry into the factors responsible for what appeared to them as defects in the Notification of 1969 under the Works of Defence Act, 1903 relating to the security of the Defence installations at Gurgaon; and

(b) the result of the inquiry and the remedial steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) and (b). The Notification published under the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903 in the Gazette of India, dated 11th January, 1969 in regard to the Air Force Unit at No. 54 ASP remained inoperative due to a copy of the said Notification not having been sent to the State Government for action under Section 3(2) of the Act. This was due to inadvertence. The Under Secretary responsible for this omission has died and the Section Officer and the Assistant who dealt with this case have since retired. No disciplinary action is, therefore, possible at this stage. Instructions have, however, issued to all concerned to guard against such omissions in future.

Test Ban Treaty, between India and U. S. S. R.

3302 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether India signed a test ban treaty with Soviet Union in July, 1973;

(b) if so, the salient features of the treaty, and

(c) whether there is any reaction to this treaty from other foreign countries, and if so, the nature thereof?

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

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

Junk of Steel Scraps lying with Stockyards

3303. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether a large junk of steel scraps is lying with various stockyards for several months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any decision about the disposal of such steel scraps has since been taken by Government; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

Recommendations by Foreign Service Inspectors regarding Indian Missions Abroad

3304 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Service Inspectors carried out inspection of Indian Missions abroad;

(b) if so, the outlines of the recommendations made; and

(c) how far those have been implemented by our Missions?

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

(b) The recommendations of Foreign Service Inspectors covered all aspects of

functioning of our Missions. The outlines of their recommendations are given in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

(c) These recommendations have, by and large, been implemented.

Statement

Outlines of the recommendations of the Foreign Service Inspectors are given below:—

- (i) **Staff:** The Foreign Service Inspectors conducted detailed work studies and suggested rationalization of work patterns, reallocation of staff and better co-ordination of work and recommended revised staff strength consistent with economic and efficiency.
- (ii) **Allowance of India-based and pay scales of local staff:** They examined the local costs of living and proposed revision of rates of foreign allowance, representational grant, daily allowance, pay scales of local staff etc. on the basis of local living conditions and other factors.
- (iii) **Accommodation, transport etc.** They also looked into the transport requirements and accommodation needs of the Missions, both residential and office, and made suitable recommendations in the light of changes in staff, increase in rents etc.
- (iv) **Other matters:** They also examined other matters, viz., (i) Security arrangements; (ii) administrative, financial and accounting disciplines; (iii) commercial and cultural relations and (iv) external publicity, etc. These recommendations which were of general nature were intended to tune up the functioning of the Missions. Where necessary, suitable instructions were also issued for their guidance.

Rajasthan Factories facing closure due to non-availability of Coal

3305. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of factories in Rajasthan and particularly in Jaipur are facing closure on account of the non-availability of coal; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide coal in sufficient quantity to these factories for their smooth running?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Central Government is not aware that any factories in Rajasthan are facing closure on account of non-availability of coal. It is, however, true that in recent months shortage of coal has been felt in several States, including Rajasthan, by relatively low priority consumers chiefly on account of considerable increase in the coal requirements of the Power House and the Steel Plants which had to be accorded higher priority in the allotment of wagons.

(b) The Railways and the coal producing organisations are taking a number of steps to augment movement of coal and these are expected to improve the situation progressively. The Government have also recently constituted a high level Committee to look into the problems of coal transport and to ensure regular supplies to the various consumers.

Shortage of Commercial Vehicles

3306. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of commercial vehicles in the country; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The shortage relates mainly to vehicles of two popular makes for which customers have to wait for about 1½ to 2½ years

Estimated Copper Deposit at Dariba (Alwar-Rajasthan)

3307. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimates of Copper deposits at Dariba (Alwar-Rajasthan);

(b) whether there is a vast difference between the estimates of the deposits made by the Geological Survey of India and the Copper Corporation of India, if so, the respective figures of estimates given by each different agency and the basis of such difference in estimates;

(c) the main features of exploitation plan of these deposits; and

(d) whether copper extracted from Dariba is being sent to Bihar, and if so, the reasons for not processing it at Copper Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). In 1963, the Indian Bureau of Mines had estimated the proved and probable ore reserves at Dariba Copper Deposit as 5,63,020 tonnes. In 1967, on the basis of some additional mapping surveying and sampling, the National Mineral Development Corporation re-evaluated the data of Indian Bureau of Mines and estimated the availability of proved and probable ore reserves at 4,10,639 tonnes. It was, however, indicated that there is a possibility of finding additional ore reserves in the deposit by undertaking additional underground exploration.

(c) The Project, now nearing completion, is for a production of 100 tonnes of copper ore per day with matching capacity of the Concentrator Plant.

(d) Presumably the reference is to copper concentrates. It is proposed to transport copper concentrates from Dariba for processing at the Smelter at Ghatsila till such time the Smelter at Khetri is in operation.

Trial run of a stream of concentrator of Khetri Copper Project

3308. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the streams of the concentrator of the Khetri Copper Project has been put on trial and it runs with a capacity of only 1,000 tonnes of ore per day against its capacity of 4,000 tonnes, while the other stream with an equal capacity still remains to be put into operation;

(b) the present stock-pile of ore with the Khetri Copper Complex and the present daily extraction of copper ore in the Complex;

(c) for how long the present stock-pile with the present rate of daily ore extraction can sustain capacity working of the concentrator; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure capacity working of both streams of the concentrator and to ensure full supplies of ore to it and whether as a measure in this direction Dariba ore is proposed to be used to augment ore supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The first stream of the Concentrator Plant at Khetri Copper Complex was commissioned on 1st July, 1973. It has not been possible to stabilise production at this plant so far due to high voltage fluctuations and some operational problems which are being looked into. The second stream of the plant is expected to be ready in about 3 months time.

(b) The total stock-pile of copper ore at both Khetri and Kollhan Mines as on 31-7-73 was 4,10,332 tonnes. The present rate of extraction of copper ore at the Project is about 1200 tonnes per day.

(c) The mine production at the project is expected to be built up in a phased manner. During the current year and the next year, it would be possible to feed the Plant rate of 3000 tonnes per day through the current production supplemented by ore to be drawn from the stockpile. Thereafter, the mine production is expected to go up and copper ore to the plant will be fed from the current production only.

(d) According to the present mine production schedule, the rated capacity of the mines to ensure capacity working of both streams of the Concentrator Plant is expected to be built up in a phased manner by 1977. Concerted efforts are being made by Hindustan Copper Limited for increasing the mine production for meeting the plant capacity, as soon as possible. The steps being taken by the Company include, *inter alia*, arranging of training for Managers and Operators in copper metal mining for improving their skills, use of trackless mining operation for speeding up mine development programme, import of critical mining equipment like Hoists, high capacity compressors, loaders, locomotives etc., introduction of incentive schemes prepared after careful industrial engineering studies, periodic review of the progress of work with the help of PERT Charts and tightening of supervision.

There is no proposal for transporting copper ore from Dariba to feed Khetri Concentrator. The ore to be produced at Dariba mine will be concentrated at site and only the concentrates will be transported to Khetri for treatment of at the Khetri Smelter and Refinery.

Techno-Economic Study of Integrated Steel Plant in Maharashtra

3309. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE;

SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL.

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

(a) whether the techno-economic study of the proposed site for the location of

integrated Steel Plant for Maharashtra has been undertaken;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the time by which the report of the study team is expected?

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

(b) and (c). 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 recommended, *inter alia*, that techno-economic feasibility studies may be commissioned for a plant based on iron ore deposits in the Rowghat-Surajgarh area. These studies, which will be part of the long-term steel development programme, are likely to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

इस्पात और मिश्रित इस्पात की मांग और पूर्ति

3310. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय इस्पात और मिश्रित इस्पात की मांग एवं पूर्ति की क्या स्थिति है ;

(ख) स्थिति सुधारने के लिए लघु इस्पात कारखानों का अब तक क्या योगदान रहा है और भविष्य में क्या योगदान रहने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) लघु इस्पात कारखानों की सरकार द्वारा दिये जा रहे सहयोग की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री सुधीर हंसदा) : (क) अनूमान है

कि 1973-74 में तैयार साधारण इस्पात की मांग लगभग 67 लाख टन होगी। भाषा है कि मोटे तौर पर देशीय उत्पादन तथा आयात द्वारा यह मांग पूरी हो जाएगी।

मिश्र तथा विशेष इस्पात की वर्तमान मांग लगभग 4 लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष है। इस समय इसका कुल उत्पादन भी लगभग इतना ही है। यद्यपि कुछ श्रेणियों के माल की कुछ कमी है।

(ख) 1972-73 में विद्युत भूट्टी एको का उत्पादन लगभग 10 लाख टन था और 1973-74 में इन का उत्पादन लगभग 13 लाख टन होने की संभावना है।

(ग) विद्युत् भूट्टी एको की कच्चे माल की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें ब्यासमय सहायता दी जा रही है। विद्युत् भट्टियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि में पुनर्वलको को भी सहायता मिली है।

छावनी अधिनियम का संशोधन

3311. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छावनी अधिनियम में पिछली बार प्रमुख संशोधन कब किया गया था ?

(ख) इस समय विचाराधीन संशोधनों का क्या स्वरूप है ; और ये संशोधन कब से विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) उस में ये संशोधन कब तक कर दिये जायेंगे ?

रक्षा मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) 1954 में।

(ब) और (ग) विभिन्न स्थानों से प्राप्त सुझावों तथा अभ्यावेदनों का अध्ययन करने और छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में संशोधनों का सुझाव देने के लिए सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1972 में एक कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया था। कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और उसका अब सरकार द्वारा अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। सरकार द्वारा निर्णय ले लिए जाने के पश्चात् यथा संभव संसद में एक विधेयक पेश करने का प्रस्ताव है।

International Conference on Law of the Sea to be held in Chile

3312. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on Law of the Sea is to be held in Santiago, Chile in April next year;

(b) whether the Conference will discuss the question of peaceful uses of sea-bed also;

(c) whether India has formulated her views to be presented before the Conference; and

(d) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The second session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea is scheduled to be held in Santiago, Chile, for a period of eight weeks in April and May, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Conference will, discuss, among others, the question of peaceful uses of the sea-bed.

(c) and (d). The broad approach of India, together with other Non-aligned and developing countries, is based on the principles that the area as well as its resources are the common heritage of

mankind and shall not be subject to national appropriation by any member; the area shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes; and that the international regime to be set up for the area should be equitable and ensure orderly exploration and exploitation of the Sea-bed and its resources bearing in mind the special needs and interests of the developing countries, whether coastal or land-locked.

India's views on the different aspects of the Law of the Sea to be considered at the Conference are in the process of formulation and will be finalised taking into account the developments at the current session of the UN Committee on the Sea-bed meeting in Geneva.

Joint efforts with South-East Asian Countries to keep Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace

3313. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by India to enlist the cooperation of other South-East Asian countries for a joint effort to keep the Indian Ocean as a peace zone;

(b) if so, the nature of the efforts made; and

(c) the response from the countries concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). South-East Asian countries are sharing in efforts to achieve a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean. At the Lusaka Non-aligned Nations Conference in 1970, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore and India together with other non-aligned countries agreed specifically to exert efforts for the adoption by the U. N. of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. Sri Lanka and India alongwith 11 other countries co-sponsored the U. N. General Assembly Resolution, No. 2832 (XXVI)

designating the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace for all time. From South East Asia, Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Laos and Malaysia supported this Resolution. India along with several countries from South East Asia (Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Burma) also supported U.N.G.A. Resolution No. 2992 (XXVII) last year establishing an *Ad Hoc* Committee to study the implications of the proposal for the peace zone. Indonesia and Malaysia are members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee. Several South East Asian countries also participated in the meeting of the littoral and hinterland countries of the Indian Ocean in April, 1973 with a view to co-ordinating their views. Government of India continue to maintain contacts, both bilaterally and in multilateral forums, with other like-minded countries including those in South East Asia for implementation of the U. N. Resolutions.

High-level Study Group Report on Steel Distribution

3314. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether the high-level Study Group on steel distribution system has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Group?

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

(b) A statement, containing the main recommendations so far accepted for implementation, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5412/73].

1484 LS-6.

Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Ottawa

3315. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister was requested and pressed to lead the Indian Delegation to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Ottawa beginning on 2nd August, 1973 by the Chief of the Commonwealth Secretariat at London;

(b) the composition of the Indian Delegation;

(c) the subjects discussed at the said Conference and Government's stand on those subjects; and

(d) whether the disputes about the Kashmir question, the Pakistani P.O.Ws. in India and the recognition of Bangladesh were included in the agenda of the said Conference.

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

(b) The Indian Delegation was led by the Minister of External Affairs and comprised the Foreign Secretary, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Commerce Secretary. It also included two senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs and one from the Ministry of Finance.

(c) A copy of the communique issued at the end of the Conference is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5413/73]. It indicates the subjects discussed and the views thereon of the Commonwealth Governments including India.

(d) No, Sir.

Release of two Indian Journalists kidnapped by Pakistan

3316. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained fresh and further information about the two young Indian Journalists, Shri Deepak Banerjee and Shri Surjit Ghosal, who were kidnapped by Pakistani authorities on April 2, 1971 from the Indian Border and who are languishing in Pakistani Jail ever since;

(b) if so, a gist thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to secure the immediate release of the two journalists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Government has no further information beyond that already provided in answer to several questions on the subject, the last being Question No. 1408 answered on 1-3-1973.

Minister's Intervention in closure of Bank Clearing in Madras

3317. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether he intervened on 11th July, 1973 or thereabout in the closure of bank clearing in Madras by calling the concerned parties at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the results of the intervention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Union Labour Minister discussed on 11-7-1973 with the representatives of the management of the Bank of Madurai Limited and the Tamil Nadu Bank Employees Federation some of their outstanding disputes, which also

affected the functioning of clearing houses in Madras. As a result of his intervention, the dispute was amicably settled.

भूटान और लद्दाख की सीमाओं की

जास चीनी सैनिकों का जमाव

3318. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह: क्या

रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूटान और लद्दाख की सीमा के पास बड़ी संख्या में चीनी सैनिकों का जमाव हो रहा है,

(ख) क्या चीनी सैनिकों की गति-विधियों से भारतीय सीमाओं पर कोई खतरा होने का संभावना है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या अपनी ओर से उचित कार्रवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) से (ग). भूटान और लद्दाख सीमाओं के पास चीनियों की कोई असामान्य गतिविधि नजर नहीं आई है। फिर भी, हमारे सुरक्षा प्रबंधों में सभी प्रकार की परिस्थितियों का ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Reports about H. M. T. Watches becoming rusty in a year

3319. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that watches of H. M. T. decay and become rusty in a year;

(b) whether it is due to bad workmanship or bad material used; and

(c) whether purchasers of such watches are compensated?

CA, are allowed to operate non-scheduled passenger flights on a day-to-day basis on routes not served by Indian Airlines;

1. Kasturi and Sons, Madras (The Hindu).
2. Pushpaka Aviation, Madras.
3. Air Survey Co. (P) Ltd. Calcutta.
4. Cambata Aviation, Bombay.
5. Bharat Commerce and Industries (Bharatair), Gauhati.
6. Daver Aviation, Bombay.
7. J. K. Chemicals (Safari Airways Bombay).
8. Helicopter Services (P) Ltd. Bombay.
9. Jamair Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.

Of the above 9, only J.K. Chemicals (Safari Airways) are presently operating non-scheduled passenger flights on the following routes on a day-to-day basis:

- (i) Bombay—Surat—Bombay.
- (ii) Surat—Ahmedabad—Surat.

Safari have also been permitted to operate on the following routes on a day-to-day basis:

1. Delhi Jaipur -Kota Jaipur
Delhi (without traffic rights between Delhi and Jaipur).
2. Bombay - Surat - Bhatnagar
Ahmedabad and back (without traffic rights between Bombay Bhavnagar and Bombay-Ahmedabad).
3. Ahmedabad-Indore - Ahmedabad.
4. Surat-Rajkot-Surat.
5. Bhavnagar-Baroda-Indore and back.
6. Bombay-Jalgaon-Bombay.

However, they are not operating on the above routes.

(c) Private operators who wish to operate scheduled air transport services have to comply with the requirements laid down in Schedule XI to the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

Complaints Regarding Safety Landing and taking off Facilities at International Airports to India

3501. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints regarding the safety of landing and taking off facilities at international airports in India;

(b) if so, what are these complaints; and

(c) how are they proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Some complaints regarding aids are received from time to time.

(c) The following action has been taken:

1. Stand-by generators which come into action automatically in the event of a mains failure have already been provided. The International Airports Authority is taking additional steps for ensuring reliable and uninterrupted power supply.

2. (i) A thorough check-up of the Instrument Landing System at Delhi airport has been made by experts of the Civil Aviation Department.

2.(ii) Scientific investigation of the Instrument Landing System has been carried out by an expert of the manufacturers. He has reported that the equipment is functioning normally.

Institutional Credit Advanced by Private Banks to Foodgrain Trade, Yarn, Oil Seeds, Coarse Cloth, Vanaspati and other Necessities of Life during 1972-73 and 1973-74

3502. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of institutional credit advanced including that advanced by private Banks to the foodgrains trade and trade in yarn, oil seeds, coarse cloth, Vanaspati and other necessities of life dur-

ing the financial year 1972-73 and 1973-74 and its impact on the rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): The available information as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India in regard to outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks, including private banks, to private parties against foodgrains, oilseeds, vegetable oils, vanaspati and sugar is set out in the attached statement.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

	As at the end of June, 1972	As at the end of March, 1973†
Foodgrains	98.00	42.00
<i>Oilseeds</i>		
Groundnuts	8.76	14.28
Linseed	0.67	0.40
Rape/Mustard Seed	Not available	1.20
<i>Vegetable Oils</i>		
Groundnut oil	5.83	5.68
Linseed oil	0.29	0.47
Rape/Mustard seed oil	3.03††	2.74
Vanaspati	5.89	3.46
Sugar	186.38††	113.65

†The data for March, 1973 are provisional and may be revised by the banks later. The figures include export credit, to processing units, credit in respect of groundnut seeds/oil to public sector, etc.

††Relate to June, 1971 as separate figures for these items are not available for June, 1972.

The above figures refer to credit given not merely to trade as such but also to processing units such as rice mills, roller flour mills, oil mills and vanaspati manufacturers, industrial users such as biscuit manufacturers units, confectionaries, starch manufacturers, paint and soap manufacturers, etc.

The increase in advances against groundnut is accounted for, besides other factors by enlarged exports in oil cake and credit facility against groundnut seed/oil given to some public sector agencies particularly in Gujarat for taking up purchase and distribution work.

Directive to Netaji Inquiry Commission not to seek direct help from Taiwan

3325. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of External Affairs had issued a directive to the Netaji Inquiry Commission not to seek any direct help from Government of Taiwan or any other non-official organisation there in the course of its recent visit to Taiwan in connection with investigation into disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(b) if so, the text of the letter issued to the Commission;

(c) the reasons for imposing such restrictions on the Commission; and

(d) whether the investigation work of the Commission was seriously inhibited by such directive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No directive was issued to the Netaji Inquiry Commission. In all its enquiries outside India involving contacts with foreign Government agencies, the Commission has functioned with the assistance of Indian Missions located abroad. Taking into consideration the fact that we have no Mission in Taiwan, such assistance was not possible when the Commission visited Taiwan. In view of this, and in view of the fact that we have no diplomatic relations with Taiwan, it was suggested that the Commission may make independent inquiries without enlis-

ting the formal cooperation of any official or non-official body in Taiwan, and make its own arrangements on a private basis. The Commission, in its judgment, decided to accept this suggestion. It is incorrect to say that the Commission's work was hampered in any way by Government.

Profit Earned and Loss Suffered by Public Sector Steel and Iron Industry Units

3326. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the figures about the profit and loss of the public sector steel and iron industry units under his Ministry during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) whether any up-to-date assessments regarding profit and loss by such industrial units have been made;

(c) if so, the main features thereof;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove shortcomings of the units incurring loss of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The following table indicates the profit made/loss incurred by the public sector steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela and the Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur, under Hindustan Steel Limited during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73. The figures for the year 1972-73 are tentative as the accounts for the year have yet to be adopted by the Company.

Profit (+)

Loss (—)

(Rs. crores).

Plant	Profit/Loss		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Bhilai Steel Plant	(+) 11.043	(—) 4.298	(+) 6.158
Durgapur Steel Plant	(—) 20.401	(—) 27.523	(—) 25.722
Rourkela Steel Plant	(+) 10.198	(—) 6.887	(+) 1.186
Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	(—) 3.833	(—) 5.235	(—) 6.293

As the steel making and steel rolling facilities of Bokaro Steel Plant have yet to be commissioned, no information is being given in respect of this plant.

(b) to (d). The cumulative position up to 1972-73 (tentative) is indicated below:—

(Rs. in crores)	
Plant	Cumulative loss up to 1972-73 (tentative)
Bhilai Steel Plant	13.129
Durgapur Steel Plant	157.188
Rourkela Steel Plant	27.697
Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur	36.221

Profitability is a function of costs, volume of production and prices. Within the limitation of prevailing prices and costs, one of the imperatives to earn profit, therefore, is to maximise production. Accordingly, the management of Hindustan Steel Limited is concentrating its efforts towards raising the level of production as rapidly as possible. A number of steps have been taken in this direction which includes specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. A three-tier Joint Consultative Machinery has been set up at Durgapur, with the assistance of the State Government, for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. The Action Committee appointed by the Planning Commission which examined the working of Rourkela Steel Plant sometime back has recommended a number of measures for achieving near-rated capacity levels of production and these recommendations have been taken

up for implementation. A similar report on the Bhilai Steel Plant has been received and is under examination. The Action Committee has now taken up the examination of the Durgapur Steel Plant and its report is awaited. The Steel Authority of India Limited is giving all the support that is required and is making every effort to ensure a quick build-up of production in these plants in the coming years.

It may be mentioned that in 1972-73 the Hindustan Steel Plants of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela together made the highest production ever of 4.008 million tonnes of Steel ingots. This represented an increase of 15.3 per cent in production compared to the previous year. Despite the higher production the H. S. L. suffered a loss roughly of Rs. 27.6 crores. This was largely owing to prices not covering uncontrollable costs.

Alleged profiteering by H.S.L. at the expense of West Bengal Government

3327. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news items appearing in the Hindustan Standard dated 2nd July, 1973 under the heading 'West Bengal annoyed at H. S. L. coal deals';

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

(c) whether Government intend to take steps against such deals?

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

(b) Hindustan Steel Limited have not purchased any coal from the West Bengal Government. Presumably, the news item refers to a contract entered into by Hindustan Steel Limited with the Durgapur Coke Ovens Projects Limited, a West Bengal Government. Undertaking, for purchase of mixed coke with a view to

reclaiming 40 mm. B. F. grade coke. No communication has been received by Hindustan Steel either from the West Bengal Government or the Damodar Valley Corporation, regarding any protest against any alleged resale of coke.

HSL have entered into a contract with DICOP Limited for lifting one lakh tonnes of mixed coke from the dumps of the latter on payment of Rs 60 per tonne excluding sales tax and other levies. It was understood by both parties that HSL would be engaging a contractor for screening this mixed coke in order to retrieve the B. F. grade coke required by them. Accordingly, HSL have entered into a contract with a private firm for such screening. The firm is to pay Rs. 64 per tonne of mixed coke and for every tonne of B F grade coke retrieved by it and delivered to HSL it would receive a payment ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs 135 per tonne exclusive of taxes. The remaining fractions will be removed and disposed of by this firm. The implementation of these two contracts is still to commence.

(c) In view of the facts stated above, no action by Government is called for

Repatriation issue of Pakistani POW's

3328 SHRI S C SAMANTIA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any fresh thinking on the issue of the repatriation of Pakistani POW's and if so, the nature thereof, and

(b) by what time the repatriation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) Negotiations are being held with the Government of Pakistan within the framework of the Joint Indo-Bangladesh Declaration. A statement was made by me in this House on 2nd August, 1973 regarding the recent Indo-Pak talks in Rawalpindi.

Computerisation in Air India and ESSO Eastern

3329. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Government have screened and cleared up the proposal of installation of second computer in Air India and of conversion of the present computer into Super-Computer System in ESSO Eastern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G VENKAT-SWAMY) No, Sir.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल द्वारा बड़ियों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि

3330. श्री कलचंद शर्मा : क्या श्री उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल फॅक्टरी बगलौर बड़ियों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये एक नई योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

भारती उद्योग संस्थालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) (क) और (ख). जी हा । कलाई घड़ियों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिये कंपनी ने बगलौर स्थित फॅक्टरी (नं 8) का विस्तार करने और श्रीनगर में एक नई घड़ी फॅक्ट्री (नं 3) की स्थापना करने का कार्य अपने हाथ में ले लिया है । बगलौर से फॅक्ट्री (नं 2) का विस्तार हो जाने से प्रतिवर्ष 200,000 कैलेंडर मैकेनिज्म वाली स्वचालित घड़ियां बनाने की योजना है, यह सख्या घड़ी फॅक्ट्री (नं 1) में प्रतिवर्ष बन रही विरुमान किस्म की 360 000 सामान्य घड़ियों के

प्रतिरिक्त होगी। श्रीनगर बड़ी कंस्टरी (नं० 3) में विद्यमान किस्म की 300,000 बड़ियां प्रतिवर्ष बनाने की योजना है। 1977-78 और 1978-79 के वर्षों में इन कारखानों के अधिकतम उत्पादन स्तर पर पहुंच जाने से, हिमचुस्तान मशीन टूल्स में विभिन्न प्रकार की कुल मिलाकर 860,000 बड़ियों का निर्माण होने लगेगा। विभिन्न राज्यों के चुने हुए सगठनों को जो एक्सेलरी लाइन स्थापित करेगी और बीरे बीरे उन कुछ पुर्जों को बनाएंगे जो कि जटिल प्रकार के नहीं हैं, हिमट, के हिस्से पुर्जे उपलब्ध कराने की संभावना पर भी सरकार विचार कर रही है।

Steel production in Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur, Tata Steel Co. and Bokaro Steel Plants

3331. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES

be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rated steel production capacity of the (i) Bhilai (ii) Rourkela (iii) Durgapur (iv) Tata Steel Company and (v) Bokaro Steel Plants respectively and what was their production year-wise, during each of the last three years;

(b) what was the profit or loss each plant made year-wise during each of the last three years;

(c) what has each of these plants cost the nation so far; and

(d) what are the plans for expansion of these plants, and when it is hoped the production in these plants will reach their rated capacity and what steps are being taken to this end?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Capacity and production of steel ingots—

(In thousand tonnes)
Production

Name of the Plant	Capacity	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Bhilai	2500	1940	1953	2108
Rourkela	1800	1038	823	1177
Durgapur	1600	634	700	723
Tata Iron & Steel Co.	2000	1715	1708	1690

Steel making capacity has not yet been commissioned in Bokaro.

(b) Profit before tax/less before tax—

(+) (—)

(Rs. crores)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (provisional)
Bhilai	(+) 11.04	(—) 4.30	(+) 6.16
Rourkela	(+) 10.20	(—) 6.89	(+) 1.19
Durgapur	(—) 20.40	27.52	(—) 25.72
Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited	(+) @ 14.12	(+) @ 11.97	(+) 5.52
Bokaro Steel Ltd.	@Not commissioned (—) 5.45		

(a) Investment (Green Book) as on 31st March, 1973 (Provisional).

	Ra. crores
Bhilai	401
Rourkela	405
Durgapur	265
Tata Iron & Steel Co.Ltd	330
Bokaro Steel Ltd	450

(d) Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded to four million ingot tonnes and Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.75 million ingot tonnes. The feasibility of the expansion of the Jamshedpur Works of the Tata Iron & Steel Company is being studied.

During the last two years, a number of remedial measures have been taken to overcome the various shortcomings and impediments in the way of improved production. As far as the plants under Hindustan Steel Limited are concerned these include: specialised repairs of coke ovens, use of alternative fuels to supplement gas availability, oil firing in certain furnaces to augment fuel resources, improved maintenance aimed at better equipment availability, speeding up of capital programmes required to correct existing imbalances in production facilities and planned procurement of spares, refractories and other essential materials. The Bhilai Steel Plant is putting up an additional coke oven battery and Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants half a battery each. The Action Committee of the Planning Commission has made a number of recommendations regarding additions and balancing facilities in the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants which the plants have taken up for implementation. The Committee is now looking into the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant. A three-tier joint consultative machinery has been set up at Durgapur for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and grievances and to enlist the cooperation of the workers in maximising production. A new rewards scheme has been introduced in the Rourkela Steel Plant to provide an additional incentive for increasing production progressively.

Since the take-over the management of India Iron and Steel Company Limited by Government on July 14, 1972, a number of steps have been taken to solve its immediate problems and increase production. These include the supply of coke and coal tar, emergency repairs to coke oven, procurement of material handling equipment and repairs and replacements of cranes and other equipment in the Steel Melting Shop. A Plan Rehabilitation Scheme has been drawn up to restore the technical health of the plant and to enable it to produce one million tonnes of ingots. This scheme is under implementation.

Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., are implementing a replacement programme for the old coke oven which, on completion, should ensure adequate coke supplies, special efforts are being made to strengthen maintenance.

Government have since set up the Steel Authority of India Ltd., the Holding Company for Steel and associated input industries which was incorporated on the 24th January, 1973. The setting up of this Company should also help considerably in maximising production of steel through effective supervision and coordination provision of specialised advisory services and vertical integration and co-ordination of the other sectors intimately connected with the steel industry in the role of major suppliers of inputs such as coking coal, iron ore, manganese, etc.

However, by the very nature of the operations involved in an integrated steel plant, the full impact of all these measures will be felt only gradually and over a period of time. The increase in production in the Hindustan Steel Limited plant last year is a pointer to what can be done.

Employees of Proof and Experimental Defence Installation at Balasore

3332. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees serving in the Proof and Experimental Defence Installation at Balasore; and

(b) what is the number of Oriyas there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Out of 674 civilians employed in Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore, 398 are Oriyas. In addition, there are 16 Oriyas amongst 438 Service personnel employed there.

~~Increase in production of Rourkela Steel Plant during 1972-73~~

3333. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant has shown more production in 1972-73 as compared to the previous year; and

(b) if so, what is the monthly progress now after introduction of incentive scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) The Plant produced 1.177 M.T. of ingot steel in 1972-73, which was the highest since its inception.

(b) In addition to the incentive scheme which has been in vogue since December, 1961, a reward scheme was introduced in the month of July, 1972, for attainment of progressively higher targets every month. Production showed further improvement thereafter a rate corresponding to an annual production of 1.3 million Tonnes of ingot steel being attained in the last quarter of 1972-73. In the first four months of the financial year 1973-74, however, production was affected, as in other plants, by the power shortage which led to a curtailment of coking coal production. Shortages and frequency fluctuations in the supply of power to the plant affected rolling of

steel. The production of ingot steel in these four months was as follows:

April	87,500 tonnes
May	92,500 tonnes
June	90,900 tonnes
July	94,300 tonnes

Army Career for Youth

3334. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Army career is not popular among Youth, as it was some years ago?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): No, Sir. There is adequate response from the Youth of the country for an Army career.

General Manager, Rourkela Steel Plant relieving himself of Administrative work to divert full attention to production

3335. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per recommendation No. 7 of the Loomba Committee Report, the General Manager of the Rourkela Steel Plant has relieved himself from the administrative nature of work of the plant to enable him to devote fully for the production of steel;

(b) if so, whether, after the assurance was given by the Steel Ministry to implement the above noted recommendations fully, certain administrative work has been taken back by the General Manager; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Production of Alumina in Korba Alumina Plant

3336. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the commissioning of Rs. 30 crore Korba Alumina Plant of the Bharat Aluminium Company in Madhya Pradesh for the first time, the production of alumina in the public sector has begun;

(b) whether the plant will produce two lakh tonnes of alumina annually;

(c) if so, whether the two lakh tonnes of alumina will provide the basic raw materials for the production of one lakh tonnes of aluminium; and

(d) if so, whether the aluminium production in the country in public sector and private sector will meet the requirement of the country?

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

(d) The production of aluminium in public sector is likely to commence towards end of 1974. It is expected that in the Fifth Plan period the production of aluminium, both in the public and private sectors, will meet the country's requirements.

Targets for Production of Steel during 1972-73 and 1973-74

3337. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target was fixed for the production of steel in the year 1972-73;

(b) if so, whether this target was achieved and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether while fixing targets for the coming years, the drawbacks or hurdles in achieving the targets previously have been kept in view; and

(d) if so, the target fixed for the current year?

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

(b) Production of saleable steel in the five main steel plants in 1972-73 amounted to 4.791 million tonnes as against a target of 5.473 million tonnes. The main factors which affected production are given below:—

Bhilai:—Production in Bhilai was affected in the first quarter of the year on account of high absenteeism among key categories of employees in some of the Production Departments due to severe summer conditions. Unsatisfactory quality of refractories leading to inadequate furnace availability and irregular supply of medium coking coal since September, 1972 were the other constraints in this plant.

Durgapur:—The industrial relations situation in the Durgapur Steel Plant continued to be far from satisfactory, D. V. C. power restrictions and under frequency, equipment troubles, especially in the coke oven area, and short supply of coke oven gas were the other factors which affected production adversely.

Rourkela:—In the Rourkela Steel Plant production suffered on account of occasional shortages and frequency restrictions in the supply of power certain equipment troubles in the first half of the year, heavy capital repair work in the first quarter of the year and occasional labour troubles in certain important Departments.

IISCO:—Production in IISCO was affected chiefly due to deterioration in the condition of the plant and equipment which was the direct result of:

- (i) ineffective and unresponsive management at the top;
- (ii) neglect of rehabilitation programme in the past; and
- (iii) inadequacy of the replacement, repair and maintenance programme in the period prior to the take over of the management of the company by Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The target for the production of saleable steel from the five main steel plants in 1973-74 is 5.441 million tonnes.

Indian Offer to Rebuild Singha Darbar in Nepal

3338. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered to help Nepal for rebuilding Singha Darbar; and

(b) if so, the main features of the offer made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAI. SINGH): (a) and (b) On the night of the 8th-9th July, the Singha Darbar, which housed the Central Secretariat of the Government of Nepal, was gutted by a devastating fire. The message sent by the Prime Minister to the King of Nepal stated as follows:

"Deeply distressed to hear of the great loss caused to the historic Singha Darbar by fire. Please accept our sympathy in this great loss and serious dislocation of Government work. Our Ambassador is always available should Your Majesty wish to indicate if we can be of any assistance."

There have been no further developments

Suggestions for Selective Conscription and Abolishing Denominational and Caste Names in Armed Forces

3339. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestion about the introduction of a selective form of conscription in the Indian Armed Forces;

(b) whether they have also received suggestions about abolishing denominational and caste names from the Indian Army and making it a fully integrated force; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to these suggestions?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) The response to recruitment to the Armed Forces on a voluntary basis has been satisfactory. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to introduce any selective form of conscription in the country at present.

(ii) Government are not in favour of any class distinctions in Army and do not intend to name any new regiments on the basis of class, caste or region. In the past, however, some army units have had their names associated with caste/region. The reasons for this association have been mainly historical.

Performance of Public Sector Companies under Ministry of Heavy Industry

3340. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the public sector Companies under his Ministry and what is the total capital employed in each of these companies;

(b) the profits and losses made by each of these Companies in the last three years;

(c) their installed capacities, their actual utilization and production in the last three years; and

(d) the steps proposed to improve their performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement containing the desired information in respect of the public sector units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5414/73].

(d) 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 programmes, development of ancillary industries, and re-organisation and strengthening of management etc. Apart from this, 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 has commenced to function 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.

Use of D. I. R. to Impose Ban on Workers' Right to Strike

3341. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to use the Defence of India Rules increasingly to impose ban on the workers' right to strike;

(b) the industries and establishments which are affected by the Defence of India Rules Notifications;

(c) whether these Notifications will not affect industrial peace by causing resentment among the workers; and

(d) whether Government would withdraw these measures and take steps to bring down prices and open negotiations with the workers concerned in regard to their grievances and demands?

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

(b) Orders issued under Rules 118 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971, prohibiting strikes are in force in the following services as on 1-8-1973:—

1. Works connected with the Idikkal Hydro-electric Project in Kerala.
2. Railway Services in India.
3. Services in the State of Bihar connected with the supply of electrical energy to the public or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply.
4. Services in the State of Tamilnadu connected with the supply of electrical energy to the public or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply.
5. Food Corporation of India.

(c) and (d). These orders were issued by the Government of India after mature consideration. All these orders have been issued for a specified period. Government would consider withdrawing these orders earlier if they are satisfied that the situation so warrants. They are always anxious to see that the grievances of the employees are removed by utilising the machinery available for settlement of such grievances.

Closure of Howrah Flour Mills

3342. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any communication has been received by Government from the Howrah Flour Mills workers against the illegal closure of the Mills without notice;

(b) if so, the contents thereof;

(c) what steps Government propose to take directly or through the State Government to give the workers their Provident Fund dues and other dues and/or to restart the mills; and

(d) whether the Ministry proposes to ask the Finance Minister to investigate the circumstances in which a huge loan was given by the Allahabad Bank to the Mills and the money later transferred to allied concerns by the management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). There were some representations in this regard. The matters covered included alleged illegal closure of the Howrah Mills, non-payment of salaries, provident fund dues, bonus, retirement benefits like gratuity etc., alleged fictitious transfer of funds to other allied industries, loan to the Mills by the Allahabad Bank, probe into the sales of the machinery of the mills, etc.

(c) The matter has been referred to the authorities concerned who would no doubt provide whatever relief is possible in this case.

(d) The matter has been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Finance.

Chemical By-Products of Hindustan Steel Limited

3343. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:**
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) the names of chemical By-products of the Hindustan Steel Limited and their annual total production;

(b) the names of parties receiving allocation of chemical by-products from H.S.L.;

(c) whether Hindustan Steel Limited has given priority in allotment of chemical By-product to educated unemployed under Government's declared policy that Public Sector Undertakings would give preference to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of educated unemployed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) There are about 60 different types of by-product chemicals produced and marketed by Hindustan Steel Limited. These are broadly classified as under:—

(i) Benzol products

(ii) Tar products

(iii) By-product fertilizers.

Their annual production and availability for sale depends on a number of factors like the rate of pushing of coke ovens in the steel plants, overall gas balance and the requirements of the steel plants for their own internal consumption and accordingly may differ from year to year and from product to product. However, their production available for sale during 1973-74 is estimated as under:—

Benzol products . . .	26,800 tonnes
Tar products . . .	95,500 tonnes
By-product fertilizers . . .	3,76,500 tonnes
(including CAN from the Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela)	

(b) The names of major consuming parties to whom the main by-product

chemicals are supplied are indicated below:—

Name of by-product chemical	Name of major consumers to whom supplies are made
1. Heavy Gasoline Oil . . .	Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals, Govt. of India, mostly for Railways & Ministry of Defence.
2. Benzene . . .	(i) Synthetics & Chemicals Ltd. (ii) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (iii) Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. (iv) Alkali & Chemical Corpn. of India.
3. Toluene . . .	(i) Durgapur Sugars, Madras Refinery. (ii) Indian Explosives Ltd. (iv) Coates of India Ltd.
4. Naphthalene . . .	(i) Dr. Beck & Co. (ii) Durgapur Chemicals Ltd. (iii) Amar Dye Chem. Ltd. (iv) Suhrid Giegy Ltd. (v) Atul products. (vi) B.A.S.F.
5. Pitch . . .	(i) Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. (ii) Madras Aluminium Co. (iii) Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. (iv) Carbon Products. (v) Graphite (India).
6. Ferrous Sulphate . . .	Fertilizer Corpn. of India.

(c) By-product chemicals, other than fertilizers, are mostly supplied to consumers direct. As regards fertilizers, Hindustan Steel Limited gives preference to suitable unemployed agriculture graduates in the appointment of new distributors. The distributors for fertilizers for 1973-74 include 12 organisations run by unemployed graduates.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (c) of the Question.

Distribution Policy Relaxed by Hindustan Steel Limited (Fertilizer and Chemical Division) to Accommodate Educated Unemployed

3344. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited (Fertilizer and Chemical Division) relaxed

its distribution policy in July, 1971 to accommodate educated unemployed;

(b) whether Hindustan Steel Limited has not accommodated even a single unemployed Graduate in this scheme during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the nature of action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Hindustan Steel Limited gives preference to suitable unemployed agriculture graduates in the appointment of new distributors for their fertilizers. The Chemical by-products are, however, mostly supplied to actual consumers direct.

(b) This is not correct. The number of Organisations run by unemployed graduates which were appointed as distributors for the fertilizers manufactured

by Hindustan Steel Limited during the years 1971-72—1973-74 is indicated below:—

1971-72 . . .	2
1972-73 . . .	7
1973-74 . . .	12

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (b) of the question.

Appointment of Dealers and Stockists for Distribution of Urea by Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3345. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms or qualifications were prescribed for appointing dealers and stockists for the distribution of Urea by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Neyveli, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Neyveli Lignite Corporation are currently implementing a scheme for appointment of stockists/authorised dealers for the distribution of Neyveli Urea. The scheme envisages the direct marketing of about 50 per cent of the production to authorised retailers (not to wholesalers or middlemen) and the balance 50 per cent of the production through established co-operative federations, State's Agro Industries Co-operations and allied public institutions.

It is proposed to establish about 4 to 6 stock points in each district located at the agriculturally predominant towns in the Economic Zone comprising the five districts in and around Neyveli and about 25 to 30 retail dealers are proposed to be appointed in each area to be served by each stock point depending upon the potentiality.

For this purpose the Neyveli Lignite Corporation have called for applications through the press for appointment of

stockists/authorised dealers, and they have constituted a Selection Committee for screening the applications and making recommendations.

Quantity of Steel received and sold by Hindustan Steels Limited at Madras

3346. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel received and sold by the Office of the Hindustan Steels Limited at Madras during the quarters January—March, 1973 and April—June, 1973; and

(b) the list of names of the institutions and retail dealers who have been allotted steel during those two periods?

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

(In tonnes)

	Quartar Ending March '73	Quartar Ending June '73.
Total Receipts . . .	16207.068	19656.973
Total Sales . . .	17083.016	18740.805

(b) The list of parties to whom the materials were allotted during the periods January—March, '73 and April—June '73 is not readily available. However, the percentage break up of sales to different categories of consumers during above two periods was as follows:—

Percentage of Total Sales (Excluding Imports)

	Jan to March '73	April to June '73
Government Demands . . .	29.2	21.3
D.I./S.S.I. Units . . .	12.4	7.0
DGID Units . . .	14.8	17.3
Rollers/Forging Units . . .	14.3	21.1
House Builders . . .	2.0	2.3
Dealers . . .	27.3	31.0
	100.0	100.0

Grievances of Employees in Dandakaranya Project

3347. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the long standing grievances of the workers and employees of Dandakaranya Project;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

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

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

(b) The grievances of the employees largely concern improvement of service conditions such as restoration of cut in Project Allowance; grant of Bad Climate Allowance to the employees working in Koraput Agency; increase in daily wages under Minimum Wages Act and withdrawal of service termination notices served on the surplus work-charged staff etc.

(c) The grievances of the employees of Dandakaranya have always received sympathetic consideration of the Government. These grievances have been the subject of discussions amongst the Project Authorities and the officers of the Department of Rehabilitation on one hand, and representatives of the Employees Association on other hand, from time to time. The Minister also discussed the grievances of the employees as brought out by the representatives of the staff associations in a meeting held in Delhi on 23rd May, 1973. Some of the demands have already been met. Action is in hand to redress the other grievances as early as possible.

Commissioning of U. S. Base in Indian Ocean near Ceylon

3348. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States has commissioned any base in the Indian Ocean near Ceylon recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Defence Department of the United States Government announced on 18th June, 1973 that the "Communications Station" at Diego Garcia, which is some 1,000 miles from Sri Lanka, became operative from 23rd March, 1973. Government are not aware of the commissioning of any United States Base nearer Sri Lanka.

(b) Since 1966, the Government of India has repeatedly deplored both to the U. S. and to the U. K. 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.

Preparation of Cost of Living Indices for Calcutta

3349. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of his Ministry that there has been a manipulation in preparing the statistics regarding the cost of living indices for Calcutta by the Labour Bureau, Simla resulting in the cut of D. A. and emoluments of the employees and workers of the area;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to rectify the same and to compensate the loss already suffered by the employees and workers concerned; and

(c) whether any representation was made before his Ministry by the Central Trade Union Organisation; if so, who made it and what are the main features of the representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) A complaint to this effect was received.

(b) The Index Numbers are compiled by the Labour Bureau on uniform and scientific lines and there is no defect in its compilation. The cut in D. A. was reported to be due to fall in the Calcutta index due to seasonal fluctuations and is a normal feature every year.

(c) The Bengal Chatkal Union affiliated to CITU forwarded to the Labour Bureau a copy of the Resolution passed by their Central Executive Committee on 23-5-73. The main features of the Resolution were as follows:—

- (i) Restoration of cut in D. A. of Jute Textile workers due to alleged faulty compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers by the Labour Bureau, Simla;
- (ii) Appointment of an Expert Committee to look into the index compilation;
- (iii) Alleging violation of 1972 agreement by Jute employers and I.J.M.A., and demanding full implementation of 1972 agreement, immediate re-instatement of 65,000 Badli workers, reduction of work load, fixation of grades without delay and full payment of compensation to laid off workers.

Consideration of National Wage Policy Report by Expert Body

3350. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the important recommendations given in the report on National Wage Policy prepared by an expert body; and

(b) the recommendations accepted and implemented by Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The report is under consideration.

Rackets in Production, Distribution and Export of Steel

3351. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that big rackets in production, distribution and export of steel are going on in substantial scale in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to streamline the procedures in this regard further;

(c) the number of persons arrested or cases registered for this during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and upto 30th June, 1973; and

(d) the cases finalised, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Some cases of suspected mis-utilisation of allotted steel materials have come to the notice of Government and appropriate action has also been taken in all such cases. Assistance of the Central Bureau of Investigation is also being taken wherever necessary.

(b) Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Delhi. Utilisation of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted or applied for has also been made a penal offence. The Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller are keeping watch on proper utilisation of allotted steel materials. The system of distribution in general has also been kept under constant review and modifications are being effected wherever necessary.

(c) and (d). 13 cases were sent up for trial. Of these, 2 have ended in conviction and 11 are pending trial.

Return of Provident Fund to Workers after 20 Years

3352. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enable the workers to get back their Provident Fund amount at the expiry of 20 years; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWA-
MY): (a) No.

(b) The Employees' Provident Fund vests in and is administered by the Central Board of Trustees. The proposal was considered by the Board which did not agree to it

Industrial Relations Bill

3353 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR.
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to introduce the new industrial Relations Bill in Parliament; and

(b) the broad outlines of the proposed legislation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-
BILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWA-
MY): (a) Efforts are being made to intro-
duce legislation on Industrial Relations as
early as possible

(b) The details of the proposed legisla-
tion are being worked out.

बंगला देश में भारत विरोधी तत्व सक्रिय

3354. श्रीशिवकुमार शास्त्री: क्या
विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता
है कि बंगलादेश में भारत विरोधी तत्व
सक्रिय हैं;

(ख) क्या भारत में उनके समर्थक
विद्यमान हैं; और

(ग) क्या भारत ने इस संबंध में बंगला-
देश से कोई बातचीत की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) सरकार को यह
जानकारी है कि बंगला देश में कुछ व्यक्ति
भारत विरोधी प्रचार की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) आपसी संबंधों के सभी मामलों
पर भारत सरकार और बंगला देश का एक
दूसरे के साथ बराबर निकट का संपर्क बना
हुआ है ?

Formation of Coke Allocation Committee

3355. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis of representation the
new Coke Allocation Committee has been
formed by Government and whether the
various State Governments in the Coke-
producing regions were consulted in regard
to the formation of this Committee;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism of Shri Jainal Abedin, West Bengal Minister for Public Sector and Small-scale Industries and Co-operation in a Press Conference at Durgapur on June 30, 1973 about the formation and composition of this Committee; and

(c) whether Government have received any formal communication in this regard from the State Government of West Bengal or Shri Abedin and if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Joint Coke Allocation Committee is a committee of producers of hard coke for the purpose of production-planning and for allocation and distribution of the same to different categories of users from specified sources.

(b) Government's attention has been drawn to an item which appeared in the *Statesman* dated the 1st July, 1973.

(c) A letter has been received from the Chief Minister of the State, to which a reply is being sent. Every effort will be made to meet the requirements of priority consumers.

Issuance of Letters of Intent for Manufacture of Scooters

3356. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of Intent have been issued to the public sector and private sector units to manufacture scooters in 1972-73 and 1973-74 in the various States with their State-wise break-up;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal or any public sector organisation of that Government or any private industrialist in

West Bengal approached the Union Government for permission in this regard; and

(c) if so, what has been the response of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Three letters of intent in the State Sector (State Industrial Development Corporations) for manufacture of scooters to be established in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, and six letters of intent in the Private Sector for projects to be established in Assam, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala were issued in 1972-73. No letter of intent was issued in 1973-74.

(b) and (c). The West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Calcutta, a State Government Undertaking, was granted a letter of intent for manufacture of scooters in West Bengal on 8-3-1973.

Exchange of Letters between Maulana Bhasani and President Bhutto

3357. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has lent his good offices to Maulana Bhasani to exchange letters with President Bhutto of Pakistan;

(b) whether there has been any exchange of letters between them; and

(c) the reasons that prompted him in agreeing to this request?

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

(b) Government has no knowledge as to whether letters have been exchanged between Maulana Bhasani and President Bhutto.

(c) Does not arise.

U. S. Supply of Jet Planes to Saudi Arabia

3358. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether jet planes have been supplied by U. S. A. to Saudi Arabia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) An official of the United States Department of Defence recently testified that Saudi Arabia was buying F-5 jet fighters to replace older aircraft and that the U.S. had agreed, in principle, to sell a limited number of F-4 Phantom jet aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

(b) It is for Saudi Arabia to decide on the aircraft and armaments that she wishes to buy for their defence requirements.

Interview for Purchase Officer/Assistant Purchase Officer in Bharat Coking Coal Limited Dhanbad

3359. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an interview for the post of Purchase Officer/Assistant Purchase Officer in Bharat Coking Coal

Limited, Dhanbad, a Government of India, Undertaking on the 20th June, 1973;

(b) whether there was reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates and if so, how many candidates were called for interview and their number category-wise; and

(c) whether the candidates, belonging to reserved communities, called for interview, were paid travelling allowance and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Candidates for the post of Senior Purchase Officer and Purchase Officer were interviewed on 24th April, 1973. A written examination for Assistant Purchase Officer was held on 20th June, 1973. Date for interview will be fixed after completion of all formalities.

(b) There was reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates. Position regarding candidates is as under:

(i) Senior Purchase Officer:

Altogether 84 candidates, including 5 from Scheduled caste and one from Scheduled tribe had applied. Only 27 candidates including one of Scheduled Caste and one of Scheduled tribe fulfilled required qualifications and were called for interview.

(ii) Purchase Officer:

125 applications including one from Scheduled Caste were received. Only 27 candidates fulfilled required qualifications were called for interview.—The only Scheduled Caste candidate who applied did not fulfil the required qualification.

(c) A subsidised travelling allowance is paid to all candidates called for interview for executive posts.

Coal Mine Owners who raised over Rs. 30 Lakhs as Share Capital

3360. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of owners of coal mines who have raised more than Rs. 30 lakhs as share capital since 1961;

(b) the increase in production achieved in 1970/1971/1972 as compared with the corresponding period of 1960/1961/1962;

(c) investment of shareholders fund per annual tonne in each case, and the amount of compensation per annual tonne in each case; and

(d) how much of it is expected to go to shareholders if those companies distribute what is net payable to shareholders as Indian Copper has done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). All this information is neither readily available nor would its disclosure be in the public interest.

Owners of Coal Mines with subscribed Capital of more than 60 lakhs

3361. SHRI D. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of owners of coal mines who have subscribed capital of more than Rs. 60 lakhs and the total subscribed capital in each case as on the date of take-over;

(b) the value of fixed assets, coal stock and stores and spares as per published accounts;

(c) the value of the above items as per records submitted by them; and

(d) the amount paid to each of the above owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). All this information is neither readily available nor would its disclosure be in the public interest.

Differences between India and Canada over Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty

3362. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN JAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any differences between India and Canada over the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Canada is a party to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. India has not signed this Treaty for reasons that are well known and have been explained before in the House.

Export of Iron Ore from Mysore State

3363. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to export iron ore from Mysore State in the form of pellets; and

(b) whether any private parties came forward for the production of pellets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal by the

National Mineral and Development Corporation to manufacture pellets out of Haematite iron ore in Hospet area. A proposal was received also from a private party for manufacture of pellets out of magnetite iron ore in the Chikmagalur area. Both proposals are based on export of pellets.

Lawlessness In Bhilai Steel Project

3364. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been numerous incidents of lawlessness in the Bhilai Steel Project during the recent past;

(b) whether a number of employees were killed during these incidents; and

(c) if so, the facts of the matter and the reaction of Government in regard to such incidents?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Action taken on Recommendations made in First and second Conference on Safety in Mines

3365. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made in the 1st and 2nd Conference on Safety in Mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): The requisite information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Amalgamation of Coal Mines Provident Fund and Employees Provident Fund Schemes

3366. SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether in view of nationalisation of all coal mines, Government propose to amalgamate the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 with the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and run both together in place of keeping them as separate entities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): No such proposal is under consideration.

Representation in E.P.F. Tripartite Body

3368. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether E. P. F. is a tripartite body; and

(b) whether three parties are represented in the body in equal numbers, if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No. The Board has been constituted under section 5A of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 which provides for appointment of not more than 5 representatives of the Central Government, not more than 15 representatives of the State Governments, 6 representatives of the employers and 6 of the employees on it.

Number of Men, Women and Children Repatriated by Pakistan to India

3369. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of men, women and children, Pakistan has handed over to India since Indo-Pak War of December, 1971;

(b) whether there are still some Indian citizens under the custody of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the number thereof and the steps Government propose to take to bring them back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). (a) Government of Pakistan have since the December, 1971 Conflict repatriated to India 1095 persons comprising POWs and civilians.

(b) and (c). Government of Pakistan state that apart from 379 Indian pre-war detainees there are no other Indian nationals in their custody. Government estimates of the Indian nationals in Pakistan custody were somewhat higher. Government is pursuing its efforts with Pakistan Government both directly as well as through Swiss diplomatic channels to ascertain whether there are any more Indian nationals in Pakistan who may have remained unaccounted for.

Soviet Ship Exploring Indian Ocean

3370. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the "Times of India" dated 22nd July, 1973 (Ahmedabad Edition) to the effect that

Soviet ship is exploring the Indian Ocean; 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 the news item about hydrological exploration of the Indian Ocean by a Soviet research ship.

(b) Government have no objection to scientific exploration in the Indian Ocean for peaceful purposes.

पाकिस्तान को लौटाये गए पुरुष, महिलाओं और बच्चों की संख्या

3371. श्री धनशह प्रधान : क्या

बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 के भारत-पाक युद्ध में लेकर अब तक भारत ने पाकिस्तान को कितने पुरुष, महिलाएँ और बच्चे लौटाए हैं, और

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को वापस भेजने समय बाला देण की महमनी प्राप्त कर ली गई थी ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में रजिस्ट्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) (क) भारत ने दिसम्बर 1971 के संघर्ष के बाद कुल 2980 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों जिनमें युद्धबंदी मिलियन दो तो हैं हैं पाकिस्तान प्रत्यावर्तित किया है ?

(ख) भारत बंगला देश सेना की संयुक्त कमान द्वारा हिमालय में लगे गए किसी भी पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक देश प्रत्यागमन से पूर्व बंगला देश सरकार से अनुमति परामर्श किया जाता है ।

12.03 Hrs.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Sir, I come from Srinagar, and my State has been visited by unprecedented floods. Hundreds of lives have been lost. I have tried to raise it under Rule 377. I do not know how I am prevented from raising it under this rule. I am answerable to my constituency which is faced with unprecedented floods. I am supposed to ask for relief from the Government....

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please resume your seat? You cannot raise it under Rule 377 now.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I will have to draw your attention to that. I have not been permitted to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: You will be permitted, but not immediately when you want it. Mine is the worst flood-affected constituency, as you must have read in the papers.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I am afraid, there is no rule under which you can raise it under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it. Knowing the order of business, he gets up abruptly.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I am only drawing your attention.

MR. SPEAKER: He gets up as if he is the only member coming from a flood-affected State. Do not get up like that. This was discussed in the BAC. I have allowed a Calling Attention on that.

12.05 Hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mishra, I beg to lay

on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1973.
- (2) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 169(E) in the Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1973.
- (3) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 370(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1973.
- (4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 381(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5403/73].

COKING COAL MINES (STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS) RULES AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Coking Coal Mines (Statement of Accounts) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 492(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1972 under sub-section (3) of section 34 of the Coking Coal Mines (Notification) Act, 1972.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5404/73].

EMPLOYEES' FAMILY PENSION (SECOND AMENDMENT) SCHEME, COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION (AMENDMENT) SCHEME AND TWO STATEMENTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Employees' Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 186 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-5405/73].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 423 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1973, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5406/73].

12.06 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.6½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FOUR INTERIM REPORTS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE AND SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS MADE THEREIN

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the submission of four more Interim Reports by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Statement

As Members are aware, the National Commission on Agriculture set up by the Government of India has been asked to make interim recommendations on such items of the Terms of Reference given to them as it may deem fit. The Commission has hitherto submitted 14 Interim Reports on different subjects. Copies of all these Reports have been placed in the Library of Parliament.

The Commission has presented today to the Government of India four more Interim Reports on the following subjects:—

1. Reorientation of Programmes of Small Farmers' and Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Development Agencies.
2. Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for supplementing their income.

3. Sericulture.

4. Social Forestry.

These Reports as well as the summary of the important recommendations made in these four Interim Reports are placed on the Table of the Sabha.

I have directed that these recommendations may be examined urgently to enable Government to take further action in the matter.

Summary of the important Recommendations made in the four Interim Reports submitted by the National Commission on Agriculture.

The National Commission on Agriculture has submitted to the Government today four more Interim Reports dealing with—

- (1) Reorientation of Programmes of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies;
- (2) Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers for Supplementing their Income;
- (3) Sericulture; and
- (4) Social Forestry.

A summary of the important recommendations made in these Reports is given below:

I REORIENTATION OF PROGRAMMES OF SMALL FARMERS AND MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

In its Interim Report on Reorientation of Programmes of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies, the Commission has, both from the points of view of production and of reduction of poverty, suggested certain modifications in the existing schemes of Small Farmers

Development Agencies (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies (MFAL) so as to fit them into the strategy of the Fifth Plan. It has recommended that the distinction between SFDA and MFAL projects should be given up and in future each Agency should have a compact area approach to cover the small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in its area of operation.

The basic approach to the programme of small and marginal farmers should be to improve their crop production. Assistance would have to be directed towards development and utilisation of irrigation facilities, introduction of water harvesting techniques, land development and adoption of improved technology of farming both in irrigated and rainfed areas. In order to ensure a more equitable distribution of limited groundwater, considerable emphasis has been placed on group-owned well system and community irrigation, wherever possible, for the benefit of small and marginal farmers. Through consolidation, the scattered holdings of small and marginal farmers are to be brought together to form compact blocks to enable preferential irrigation by the State Governments.

The Commission has suggested that State programmes of irrigation development should be undertaken in areas where surface water schemes or large-scale groundwater schemes are possible, so as to benefit substantially the small and marginal farmers. States would also be expected to take up on their own, programmes of water harvesting, soil conservation, etc. in the rainfed area, on a substantial scale. In order that farmers can take to improved farming practices and necessary technical guidance is available to them, the strengthening by State Governments of their extension network in the selected areas has been proposed. The Report has suggested the formation of as many Farmers' Service Societies as possible (recommended in the Commission's Report on Credit Services for Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers) to make a

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

beginning towards the development of an integrated credit structure.

The Commission has recommended the extension of the programme to 160 Agencies including the existing Agencies and indicated the distribution of additional Agencies among the States. Each Agency on an average is supposed to cover 70,000 small and marginal farmers preferably in the ratio of 1 : 3 to conform to the all-India pattern and to ensure that the programme would have the necessary tilt in favour of marginal farmers who are more numerous. As a result of the extension of the programme, about 11 million small and marginal farmers are likely to be covered during the Fifth Plan. In addition, the investment programme and the much more intensive crop production programme, both under irrigated and dry farming conditions, would give increased labour opportunities to agricultural labourers. Since crop production alone may not yield incomes sufficient to raise many small and marginal farmers above the minimum need level, the Commission has suggested the superimposition of subsidiary occupation programmes to be undertaken and financed separately on a substantial scale in such of the Agency areas which have been included in the list of districts identified for individual subsidiary occupations in its Interim Reports on Milk Production, Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production and on Sericulture. It has been recommended that the entire programme should be time-bound and target-oriented and implemented with a sense of urgency.

The Commission has estimated that a sum of Rs. 241 crores would be required in the Central Sector of the Fifth Plan for this programme. It has recommended that in future, the State Governments should bear the cost of staff subsidy to institutions and the cost of staff of the Agency, the staff of the Farmers' Service Societies and additional extension staff of the State Governments in the project area costing in all Rs. 40 crores over the Fifth Plan period. The Commission has recommended the continuance of the subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost

of investment to small farmers and 33-1/3 per cent to marginal farmers; at the same time, it has suggested certain modifications in the pattern of risk fund subsidies being given under SFDA/MFAL schemes.

II. POULTRY, SHEEP AND PIG PRODUCTION THROUGH SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS FOR SUPPLEMENTING THEIR INCOME

The Report on Poultry, Sheep and Pig Production through Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers deals with the need and scope for augmenting the production of eggs and poultry, mutton and wool, and pork and pork products by harnessing and developing the facilities available with the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. It has been observed that livestock rearing has remained mainly as by-product industry of the rural area in the country and it is practised as a mixed farming complement alongwith crop production. Most of the people engaged in raising poultry, sheep and pigs in the rural areas belong to the category of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The Commission feels that improvement in the productivity of livestock such as poultry, sheep and pigs and their raising through weaker sections of the population can be relied upon as a major instrument for effecting social change by improving the income of these people. Such a development would also offer great potentiality for providing employment to the producer, and their family members and also to a number of village artisans. Increased production of animal products such as eggs, poultry, meat, mutton and pork in the rural areas would also lead to increased home consumption of these products by the producers, thus ensuring better nutrition to these people. It has been recommended that these development programmes should be formulated on a package basis providing for all inputs such as better breeding and feeding, proper management, disease control, credit and services such as extension, remunerative marketing and other facilities.

The Commission has recommended that while formulating the size of the poultry programme in each district not only due consideration should be given to marketing facilities but it should also be ensured that as large a number of families as possible would be benefited. Each selected family should be assisted to start a poultry unit of 50 layers and that in each district at least 3,000 families of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers should be identified and enrolled under the programme which should be taken up in 167 districts covering about 5 lakh families.

Programmes have been suggested for sheep development for improving the quality and productivity of sheep in regard to wool and mutton production by the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. This is proposed to be obtained by gradual replacement of indigenous types of sheep with these people by crossbred progenies having exotic inheritance produced by the farmers themselves and/or to a limited extent by supply of crossbred ewes and rams from other sources. One hundred and forty districts have been recommended to be taken up for the sheep development programme, at least 3,000 families being assisted in each district. This would help over 4 lakh families.

The Commission has drawn attention to the fact that pig keeping is mainly in the hands of the backward communities and with tribals and that such pig breeders deserve special assistance for improving their pig rearing practices. It has recommended that the main plank for improving the economy of pig producers should be the replacement of indigenous pigs by crossbred pigs, produced mainly by the breeders themselves. It has been proposed that about 2,000 families of pig farmers should be assisted in each district and that pig production programmes should be undertaken in about 100 districts which will help about 2 lakh families to improve their economic status.

For the production and supply of cross-bred poultry, sheep and pigs to particu-

lar farmers and agricultural labourers, the Commission has emphasised that intensive crossbreeding schemes should be implemented in selected areas where such work has already been found popular and successful. It has also suggested that the farmers selected for these poultry, sheep and pig development programmes should be extended subsidy to meet the costs of capital expenditure such as purchase of stock, rearing upto production stage, housing, equipments, etc. A total subsidy of Rs. 71.40 crores has been indicated during the Fifth Plan period.

The Commission has laid special emphasis on organising these programmes on cooperative basis mainly consisting of producers belonging to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. In view of their backwardness and low economic status, it has been recommended that Government and the credit agencies should liberalise the terms of financial assistance in the form of loans.

III SERICULTURE

The Interim Report on Sericulture deals with development of mulberry silk which accounts for about 79 per cent of the total silk production in the country and is concentrated in Mysore, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh. The Commission has suggested a plan of action and identified certain districts for the development of sericulture in these major silk producing States as a first step towards modernising the sericulture industry, particularly keeping in view its beneficial impact on the economy of small and marginal farmers.

The Commission has recommended that instead of relying on the development of sericulture based on local races, a phased programme should be taken up for the introduction of bivoltine hybrids in the irrigated mulberry areas of Mysore, particularly Kolar and Chennappa, where the method of rearing bivoltine hybrids developed by the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute could be followed.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

The entire area under sericulture in Mysore has been proposed to be covered during the Fifth Plan with the package of practices including new methods of leaf chopping, etc. developed by the Central Institute as these lead to less mortality of silk worms and a higher cocoon to leaf ratio. Further, cooperative chawkie rearing-cum-reeling units have been suggested in the villages where there are large groups of rearers. For raising mulberry under irrigated conditions, the Commission has recommended that small and marginal farmers be given 25 percent Central subsidy on digging of wells under the sericulture development programme to be financed by the Central Silk Board.

A crash programme has been recommended in West Bengal to test the suitability of heat resistant strains developed by the Central Research Station Berhampore, for their introduction on a wide scale through a phased extension programme. With the evolution of new races, the farmers could get four crops consisting of two local and two bivoltine races in a year as against four crops of local races at present. Considering the scope for taking up mulberry cultivation under irrigated conditions in the districts of Bankura, Purulia and Birbhum, the Commission has emphasised that pilot field stations of the Berhampore Central Research Station should be set up in these districts to establish the suitability of mulberry cultivation and explore the possibility of introduction of bivoltine hybrids.

Jammu & Kashmir State is concentrating on univoltine races which give only one brood per year. The Commission has emphasised the need to undertake suitable research to identify the races or strains which can be introduced in the State so as to raise three broods in a year. In order that the three-brood programme is adequately supported by a bush mulberry programme, surveys have been suggested to identify suitable areas in the Karewas in Kashmir Valley as also in Jammu.

In regard to Uttar Pradesh, it has been considered desirable to introduce bush mulberry provided the number of broods can be increased to at least three against two at present in a year. For this purpose, immediate steps to carry out applied research as also to develop bivoltine hybrids suited to the area in the State have been suggested.

The Commission has felt that the entire process starting from the raising of mulberry to the disposal of the raw silk should be taken up on an integrated basis for the purposes of credit support and for developing an economically viable programme of sericulture. It has indicated that for achieving best results, functional cooperatives will have to be organised, which should get their finance from a single source for the entire chain of operations.

Endorsing the recommendation of the Price Stabilisation Committee set up by the Central Silk Board for a Raw Material Bank at the Central level with regional banks in the major silk producing States to ensure a fair price to the primary producer and supply raw silk to the consumer at a stable price, the Commission has recommended that the Central Silk Board should assist in financing the operations of the regional banks as also in the setting up of the chain of testing houses required to operate the price stabilisation system.

Employment potential in silk industry at the end of 1978-79 at the all-India level is estimated at 4 million, of which rural activities are expected to account for 3 million. A quick survey to collect more reliable estimates of employment in the silk industry has been suggested in the silk producing States.

IV. SOCIAL FORESTRY

The Interim Report on Social Forestry deals with farm forestry, extension forestry, re-forestation in the graded forests and recreation forestry and has suggested

an action programme during the Fifth Plan. The programme is designed to bring social benefits to the population in the form of increased supply of fuelwood (thereby releasing cowdung for manure), small timber and fodder as well as of recreational facilities.

The Commission has recommended extensive plantation on the bunds and boundaries of the fields of the farmers for which the forest extension units would develop the nurseries for the supply of seedlings. A pilot scheme for development of farm forestry has been recommended to be taken up in the Central Sector in 100 selected districts—60 districts in areas with advanced agriculture where fuelwood and timber are scarce and 40 in dry and arid zones.

Mixed forestry has been proposed to be taken up on waste lands, panchayat lands and village commons in drought prone areas for which a survey of waste lands and village panchayat lands has been proposed for preparing land-use plans based on a village or a group of villages as a unit. Development of fodder and grass is to be an important component of mixed forestry so as to increase their supply and benefit the weaker sections of the population who may be encouraged to take up animal husbandry programmes. Emphasis has, therefore, been placed on the organised production and distribution of seed involving local farmers. The Commission has proposed that an area of one lakh hectares should be covered through pilot projects of mixed forestry in the Central Sector.

With a view to preventing damage to agricultural crops, agricultural lands, roads etc. through wind erosion, the Commission has suggested the establishment of shelter belts in hot and arid areas. The programme is to cover one lakh hectares distributed among the States of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra with 50 per cent Central assistance. In addition, the Commission has recommended

planting of trees on lands on the sides of roads, canal banks and railway lines as a commercial investment with an annual target of not less than 8,000 km. of planting. Moreover, 3 lakh hectares have been proposed to be covered by re-forestation programmes in degraded forests with a view to increasing the supply of fuelwood and small timber and preventing unauthorised removal from and easing the pressure on valuable commercial forests. To supply fuelwood and small timber for agricultural implements at fair rates, State subsidy has been proposed for the first 15 to 20 years.

The Commission has advised that the State Governments should make a study of the problem of recreational needs of the urban areas and dedicate some forests or establish tree groves near such areas for recreational purposes. Moreover, green belts, around towns and cities, wherever necessary, should also be created.

The Commission has laid considerable emphasis on appropriate training in extension methodology and technology for officers selected for implementing the programme. Agricultural Universities are also to include in their syllabi a course in social forestry for the agricultural graduates. A large number of field demonstrations with the participation of panchayats, cooperatives and village school staff have been suggested for popularising social forestry. Field assistants are proposed to be recruited from the local people in the programme areas to secure involvement of villagers. The Commission also recommends that all social forestry programmes should be executed by engaging local labour and not through contract system.

For implementing the programmes during the Fifth Plan, a total expenditure of Rs. 80 crores is visualised, including the cost of extension organisation, research and survey. The share of the Central Government has been estimated at Rs. 34.50 crores.

12.07 Hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad):
I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the current session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Sir, I have been seeing for the last few weeks that several Committees are asking for extension of time. It has become almost invariably a habit. I do not think it would be right for us in this House to blindly and in a routine manner grant extension of time. I do not know the reasons. If the reasons are made known to the House, I can very well understand that the Members will be able to judge whether the extension of time asked for is deserved or otherwise. I feel a little sad that it is the House that constitutes the Committees under your direction, Sir, and they are not able to function on the basis of efficiency and punctuality.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA: Sir, the Minister in-charge wanted the Joint Committee to get some extension of time as he has to get some sanction from the Cabinet. ...

MR. SPEAKER: What for?

SHRI R. N. SHARMA: ...for some of the amendments which have been proposed by the Joint Committee.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): That is not a valid reason.

MR. SPEAKER: No other reason?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I think, this is wrong in principle that the work of the Joint Committee should be

held up because the Minister in-charge wants to consult his Cabinet colleagues. I think, in principle, a Parliamentary Committee decides *sub motu* by itself what legislation should be and it is not something that requires the concurrence or the acceptance of the Cabinet. This is setting a very unhealthy practice in a parliamentary democracy. You, as the custodian of the House, must do something to stop this immediately and make the position clear to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: On this matter, when they want extension of time, they just inform the Speaker that they want extension of time because of certain reasons. Normally, I do not check it. In future, it would be much better, when any extension of time is sought for, to give reasons in brief in a memorandum, so that the Members also may know the reasons.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begu-arai): It should be brought to the notice of the Speaker as to what are the reasons for it.

MR. SPEAKER: They do give reasons in brief. What I say is that, in future, the reasons should also be given, in brief, in a memorandum so that the Members may know what are the reasons, so that the House may also know as to what is the reason for this.

Also, may I tell you that I am going to discourage extensions, specially these days when we have decided that unnecessary extensions and unnecessary tours should be avoided. (Interruptions) Certain Committees have started going out when they have no business outside—they want to go out perhaps to see on the spot as to what is going on—like the House Committee or the Petitions Committee; similarly, there are many other committees also. Their main business is in this Parliament House. The House Committee is concerned with allocation of accommodation; now they also go out....

SHRI JYOTIRMAY JOSHI (Diamond Harbour): We have never gone out. I have always objected to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I also object to it. Many Committees of the States also come here.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is one more point. Very often meetings of committees and select committees cannot be held because there is a desperate shortage of rooms.

Many times we had agreed to meet on certain dates but were told later that no room was available. You have given a directive that we can meet only in the premises of Parliament House. But the availability of rooms presents a problem. You may please look into that, Sir. That is very often the main reason for the delay in the submission of reports by select committees.

As far as this particular issue is concerned, where leave is being sought for extension of time, you have not given your ruling about the reason advanced.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that, in future, besides bringing it to the notice of the Speaker, they should also briefly inform the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am asking about this particular reason.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I am thankful to you, Sir, for the information you have given. Would it be possible for you to direct your Secretariat to send a circular to all the members showing how many committees have asked for extension of time, how many times and for what reasons?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you accepting this particular delay?

MR. SPEAKER: Normally extension is given. He has given the reason.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is the reason I am objecting to. That is wholly unparliamentary. I do not think that, in this particular case, for this particular reason extension should be granted. And I would like you to take a vote so that I would have the opportunity of voting against.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): In this particular case, I definitely know the reason. Our members are also there. We wanted to move certain amendments. Many members wanted to move certain amendments. If the Minister incharge or the Chairman of that particular Joint Committee accepts that he would consider those amendments, Heavens are not going to fall. Extensions have been granted in respect of company affairs and taxation laws and nobody objected to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Unfortunately, the Chairman is not here. The other member is caught—he is only deputising for him.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domarganj): Normally what I felt was that the Minister should not make the committee go on postponing the deliberations. But I do not understand how this matter becomes unparliamentary. In this case sanction may be given subject to the condition that he should make a note of that and that they should give full freedom to the committee.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI (Ichri Garhwal): The Minister was present in the committee representing the Government. There were certain issues which needed decision and he wanted to consult the Ministry.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: I requested that a circular be issued to the Members to show how many committees have asked for extension of time and for what reason. We want to have a full picture. That was the request that I made.

MR. SPEAKER: So far as your request is concerned, the information you have asked for is of a general nature. It will be supplied to you by my office. That has nothing to do with this.

The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the current session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The Motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): I beg to move;

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th August, 1973."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of my intention to raise the matter of land-grabbing by the Punjab Chief Minister. I have ample evidence with me. You kindly tell me what am I to do about it.

I have written a separate letter.

MR. SPEAKER: When the business for the next week comes up, this will arise, not now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a different issue....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

[illegible]

प्रथम कहेंगे कि मैं ही हूँ। आप
मन में सोचेंगे कि मैं ही हूँ। आप
को क्या मालूम है कि मैं ही हूँ
as if I am the only person.

Everything is decided in this committee where the representatives of all Parties sit.

मेरा बचन तो यर होता है

It will be put before that committee. Time is allotted by that committee. I have no control over the allocation of time. I just clear the motion whether it is in order or not and it is for the committee to give decisions on such matters, not myself alone.

Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 13th August, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): What happens to the submission I have made?

MR. SPEAKER: We have already fixed a call attention on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have already written to you...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow anything. . . . (*Interruptions*) Any member of the House gets up as if he has got the right or the privilege to say anything about any man in this country.

RE. WITHDRAWAL OF LOCOMEN'S STRIKE

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): You will remember, Sir, that the House received with great joy the statement made by the hon. Minister for Railways on 13th August, 1973 regarding the withdrawal of the Locomen's strike. Now I have received complaints from several quarters that the workers have not been released in many places. Also, the warrants have not been withdrawn. Even fresh warrants are issued and fresh arrests are made. This is clear violation of the terms of the agreement reached with the delegation of

MR. SPEAKER: He is not bound to be here, because this was given at short notice.

MR SPEAKER: Not now, please sit down. I have given chance to one Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now please.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I had informed you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have informed you.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Don't do like that in future. You will please give a notice in writing. Please don't do that by telephone. Now, Mr. Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):
Mr. Speaker, Sir.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any thing more now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): You will kindly hear me, Sir. The discussion on the Pay Commission's Report is put down for four hours. Now that the time of the Lok Sabha sitting is extended, please extend the time for discussion of the Third Pay Commission Report also.

MR. SPEAKER: That is meant for another matter and not for this

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Kindly extend the time for this Report also.

MR. SPEAKER. You are asking me a thing which I cannot do. You decided that in the Business Advisory Committee. I shall call the meeting again if you want.

श्री गणेशाय नमः : नमः
गणेशाय नमः : नमः

MR. SPEAKER I cannot reverse the decision taken by the Committee

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We can move a motion

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not break the healthy precedent of implementing what was decided once. I shall put it again before BAC, if you like. And you can discuss it there. Mr. Damani.

12.27 hrs.

**EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS
AND FAMILY PENSION FUND
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.****SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):**

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was telling the House, mere amendment to this Act will not suffice. This Act also should make the administration of the Office of the Provident Fund Commissioner to be more efficient. At present, there is a rule that provident fund deductions should be deposited with the Employees' Provident Fund Commissioner within a certain period every month after they are deducted from the wages of the workers. The arrears are due to their slackness and I want that the work of this organisation should be activated. This organisation, I believe, has no responsibility to collect the provident fund deductions every month. The defaulters are not more than 3 per cent and it should not be difficult for this organisation to have the deductions collected on spot from such employers. I find that the Commissioner of Provident Fund serves the notice on the defaulters only after a month or two months after the detection of the default. If they put in their representative specifically for this job, the arrears of provident fund from the workers could have been reduced.

If the organisation is made more efficient and is activated, the amount of arrear which is accumulating could be reduced very much. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister that he should take some action to see that the recovery is made regularly from the employers who deduct provident fund from the wages of the workers. I want to say something about the working of an industrial unit or a business house. Sometimes they have to face critical financial situations. They incur losses but they keep on going in the hope of better times to come; they are not able to pay for the raw materials, they cannot pay even salaries of their staff. But instead of closing down and throwing their workers out of employment, they seek cooperation of the workers, the suppliers of raw material

etc. and they get it. In such cases they may not be able to pay the provident fund amounts immediately, and if these rules are applied rigidly, the result would be that they would rather like to close down because they are not in a position to make any payments. In such cases with the consent of the workers and trade unionists who represent the workers this may be kept in abeyance and no action need be taken so that the workers do not get unemployed and production is not lost. When better days come this could be re-enforced.

It is the policy of the Government that workers should participate in management that there should be more co-operation between management and workers, so that the workers may have incentive to produce more; they should feel that it is their concern. The workers, if they like, should be allowed to invest from their provident fund accounts in the shares of the concern so that they become shareholders and partners and thus participate in management and take genuine interest in fulfilling production programmes. Instead of investing in Government securities at least a part of the fund should be allowed to be so invested.

I have seen that many workers did not get their provident fund amount on their retirement without harassment. They have to visit the office several times and pay some sort of a commission to get their money back. If you check up when the application is made and when the actual amounts are paid, you will see that it takes many months to get their money back. This should be looked into in the office of the Provident Fund Commissioner.

At present all the provident fund money is invested in government securities and earns an interest of 5 per cent. Nationalised banks are giving 7.5 per cent interest on fixed deposits. There is thus no incentive for the worker to save in the provident fund. I suggest that the workers' money should be invested in long term fixed deposit and made to

earn interest at the rate of 7.5 per cent, or it can be invested in unit trusts which will also yield 7.5 per cent interest, the workers will have then more incentive to save and they will get some advantage of their investment when they retire.

It was said that in the cases of certain workers, provident fund deduction is not made. In view of the present rise in prices, they cannot afford the provident fund deduction. For example, for a worker getting Rs. 250, the deduction comes to Rs. 20 which is a big sum, for him. With that, he can buy cloth or milk for his children, his immediate needs. So, when prices are rising, naturally there are some cases where workers do not want provident fund deduction. Therefore, they change the name and work in such a way that they can avoid this. These things should be looked into and steps taken so that workers have the incentive to work and the capacity to contribute to the provident fund. Side by side the office of the Provident Fund Commissioner should be divided and make more efficient so that the outstanding amount can be reduced considerably.

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री आर० बी० बड (खुरगोन) :

गन्तव्य अन्तर्गत पन्नाय १५ मिनिट २५ मिनिट
 की बात है कि जब मेरे रोना २५ मिनिट
 यथा तो पाच मिनिट या २५ मिनिट जा रहा है
 गति बाकी लोगो ने १५-२५ मिनिट गिने है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके लिए गडम
 की दो घन्टे एलाटेड था फिर २५ मिनिट
 भिन्ने ने लिए ?

श्री आर० बी० बडे : मैं एम्प्लोईज
 प्रोविडेंट फंडम ऐन्ड फमिली पेन्शन फंड
 (ग्रैवन्समेन्ट) बिल को अपना समर्थन देता
 हूँ। समर्थन इसलिए देता हूँ कि शासन
 न कहा था कि बहुत से मिल्स एम्प्लोईज के
 कंट्रिब्यूशन्स का पैसा देते नहीं हैं इसलिए कुछ

स्ट्रिक्ट कानून बनाने वाले हैं। एन्टिमेन्ट्स
 कमेटी, न अरना रिपोर्ट में कार्फ, स्ट्रिक्चर्स दिए
 और उनके बाद यह बिल सामने आ रहा है।
 आज भारतवर्ष स्थिति यह है कि जावर शुगर
 मिल्स, महीदपुर शुगर मिल्स, विनोद मिल्स,
 उज्जैन और सज्जन मिल्स रतलाम में इतना
 कंट्रिब्यूशन पड़ा हुआ है और स्टेट्स के पास
 इसका शक्ति ऐन्ड हान ग उन्होंने कुछ
 नहीं किया है उन्होंने इन मिल्स के खिलाफ
 काइ एक्शन नहीं लिया है। यह संकशन जा
 है। इसमें गमन शक्ती उत्पन्न है कि एक
 हथकड़ी दी है और हमने गति में नहीं है।
 ता यत् कि १५ मिनिट १५ मिनिट स
 और दुसरे २५ मिनिट २५ मिनिट
 इन १५ मिनिट २५ मिनिट म २५ मिनिट म २५ मिनिट
 नहीं है

बला (४) इस प्रकार है

Provided that the court may, for any adequate and special reasons to be recorded in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a lesser term or of fine only in lieu of imprisonment."

पन्नाय १५ मिनिट २५ मिनिट or
 fine" ता यत् कि १५ मिनिट and fine" ता
 जाटिरे वा बर्नाम or fine शब्द रहने से
 जजेटर प्रे १५ मिनिट है। और फाइन मिल्स
 मासिक करने नही है एन्टिमेन्ट्स कमेटी ने
 कहा है

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, an offence relating to default in payment of contribution by the employer punishable under this Act shall be cognizable."

It shall be cognizable means that police can take action

लेकिन अभी लिखा है कि

"No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act,

[श्री आ० वी बडे]

the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme except on a report in writing of the facts constituting such offence made with the previous sanction of the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or such other officer as may be authorised by the Central Government.

स्वयं मेंटरल गवर्नमेंट ने अपने हाथ में रखा है। इधर तो कामनीजेल कहा है, लेकिन बाद में कहा है

The police should not take any action against any mill owner if there is no recommendation from the Central Government or sanction from the Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

इसलिये कामनीजेल रमाने ने क्या फायदा है? यह तो गढ़ा नीचा। इधर मिल मजदूरों से कहा है कि कामनीजेल। — यिा है और उधर मिल मालिकों का हक कि तुम्हारे लिए ही रखा है जब प्रानशर प्रोक्रूटि दगे सभी वाला हाथ नहीं था नहीं।

फिर तीसरा मेक्शन म आग ने लिखा है।

"Where an employer is convicted of an offence of having failed to make the payment of any contribution to the Fund or in the transfer of accumulations required to be transferred by him under sub-section (2) of section 15 or sub-section (5) of section 17, the court may, in addition to awarding any punishment, by order in writing require him within a period specified in the order (which the court may, if it thinks fit and on application in that behalf, from time to time, extend), to pay the amount of contribution..."

तो पेमेंट करने के बाम्ने सेन्डल गवर्नमेंट से होता है :

"...the employer shall not be liable under this Act in respect of the continuation of the offence during the period or extended period, if any, allowed by the court..."

इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इधर तो आपने कहा है कि स्ट्रिक्ट प्रीबीजन बनाया है और उधर यह प्रीबीजन रख दिया है "मे ऐक्सटेड वी टाइम"

The extension of time should not be considered as default.

वही आफेस रखा है जो आज तक चला आ रहा है। और इमप्लीमेंटेशन होता नहीं इसलिये मजदूर लोग नाराज है। इम तरह का प्रीबीजन रहेगा तो एक के बाद एक ऐक्सटेशन मिलता जायगा। इसलिये मेरी राय में यह प्रीबीजन खराब है।

इस के बाद भी लिखा है

"A person, being an employer, who deducts the employee's contribution from the wages payable to the employee for credit to a Provident Fund or Family Pension Fund established by any law for the time being in force, shall be deemed to have been entrusted with the amount..."

It shall be deemed entrustment if the amount is kept with him

लेकिन मेक्शन 405 कामनीजेल है।

उम में लिखा है कि :

If anybody keeps the contribution with him that will be deemed to be entrustment. Entrustment is already there.

मजदूरों में काट लिया जाता है उम कट्टीबूशन को अगर अपने पास रखता है तो उम ४०० के बारे में 405 का केस चलता है फिर ऐक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया गया। वैसे हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन इस में जो हर जगह मेविंग बनाये रखे गये हैं वे खराब हैं।

इधर मिल मजदूरों का गुण करने की कोशिश की है और उधर जो गिन मजदूरों को लिया है वही वापस लेने की कोशिश की है।

Allowing the court and the Commissioner to extend the time or to impose only fine is against the spirit of the Provident Funds Act.

इसमें जो पैरियनल है उसका पैरियनल करवा है। अगर आप इसका मन्ता से इम्प्लीमेंट करके तो आप प्रजापद के नात्र होंगे।

इतना कह कर मैं समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। यदि इस प्रारंभ का एन. अनायेगे ना उमका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आप के हाथ में है उमका आप रिट्रीबल्टी फालो करे तब ठीक होगा।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this amending Bill before the House.

A lot of criticism has been levelled against the piling up of provident dues from the employers. Even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Minister himself has admitted that the dues are so huge for which we have no explanation. The explanation is the lack of responsibility on the part of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. That is true. If we go through the figures of arrears, in 1959-60, it is 3.65 crores; in 1966-67, it is Rs. 5.96 crores; in 1969-70, it is 14.6 crores and in 1971-72, it is Rs. 20.65 crores. There is a rapid increase in the piling up of provident dues. Naturally, we have to take strong measures to recover them. But I am afraid, the lack of law alone is not the only reason. Even by bringing forward this legislation, I am afraid, the Employees Provident Fund Organisation will not be able to implement it. The question is merely of the implementation of the law and not just making stringent provisions of the law.

There is a provision in the law which defeats the entire purpose of the law.

They want to add one sentence. There is a proviso—clause 6(c):

“Provided that before levying and recovering such damages, the employer shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.”

The very purpose of this addition of one sentence is to defeat the entire purpose of the Bill. It says, the employer shall be given “a reasonable opportunity” and “a reasonable opportunity” means that he will drag the whole thing to a court. It will lead to a lot correspondence here and there. This will not serve the purpose. If you try to prosecute him, he will go to the High Court and say, “I have not been given a reasonable opportunity.” Who will define “reasonable opportunity”? Is it the Commissioner of the Provident Fund Organisation or the Chairman or the Minister? I do not know who is to define it. My request to the hon. Minister is that he must delete this sentence from here. If he is going to have it, as it is here, it is going to defeat the entire purpose of the Bill.

Another important thing is about the structure of the whole Organisation. The piling up of arrears of provident fund dues amounting to Rs. 20.65 crores is all due to, I have no hesitation to say, the irresponsibility of the erstwhile Commissioner and the entire organisation. He has now gone away. For all these dues, he is not answerable to anybody. He has got a better post and gone away. The Organisation is, more or less, a deputationist organisation. This Organisation must be re-structured completely in a way that you define the structure of the Organisation and also see that the people get more opportunities to go, step by step, to the top of the Organisation.

There is one Chairman. I have nothing against the present Chairman. But in the Act itself, it never says that the Chairman should be the Secretary of the Labour Ministry. I am very much sympathetic to the Chairman because he has to play a dual role. He has to attend a Board meeting, take a certain

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

decision and come back to the Secretary's room and he just reverse the decision. It is a mental torture for him. If he takes a decision in favour of the workers, he just comes here, and he feels, as a Government servant, as the Secretary of the Ministry, that he is not able to accept the decision of the Board. Naturally, he has to reverse it. It is a very difficult job. I would request the Minister to relieve him of the Chairman's post. He should appoint a non-official as the full-time Chairman.

Look at the structure of the Organisation. There are 21 persons from the Government side itself and 12 persons from the non-official side. Naturally, it is more dominated, rather completely dominated by the Government side itself. There are 5 persons from the Central Government and 15 persons from the State Governments. There are 6 persons from the workers' side and 6 workers from the employers' side. Then, the Regional Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner or the Commissioner is on a deputation for three years. Being the President of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, I have found that they come on a deputation for three years. For one year, they will study the whole subject; for one year they will tour the places and for one year, they will prepare themselves to go away.

You cannot pinpoint the responsibility. They say that they are studying the matter. The erstwhile Commissioner went away without doing anything. He said, 'What can I do? I am here only for six months; and I am going'. There must be a permanent structure in a way that even the lowest man gets the opportunity to come to the top. Always the deputationists have been coming and going back. My request to the Minister is that the organisation must be structured in such a way that every employee must have the opportunity to come to the highest level.

I want to know what is the status of the Provident Fund Organisation. Is it

a Government organisation or is it considered as part of the public sector? In Malayalam, it is said, 'Nagumsaka'—neither man nor woman. I have myself asked the Minister as to what is its status and he was unable to define it. He must consider it on par with banks and LIC and see that the workers are protected. Suppose we ask certain questions they will say that they are governed by government rules, and sometimes they will say that they are not governed by government rules but by some other rules. Nobody has defined its status so far. Its status has to be defined properly.

Our friends have pointed out about recognition of the Union. Here I have to make one request. The Board has decided, I believe, that no outsider which means no political worker should be associated with the Union of the Organisation. The Board is represented by majority of government servants and they have taken this decision. I would like to know from the Labour Minister whether it is the policy of the Government that in such an organisation as Provident Fund or Bank or whatever it may be, no political worker, MP or MLA, should be associated with the Union. Is that the policy of the Labour Ministry? Do they have such an anti-labour attitude? My request to the Minister is that the Union must be recognised. You can have a referendum for the majority of the Union. Also you cannot say that nobody from outside should be associated with it. Is that the Government's policy? What is the reason behind this?

I have to inform the Minister—I am subject to correction—that I have been told by somebody that at the recent meeting of the Board in Bangalore, one top officer has said, "The Minister says many things; but we are not bound to do it". If the officer is so arrogant and impertinent, what action are you going to take against him?

The workers' matters are very delicate. They are going on an agitation from 31st onwards; they have given notice. If, in

your own Ministry, this kind of irresponsible attitude towards the workers is there, then it will lead to strike and all sorts of troubles. Therefore, my request to the Minister is that he should give them increased bonus and the salary revision. The Minister was trying to settle the loco-men's strike. Why does he not settle his own problems? He should first clean his house before trying to clean others' houses. He should consider sympathetically the demands submitted by the workers and settle them as early as possible.

Now I come to the problem in my own constituency. They have already agreed to construct the office and quarters for the workers in Trivandrum. I request the Minister to see that the office building and also quarters for the workers of the Trivandrum office are constructed.

I once again request the Minister to consider sympathetically the demands made by the workers.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on behalf of the DMK on the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

This legislative measure is a shining example of the total inactivity of the Central Government in matters concerning the welfare of millions of workers in our country. I say this because the Government by their inept handling have allowed the arrears of the contributions from the employers to the employees' provident fund to soar up to huge sums. It is not as if as a member of Opposition I am trying to point out this. If you look at the statement of objects and reasons appended to this Bill, you will find that the Minister himself has stated this glaring example of inactivity on the part of the Central Government. According to the statement of objects and reasons, in 1959-60 the arrears

from the employers amounted to Rs. 3.65 crores. The arrears have since been steadily increasing every year and as on 31st March, 1972 they stand at the colossal figure of Rs. 20.65 crores. The figures itself speaks volumes about the inefficiency with which the Government have been going about the task of ensuring prompt payment of contribution by the employers to the Provident Fund.

Sir, the House is well aware that this matter of huge arrears of contribution from the employers has been raised many times and every time the Government has been promising that effective steps would be taken in realising the arrears. It seems as though the Central Government have no foresight, with the result they wake up only when the situation reaches an alarming stage. It is difficult to believe that a Government could be sitting idle when the employers are cheating the workers of their due share of contribution to the Provident Fund. The Government have miserably failed to nip this problem in the bud and allowed the arrears to grow up to this alarming extent. I wonder whether looking at the trend of the arrears since 1959-60 it would be probable to expect them to stand at Rs. 30 crores in 1973. I want to know from the Minister whether he is going to come next time before the House with all his usual explanations and express his helplessness in the matter of realising the arrears from the employers. At this juncture I must honestly say in fairness to the Minister who is just sitting in front of me that at least he thought it fit to bring forward this measure to realise the arrears belated though it is.

Sir, why are we confronting this phenomenon of arrears piling up from the side of the employers? The employers, instead of making their contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund divert that money into their own investment or are happy to deposit it in the bank to earn interest. It is only with stringent legislative measure coupled with earnest implementation that the employers could be made to pay not

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

only the arrears but their future contributions promptly.

Sir, I would have been happier with the Bill which ought to have come many years before if it does not contain as it does now, many defects and loopholes which would be exploited fully by the employers. Most of the members who have participated in this discussion have pointed out some of the loopholes that are visible in the Present Bill. I only refer to one provision in the Bill, as I don't have time to go into greater detail, which provides for the prior sanction of the Central Government if the erring employers are to be prosecuted in a Court of Law. To my mind this condition is wholly unnecessary and the Central Provident Fund Commissioner should have absolute freedom in such matters. I do not know with what motive this provision has been made in the past we know that the Central Government had been soft to the big industrialists and therefore one suspects whether the Central Government under the guise of this provision would offer shelter to the employers as against the workers. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us the reason and logic for making this provision.

In the end I would only say that enactment of a law of this nature is not going to bring solace to the employees of such undertakings which have been wound up with huge arrears from the employers left outstanding. However, I extend my support to this Bill to the extent it goes

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to call the Members who merely send me slips; they must get up in their seats. Shri Daga

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Under Clause 14 (b) you said, offence is a cognizable one. Who will take cognizance of this offence? At what time will it be? Taking cognizance will be when it is noticed by the commissioner or what? You said, the offence is cognizable and it will be taken notice of by the magistrate

Who should do it? It is not the employee who could file complaint directly. Suppose one complaint is cognizable. My point is whether the employee can file the complaint directly to the Magistrate or not. You say, this is under Section 405. How can you incorporate section 405 in this? In Clause 8 what you have said is this. You said that the explanation will be added to section 405 of the IPC. You want to say that for the Indian Penal Code this will be an amendment. You want to make an amendment under section 405 on the Indian Penal Code. You are referring to this clause here. In this legislation you say that this can be put there. How can it be done? Regarding entrustment, you say, this offence will be under section 406 or 409. Now, what do you mean by this? Who will take it up, because, after all, it is cognizable offence, non-bailable? What will be the mode? Will it be by a challan? Can the employee go to the court and say, here is an offence, I submit complaint against an employer? So, this cannot be done. You cannot make this amendment in the Indian Penal Code, and say, this is under Sec 405. You say, this is breach of trust because the money was deposited. What will happen to the contribution made by employer? Suppose employer has contributed 2,000 or 6,000 and employees have to contribute some amount, say, 6,000 rupees or so. What will happen to that amount of Rs. 6,000. Will it be breach of trust or not? This cannot be made out. As employee I have to give out something to Provident Fund. That may be 10,000 or 20,000. Can it be a breach of trust? I have my own feeling, it cannot be a breach of trust. I think it is not the proper place to put this thing here, if you are not making amendment to the Indian Penal Code.

SHRI R. V. BADE: That will be deemed to be entrustment. That is what they have said.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I have not understood. How can it be? Please ask the Labour Department to look into it or the Legal Department to look into it. Let them apply their mind to it. I have not understood it.

Then, you want the punishment to be stringent. But, everywhere you have stated 'provided the reasons are there'. That cannot be. On the one hand you want the recommendations of the Estimates Committee to be implemented and on the other why do you say 'provided the reasons are there'? Why don't you become lenient? When you say that you do not want to become lenient, then be strong.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Minister for Labour for bringing forth this amending Bill. The Bill is not a comprehensive one. The provisions contained in this Bill are not adequate enough. But, still, it is a modest Bill. And undoubtedly, it is a beginning in the right direction. Many of the labour legislations have been brought forward by the Government with a view to providing security to the labourers who have been subjected to all sorts of exploitations. The employers are primarily concerned with their profit motive. What is more striking is that the employers have now become defaulters in making their contributions to the ones made by the labourers towards their provident fund. In the year 1959-60 the contribution was Rs. 3.65 crores and it rose to Rs. 20.65 crores in the year 1972.

It is a healthy sign. I would now like to refer to certain provisions made to the existing amending Bill. Take for example clause 4. Under this, the imprisonment term has been extended to six months. In case of a default in payment of the employees' contribution, the term of imprisonment has been prescribed for three months. There is also another proviso which I do not understand. By that proviso, discretionary power has been given to the court to give lesser term of imprisonment. That means, the court can, under that proviso, give any imprisonment lesser than three months. That too, only when there is adequate and valid reason. And that reason has to be recorded. I cannot understand what special reason

can there be if there is a case of default in the subsequent payment of the contribution. The experience shows that the court has always been in favour of the employers. Even before, in the original Act, the term of imprisonment was six months. Our experience is that the Court always gave the punishment which was always in terms of fine. Our apprehension is that the court will exercise this discretion in favour of the employers alone.

There is also another provision—Clause 5, that is, in respect of a subsequent commitment of the offence. When there is a subsequent commitment of an offence, deterrent punishment is provided for. What is the punishment provided for? The term of imprisonment has been extended to one year but the term of imprisonment may not be less than three months. I can understand that for a subsequent default, the term of imprisonment will not be less than three months. But, both these provisions run counter to each other in realising the object of the Bill. The discretionary power is provided to the court to give the punishment. I would like to refer you to another clause (5)—Section 14AC. That is about the cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act. Under this provision, the case can be filed only by the Inspector with the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Provident Fund. I do not understand why sanction has at all to be obtained to file a case in the court? In case of a default in payment of provident fund, delay is only the matter. Why is it that only an Inspector can file a case. I say that even the victim, that is, the employee who has deposited all the contributions out of the wages should file a suit. Why should not the victim file a suit? At the same time, the labour organisation—the recognised union—should also be allowed to file a suit. As you know, the Court will not proceed with the case unnecessarily—you must have confidence in the court also—unless it feels that there is some substance in that, namely, that the employer has committed an offence under the prescribed section.

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

Then as regards first charge on the assets when there is a default in arrears, it is limited to a period of exceeding six months. Why six months? Any arrear should be a first charge on the assets of any establishment when it is wound up.

Then as regards liability in case of transfer of establishment, it is limited to the value of assets obtained by the transferee. My suggestion is that in such a case a provision should be made to the effect that the employer should be debarred from making any transfer or sale or lease when there is an arrear of a provident fund amount.

Then there is no provision for punishment or penalty where the employer does not contribute out of his own funds to the provident fund.

A provision should be made whereby the employer should be debarred from receiving any grant from public institutions unless he furnishes a no-arrears certificate.

I agree with Shri Vayalar Ravi that we must be careful in the selection of officers. It is not the law alone which will enable us to realise our objective; its implementation is equally important.

With this I extend my support to the Bill and hope that a more comprehensive Bill will be brought forward soon.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHU-NATHA REDDY): I am extremely grateful to all hon. members who have participated in the discussion and extended their support to the various provisions of the Bill while making very valuable suggestions with respect to various amendments that they have got in mind which they expect Government—in fact, want Government—to bring forward in course of time. I am also grateful to them for making a deep study of this problem with regard to the organisational side of the PF organisation.

With regard to the organisational problem, Shri Vayalar Ravi had mentioned some problems and raised some questions. I am fully conscious of these. My views on these are well known and he can trust us to do the right thing.

Shri Vayalar Ravi—if I may say so, he made a very impressive speech on the Bill—raised some legal questions. As regards cl. 6, sec. 14B, the proviso, he asked why should an employer be given a reasonable opportunity, why should the adjective 'reasonable' be there before the noun 'opportunity'? This is a substantive question he raised. I can only say this has been done having regard to the various decisions of the Supreme Court that opportunity must be given before a man is proceeded against. Whether we use the word 'reasonable' or not, the courts would always construe it in this light. Therefore, there is nothing lost in using the words 'reasonable opportunity', so that the concerned authority which will have to administer the Act does not have any ambiguity with respect to the notice to be given and the opportunity to be given. If any employer wants an unreasonable opportunity because of the use of this expression, I have no doubt the administration will refuse to comply with such an unreasonable request.

A very interesting question was raised by Shri Daga regarding the amendments of sec. 405 of IPC. It is known to legislative processes that one enactment can be amended in the process of amending some other enactment. You know it better than I do. You know better than I do. In their effort to implement the letter and spirit of this Act, there had been difficulties faced by the Government with respect to section 405 in the sense whether when the employee gives the money and when the employer had collected the money according to the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, it is entrustment under section 405 of the IPC. The Kerala High Court has held that it cannot be construed as entrustment and therefore the provisions of section 405 of the IPC

could not be invoked for the purpose of punishing employers who default with respect to the funds collected from the employees. To clear this doubt we thought that the law itself must clearly state that when money is deducted from the employee and goes into the hands of the employer, it must amount to entrustment. In other words the employer stands in a fiduciary capacity in relation to the money that has been deducted from the employees' salary. We wanted that there should be no ambiguity about interpretation and the courts must be told that this is the interpretation which Parliament has placed on it. I think I have cleared the doubt raised by Mr Daga.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What about contribution of the employer? Will that also come under this section or not?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: To be fair to him and to myself, I cannot immediately say whether it is so. I still feel that it can be the subject-matter of interpretation. The spirit of the provision is to protect the money deducted from the employees.

Shri Damani raised the question about the investment of this money in Government securities and asked why they could not be invested in unit trust. Provident fund money is deposited in Central Government securities (45 per cent); State and Central Government guaranteed securities (25 per cent) and post office time deposits and small savings (30 per cent). The interest on Government securities is 6 per cent; the interest on deposits in the post office comes to 7 per cent. Shri Damani felt that these moneys should be deposited in various banks and in the unit trust. This will be examined. Necessary steps will be taken if it is found to be in the interest of the provident fund itself.

Some suggestions have been made by Shri R. N. Sharma and Vermaji also. When I moved for consideration of this Bill, I said at the outset that this was a step in the right direction. The Bill

could have contained more stringent measures but we have to take into account that a number of sick mills had been taken over by the National Textile Corporation and such sick mills and some other coal mines were mainly responsible for a large part of the provident fund being not deposited with the concerned authorities.

Therefore, we have to take into account the fact that a number of institutions have been taken over by the Government. If we make the provisions more stringent, the process of taking over might become difficult. That is the only reason we kept in mind when we drafted this. I would assure hon. members that at the appropriate time, a more comprehensive legislation covering all the suggestions they have would certainly be brought forward. Perhaps that Bill may go before a Joint Committee and the hon. members will have ample opportunity to make their suggestions.

Shri Sharma and Shri Ram Singh Bhat have said that a gratuity fund on the lines of the employees' provident fund may be set up. This is a very valid suggestion. The matter has been examined by a working group. The group has recommended *inter alia* that employers should set up a gratuity fund duly approved under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for payment of gratuity to their employees. It has further suggested that small and medium-sized employers who are not in a position to set up such funds which can be privately managed should be statutorily required to enter into some arrangement with the Life Insurance Corporation. The report of the working group is under examination of the Ministry of Finance and the Controller of Insurance. The suggestion is rightly taken and necessary action will be taken after proper examination and discussion with the concerned ministries.

A number of amendments have been given. Though the suggestions made are welcome, at the present stage I request the hon. members not to press them. When we bring forward a fresh Bill, I assure them that all these amendments

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

will be properly examined and whatever amendment is reasonable, it will be certainly be incorporated.

MR. SPEAKER: Except your own amendments]

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: There are a few amendments moved by me on behalf of Government which are absolutely necessary and immediate. I have no doubt that hon members would accept them without any discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I asked about the status of the provident fund organisation. He has not replied to that.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: The hon member raised a proposition of philosophical dualism. I would assure the hon. member that the earliest opportunity, we will find a solution for this dualism.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

"That the Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and to incorporate an Explanatory provision connected therewith in section 405 of the Indian Penal Code, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2—(Amendment of Section 8

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) I beg to move:

Page 1,—

for clause 2, substitute—

'2 In section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the words "be recovered by the appropriate Government", the words "be recovered by

(a) the Central Provident Fund Commissioner or such other officer as may

be authorised by him by notification in the Official Gazette, in this behalf, or

(b) the concerned worker" shall be substituted' (4)

Page 1, line 12,—

after "behalf" insert—

"and besides this Employees Provident Fund Organisation shall have its own Recovery Officer as in the Income-Tax Department for early and expeditious recovery" (10)

MR. SPEAKER: We have already exceeded the time allotted for this Bill. I will put the amendments No 4 and 10 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 4 and 10 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3 (Amendment of Section 11)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI I beg to move

Page 2, line 6,—

for "six" substitute "three" (11)

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No 11 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 11 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Amendment of Section 14)

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

Omit lines 29 to 32. (5)

Page 2, lines 31 and 32—

for "or of the fine only in lieu of imprisonment" substitute "which shall not be less than fifteen days" (12).

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment Nos. 5 and 12 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 5 and 12 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5—(Insertion of new Sections 14AA, 14AB and 14 AC)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 3, line 11,—

add at the end—

"or a report in writing by the concerned worker" (6)

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 6 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(Amendment of section 14B)

Amendment made—

Page 3, lines 16 to 21,—

re-letter sub-clauses "(a), (b) and (c)" as sub-clauses "(b), (c) and (d)" respectively, and before sub-clause (b) as so re-lettered, insert—

'(a) after the words "contribution to the Fund", the words "or the Family Pension Fund", shall be inserted;' (1)

(Shri Raghunatha Reddy)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 7—(Insertion of new section 14C)

Amendment made—

Page 3, line 28,—

after "contribution to the Fund" insert "or the Family Pension Fund". (2)

(Shri Raghunatha Reddy)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(Insertion of new Section 17B)

Amendment made—

Page 4, lines 7 and 8,—

for "due under section 14B from the employer up to the time of such transfer"

[Mr. Speaker]

substitute—

"due from the employer under any provision of this Act or the Scheme or the Family Pension Scheme, as the case may be, in respect of the period up to the date of such transfer" (3)

(Shri Raghunatha Reddy)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

omit lines 9 and 10 (9)

MR SPEAKER. I will now put amendment No 9 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 9 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR SPEAKER: The question is—

"That clause 9, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री रामवतार शस्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे दल की तरफ से इस बिल का पहले ही स्वागत किया जा चुका है और यह भी बतलाया जा चुका है कि इस में अभी भी कौन कौन से कमियाँ रह गई हैं और उन कमियों को हम लोगो ने संशोधन के रूप में सदन के सामने पेश करने की कोशिश की। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात ठीक है कि आप ने कुछ सजा को वापस ले ली है, पहले आप मालिकों को बिलकुल छोड़ें हुए थे। वे लोग केवल अपना ही पैसा नहीं देते, पब्लिक मजदूरों के हिस्से का पैसा भी खा जाते हैं। लेकिन अब आप उन को सजा देना ही जा कह रहे हैं—6 महीने से जेलर काम में काम एक महीने की सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि आप सजा देना चाहते हैं, सजा देकर प्रतीक्षा मालिकों को सजा दे सकेंगे। इस सजा को गैरवहानी बना कर वे छूटने की कोशिश करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप सजा जल्द सजा दें चिये जो डिफाक्टर हैं जो सजा का पैसा बतुल कर के खा जाते हैं, उन का बड़ी सजा देकर ही सजा मिलेगी। मैंने पुराने सजा हैं कि सजा मिले एक प्रीर दरा इस सम्बन्ध में लाए।

एक बात में बीडी लड़ोगे के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दल में एक बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है, लाखों लोग इस में काम करते हैं...

श्री इत्तहसक सम्मेली (प्रमोरीहा) :

40 लाख मजदूर हैं।

श्री राजनन्तर रायः : आल इण्डिया बीड़ी वर्कर्स फ़ैडरेशन के अध्यक्ष साहब वहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। इस उद्योग में बहुत कम मजदूरों को, शायद ही किसी कारखाने के मजदूरों को बोनस मिलता हो। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पिछड़े हुए वर्ग को भी आप बोनस दिलाने की व्यवस्था करें और जो बड़े बड़े कारखानेदार बीड़ी उद्योग के हैं, उन के खिलाफ भी सख्त कार्यवाही करें।

आप जानते हैं—हमारे यहाँ बिहार के कटिहार में एक आर०बी०एम० जूट मिल है, वहाँ 42 मजदूरों का पैसा जमा है, मालिकों ने डिफाल्ट कर लिया है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस का पता लगायें, अगर यह बात सही है तो उन के खिलाफ मख्त कार्यवाही करें।

यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि इन मालिकों के पीछे कुछ आप की कांग्रेस के नेता लोग समर्थन में खड़े हैं, इस वजह से वे और ज्यादा बदमाशी करते हैं। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए—उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

आखरी बात—हमारे श्री बयालार रवि साहब ने एक बात उठाई थी, लेकिन आपने उस का जवाब नहीं दिया। अगर आप जवाब दे देते तो शायद मैं इस बात को यहाँ नहीं उठाता। आल इण्डिया प्राविडेंट फंड एम्पलाइज फ़ैडरेशन बहुत वर्षों से काम कर रही है—90 परसेंट कर्मचारी इस यूनियन के साथ हैं। इस फ़ैडरेशन के तमाम रिजर्ज में संगठन बने हुए हैं, लेकिन आप उस को मान्यता नहीं दे रहे हैं। सुना है कि जिन के पीछे 10 परसेंट कर्मचारी भी नहीं हैं आप के बड़े बड़े अफसरान—कमिश्नर और दूसरे अफसरान—उन से बात करते हैं और एक प्रकार से मान्यता

1484 LS —9.

की तरह उन के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं और सही मायनों में जो आल इण्डिया प्राविडेंट फंड एम्पलाइज फ़ैडरेशन है, उस को मान्यता नहीं देते हैं। आप का एक तर्क है कि उसके अध्यक्ष बाहर के हैं, इस लिये उस को मान्यता नहीं देते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे के अन्दर, पी०एण्ड टी० के अन्दर, डिफेंस एम्पलाइज के अन्दर यूनियनों के अध्यक्ष लोग कौन हैं—सब बाहर के लोग हैं, लेकिन उन को आप मान्यता देते हैं, तो फिर यहाँ दो तरह का व्यवहार क्यों? प्राविडेंट फंड एम्पलाइज के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार क्यों करते हैं। मैं चाहुंगा कि इसके बारे में आप स्पष्ट बतलायें कि रिकॉग्नीशन के बारे में आप का क्या ख्याल है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप उन को सरकारी कर्मचारी मानें—यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो जाहिर बात है कि वे भी बोनस के हकदार हो जायेंगे प्रायः मैं चाहता हूँ उन्हें भी बोनस मिलना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इस बिल को सक्ती के साथ लागू करेंगे, ताकि मालिकों को पता चले कि सही मायनों में अब मजदूरों की बात का असर आप पर कुछ पड़ रहा है।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): The hon. Member has raised three questions.

As far as recognition of the Union is concerned, if my memory is right, I have never said that we will not recognise the Union, though I might not have said that we are going to recognise the Union. I do not think I have made the statement that we are not going to recognise the Union. I quite understand the feelings of

[Shri Raghunatha Reddy]

the hon. Member. We are considering this matter. I have never said that we are not going to recognise the Union.

The second point that he has raised is about beedi industry. This will have to be studied in what manner the provisions will be made applicable, in what manner they will have to be implemented because the organisation of this industry is rather amorphous.

The third point which the hon. Member has raised is about punishment. For the first time, in the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, imprisonment is being provided; not only is it being provided but it is compulsory in certain cases. The question has been raised why the proviso under that has been provided, about courts imposing a sentence for a lesser term. In your experience, Sir, you must have come across cases where the minimum punishment of imprisonment for three months is provided and where the offence is not serious—suppose, a contribution of Rs 2 or 3 has not been paid by the employer—in such cases what are the courts likely to do—when they feel that it is not a big case for such a punishment? Where the courts feel that a smaller punishment will have to be given in cases where the minimum punishment of three months' imprisonment has been provided under the Statute, the courts, instead of giving the minimum punishment of three months' imprisonment, are likely to acquit the accused because they may feel that it is unconscionable to give the minimum punishment contemplated by the Statute. In order to free the courts from such a moral dilemma, we have provided that in cases where the court comes to the conclusion that the punishment can be lesser, then it may impose such lesser punishment but adequate and special reasons have to be recorded for that, so that the higher courts may be in a position to review the reasons recorded. It is the intention of Parliament, and I have no doubt that it is the intention of the Government, that the three months' imprisonment provided is the rule and whatever exception is made, it is only an

exception for which the courts will have to record their reasons. I have no doubt in my mind that the courts would take into account the expression of opinion by the hon. members here, in construing the intention behind this, and also the opinion of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated the 18th January, 1973, in respect of Andhra Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st September, 1973."

13.40½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The House is fully aware of the background which necessitated the imposition of President's Rule in Andhra Pradesh. There is normalcy in the State and the Government of the State have been able during the last few months to concentrate on the more enduring tasks facing that State. There was recently an occasion for members of this House as well of the other House to discuss important legislative proposals as well as the developmental problems at some length. The impression one got was that the administration during President's Rule had not spared any effort and had seriously applied itself to the problems of the State with a sense of dynamism. But we are aware

and the administration at all levels in Andhra Pradesh is also aware that there are serious constraints to what President's rule can achieve. We are equally conscious that it can never be a substitute for the ordinary constitutional form of Government in any State. We are, therefore, anxious that President's rule should not continue a day longer than is necessary.

On the other hand, we have to face, realistically, the complex problems that agitate the minds of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Revocation of the Proclamation without an enduring settlement of those complex issues may not take us anywhere. Therefore, we have been engaged in efforts to help the evolution of a consensus, a solution which would provide maximum satisfaction to various sections of the people. We are hopeful that such a solution would emerge soon, that such a solution will not be beyond the capacity of the different leaders of Andhra Pradesh. While our efforts are thus continuing we cannot allow any vacuum to emerge. The House had earlier approved the continuance of the Proclamation for a period of six months and the six months period would come to an end when the House may not be in session. Therefore, as a measure of abundant caution, we have come to this House to approve the continuance for a further period of six months. We would indeed be most happy if long before the expiry of the extended term of six months it would be possible to revoke the Proclamation. So, I am requesting the House to approve the continuance of the Proclamation made by the President on 18th January, 1973 for a further period of six months with every hope that the Proclamation may be revoked much earlier than the expiry of that period.

I move the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation,

dated the 18th January, 1973, in respect of Andhra Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 1st September, 1973."

Mr. M. K. Krishnan.

*SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Ponnani): Sir, by this Resolution the Government is trying to extend President's Rule in Andhra Pradesh. Before passing the Resolution we have to consider why it is necessary. Members of the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh are there. Majority of the members belong to the ruling party. Even then why has it become necessary to extend the President's rule there?

There are different factions inside the ruling party holding different views. The Government has not been able to bring a compromise between them and that is why President's rule has become necessary.

On this occasion I would like to point out that the trouble in Andhra Pradesh started with the Mulk Rules. The Government at the Centre and the State Government could not remove the difficulties created by the Mulk Rules. If the Government is serious to remove suspicion of the people in both the regions—whether they are in Andhra or in Telengana—whether they are non-gazetted officers, whether they are students or they are unemployed persons, they will have to categorically state here and now that Andhra Pradesh will not be divided. Secondly, in the matter of giving employment to the people in these two regions the policy of proportional representation according to population should be followed. If that is made clear in this House my own feeling is it will go a long way in removing the doubts and suspicions in the minds of the people of both regions. The same policy should be followed in giving admission to students in the colleges. This can only be considered as a democratic

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri M. K. Krishnan]

remedy to solve the present problem in Andhra Pradesh.

As I said earlier, the Central Government should make a categorical declaration here in this House that Andhra Pradesh will not be divided. Then the people of both the areas should be brought together. The Government is not doing anything in this direction. Our country is faced with different problems. Unemployment is a growing problem. In all states people are suffering due to increase in unemployment. The problems in Andhra Pradesh are also related to this. If the Central Government do not change its policy there will be no meaning in continuing President's Rule in Andhra. Today the Central Government should state clearly that Andhra will not be divided and in the matter of employment and education the people of Andhra and Telengana will be treated alike on the basis of proportional representation. Then only the suspicion in the minds of the people will be removed. Along with that some way should be found out to call the Assembly that is under suspension there. The President's Rule should not be extended, the Assembly should be called and steps should be taken to bring the people of both the regions together.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this move to extend the term of President's rule in Andhra Pradesh in view of the agreed settlement between the two regional people.

Sir, we waited for nearly nine to ten months. People are coming and going. Several suggestions have been made.

Before I go to all the details of the separation and integration, I want to bring to the notice of the Government as well as the House the working details of the development activities undertaken in Andhra Pradesh during President's Rule. A brief Report on the same has been circulated. During President's Rule, in regard to procurement of foodgrains, suggestion was made in 1973 March or so

The same was done. (But, the impression given in those days was this. The big farms and landlords were not giving co-operation in procurement of foodgrains which would be beneficial to the poor people. Not only that. Even in the matter of land-reforms, the people had never agitated as was propagated against them by some in the Parliament. We all realised the feelings of the people then and we have also represented to the Government. With regard to procurement, if you will kindly go through the figures, you will find that the Government of India fixed the procurement target for the State and the State Government in turn fixed the target for the districts. The procurement year does not coincide with the financial year as the crop year is adopted for the purposes of procurement. Crop year begins in November and ends in October next year. For the crop year 1971-72 the procurement target fixed by the Government of India is 3.5 lakh tonnes against which the actual procurement was 2.62 lakh tonnes. The target fixed for 1972-73 crop-year is 3.5 lakh tonnes against which the procurement made till the end of March 1973 is 1.09 lakh tonnes. If the financial year 1972-73 is taken the procurement from April 1972 to March 1973 works out as 2.14 lakh tonnes. It is hoped that the procurement target for 1972-73 fixed by Government of India may be achieved and if at all there is any shortfall, the shortfall may not be very substantial. It will be only marginal.

Sir, I may state that even during the agitation, they never agitated as was propagated. In other parts of India also, the farmers cooperated. Sir, I come from the West Godavari, near Krishna District. There too the people are even now helping the procurement agents. Even a small farmer is keeping this thing in view that foodgrains are not grown only for big business but for the betterment of the country and for the betterment of the people. You know that in the year 1932 we had sold our rice at Rs. 8 a quintal. Now we are getting it at Rs. 83 per quintal. We are not happy about this as we were in the year 1932. The complications are there. The target fixed for the

year 1972-73 was 3.5 lakh tonnes against which the procurement made till the end of March, 1973 is 1.09 lakh tonnes. The latest figure of procurement upto 15th June, 1973 is 1,92,155 tonnes of rice. This has been procured. Also we have procured 14,700 tonnes of jowar. This is not an appreciable thing. I say that the farmers in A.P. are helping the Government to grow the foodgrains. Take for example the new projects like Nagarjuna Sagar, Tungabhadra Canal or even Pochampad. These are meant for the benefit of the entire nation and not only for the Andhra.

Sir, whenever we approach the Government of India for any project, they are thinking in terms of development of Andhra region. I say that is not so. So far as development of irrigation and hydro-electric schemes are concerned, under the President's Rule, even the advisers have themselves suggested at the meeting of the Consultative Committee on 13th July that the Nagarjuna Sagar Project should be taken up by the Centre. Not only that. They even went to the extent of saying that the power projects should also be taken up by the Central Government in the national interest.

In future, the big river projects also should be taken up by the Centre. Shri Sarin has suggested this to the Central Government for their consideration.

In Andhra Pradesh, fair price shops have been organised by Government. Due to large scale drought conditions, coarse rice was being supplied at the subsidised rate of Re. 1 a kilo to the weaker sections of the population since August 1971. This was, however, withdrawn from 1st December, 1972. For one year, it was maintained but due to other expenditure and transport charges, now Government have revised the price to Rs. 1.15 a kilo. An agitation has been started in my State with a political motive against this. Shri Gupta of the Communist Party is not here, but I am sorry to say that the Communist party has started this agitation. They must know that such agitations will not pay. According to a *Hindu*

report, the CPI led an agitation against the fair price shops in Vijaywada and they looted the Vijaywada Super Bazaar. They may deny this. But the *Hindu* is a newspaper with a world-wide circulation and is very reliable. This was on the 5th and 6th. On the 6th evening I went there after knowing about this from my place Eluru. Even earlier, for the last one month, the CPI particularly organised groups to go to the fair price shops and compel them to sell rice at Re. 1 a kilo. Instead of going to the fair price shops organised by Government and trying to interfere with their functioning, they could have approached the Collector or Shri Sarin.

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY (Ghazipur):
What is the harm in it?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: The agitation has been started for the sake of party objectives. Where is the necessity for it? Government are selling rice at Rs. 1.15 per kilo. You want rice at Re. 1 a kilo. But look at your Kerala now. What is the price of rice there? Rs. 3.50 a kilo. Yesterday I met Shri Achutha Menon....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His time is up.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I require more time. I have to deal with many points and give the background. I can continue tomorrow.

Bifurcation is not the only issue there. There are certain other things going on there. I was speaking about the fair price shops. These are not organised by any private people. Even the so-called Communist supporters were fair price shop-wallas. These fair price shops are meant for the poor people. But they are not getting rice from these shops on account of the agitation, because of the looting of the fair price shops. It is the people's money they have looted. They had gone there with flags. Do they know that once they start this agitation, it goes out of control? They had gone to the bazaar.

[Shri K Suryanarayana]

I saw their flags I belong to West Godavari, but I am closely associated with Krishna politics also—it is only 30-40 miles from there

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am afraid we shall have to interrupt the debate now This will continue the next day

14.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THIRD CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We take up the Discussion under rule 193—on the Report of the Third Central Pay Commission (Volumes I to IV) laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd April 1973 Shri Madhu Limaye

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) On a point of order There is no quorum in the House

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let the Bell be rung—Now there is quorum

श्री मधु लिमये (वाका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस बहस में मेरा बृष्टिकोण पेशवर ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्ता का नहीं रहेगा । सामाजिक न्याय और राष्ट्रीय कल्याण चाहने वाले व्यक्ति का यह बृष्टिकोण रहेगा ।

यह जो बेंतन आयोग गठित किया गया था वह कोई निष्पक्ष बेंतन आयोग नहीं था । इसके अध्यक्ष और सैक्रेट्री आई सी एम के बो मदस्य ये और श्री रघुवर दयाल का जहा तक सवाल है व तो हमेशा कमिटेड जज रहे हैं । व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता बनाम राज्य का भी मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने आया । मैंने देखा कि हमेशा उन्होंने सरकार का पक्ष लिया । इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि यह बेंतन आयोग एक झोखा माल था । 1970 में इस

सदन में सत्ता कांसिस का बहुमत समाप्त हो गया था और उनको किसी तरह से समय काटना था । समय काटने के लिए उस समय यह बेंतन आयोग गठित किया गया था । इसलिए मैं कहता हू कि यह कमीशन भी एक कमिटेड कमीशन था और अगर बोलचाल की भाषा में बोलना है तो एन चमचा कमीशन था । इस कमीशन से न्याय, निष्पक्षता और प्रगतिशीलता आदि गुणों की कम से कम मैं अपेक्षा नहीं करता था । उनके ऊपर एक दायित्व दे दिया गया था कि सरकार की बे अच्छी तरह बरालत करे और उन्होंने अपनी रपट में उच्च वर्गीय और उच्च वर्गीय स्वाधों का अच्छा परिचय दिया है । कमिशन के ऊपर जो जिम्मेदारियाँ मौपी गई थी मेरी राय में उन्होंने बहुत बढ़िया ढंग में अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को निभाया और उनकी जिम्मेदारी कर्मचारियों का कल्याण करना या राष्ट्रीय हित में कोई बेंतन नीति बनाना तो था हू नहीं, सरकारी हितों की रक्षा करना यह उनका नियत काय था और उन्होंने उसको अच्छी तरह से पूरा किया । बेंतन कमिशन को वस्तुस्थिति में सामन और आकड़ों के सामने झुकना पडा है और इन्होंने यह कहा है कि सरकारी खर्च में बेंतन का हिस्सा घटना जा रहा है । उन्होंने इस बात को भी माना है कि सरकारी आमदनी और खर्च के अनुपात में सरकार का बेंतन बिल नहीं बढ़ा है । आगे चल कर उन्होंने यह भी कबूल किया है कि बड़ी हुई राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को समुचित हिस्सा नहीं मिला है । कमीशन इस बात को भी मजूर करता है कि सार्वजनिक और विजि

क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की तुलना में सरकारी नौकरों के झलसी वेतन में भयंकर कटौती हुई है, ग्रीक्स फाल, यह खुद कमिशन ने कहा है। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात है कि न्यूनतम वेतन और स्केल निश्चित करते समय कमिशन ने सारे मान्यता प्राप्त सिद्धान्तों को और प्रस्थापित तत्वों को ठुकरा दिया है। कमिशन कहता है कि निजी क्षेत्र के वेतन मान को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान निश्चित करते समय अनावश्यक महत्व नहीं देना चाहिए। कमिशन ने प्रस्थापित सिद्धान्तों को तो प्रस्वीकार कर दिया लेकिन अपने कोई न्यायसंगत और तर्कसंगत सिद्धान्त कायम नहीं किए। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि चूंकि सरकार सब से अधिक लोगों की रोजगार देती है इसलिए सरकार को अपनी वेतन नीति सुविधा के अनुसार तय करनी चाहिए। मजदूरों का कल्याण, राष्ट्रीयहित समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त, इनका बिल्कुल ख्याल नहीं करना चाहिए। कमिशन कहता है कि अपनी सुविधा देखकर सारे काम करो। मैं पूछता हूं कि फिर कमिशन की जरूरत क्या थी। अगर न्यायसंगत और तर्कसंगत कोई बात उस में नहीं रखनी थी तो वेतन आयोग की मेरी राय में कोई जरूरत ही नहीं थी।

यह सोचने लायक बात है कि चतुर्थ और तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान निर्धारित करते समय वेतन आयोग ब्रज की तरह फटोर बन जाता है लेकिन जहां प्रथम वर्ग के अफसरों के वेतन मान निश्चित करने का मामला आ जाता है वहां मूढ़वि कुसुमादपि, कुसुम से भी ज्यादा वह मूढ़

बन जाता है और बड़ी उदारता के साथ प्रथम वर्ग के अफसरों के लिए वेतन मान निश्चित करता है। कमिशन ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि प्रथम वर्ग की आमदनी 1957 के बाद सुधरने लगी और होते होते निजी क्षेत्र के अफसरों तक तकरीबन पहुंच गई। बीच में 1965 में भारत पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हुई। उस समय लड़ाई के अवसर पर आई ए एस के लोगों ने अपनी तनख्वाह को अढ़ाई सौ रुपये से लेकर पांच सौ रुपये तक बढ़ा लिया जबकि उस समय दस हजार हमारे सैनिक, हमारे जवान लड़ाई की भूमि पर कुर्बान हो रहे थे। 250 से लेकर 500 रुपये तक किन पबों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाई गई? ज्वॉयंट सैक्रेट्री, एडी-शनल सैक्रेट्री और सैक्रेट्री। उन्होंने देखा कि निजी क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक धंधों में प्रथम वर्गीय अफसर जो प्रवेश पाते हैं या भरती होते हैं उनको सात सौ रुपया मिलता है। तृतीय और चतुर्थ वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के बारे में कहते हैं कि तुलना नहीं करनी चाहिए निजी क्षेत्र से या पब्लिक सैक्टर के सार्वजनिक धंधों से लेकिन प्रथम श्रेणी के अफसरों के वेतन तय करते समय यह कमिशन कहता है कि सरकारी अफसरों को 610 रुपया मिलता है और निजी कम्पनियों में और सार्वजनिक उद्योगों में चूंकि उनकी सात सौ रुपया मिलता है इसलिए सीधे नब्बे रुपया बढ़ा देते हैं प्रथम वर्ग के कर्मचारियों का।

समाजवाद के नाम पर लोगों को गुमराह कर के वोट हड़ाने वाली इन सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त कमिशन ने यह सचित्र करने का प्रयास किया है कि न्यूनतम और अधिकतम

[श्री मधु निमवे]

बेतन में बीस गुना तक का अन्तर न्यायसंगत और समुचित है। समाजवाद के नाम पर बोटो लो और कमीशन को रण्ड में स्तनम और और अधिकतम वेतन में तीन गुना का अन्तर, फर्क, समुचित ठहराने का पयाम करो, यह इस सरकार की दुरगी नीति है। ये लोग दो मुह में रोते हैं।

कमीशन को डर है कि यदि अफसरों के वेतन को बढ़ाया गया, तो गुणवत्ता नीचे चली जायेगी। लेकिन समूचे देश के लिए, सार्वजनिक और निजी उद्योगों के लिए भी, समुचित वेतन नीति तय करने में हम लोगों ने कोई बाधा नहीं डानी है। अगर सरकार पूरे देश के लिए वेतन नीति बनायेगी, तो निजी क्षेत्र बनाम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बनाम सरकार, यह झगडा खतम हो जायेगा।

सरकार की जो भर्ती सम्बन्धी नीति है, उस में भी मुझे उच्च-वर्गीय और उच्च-वर्णीय दृष्टिकोण नज़र आता है। मैं कुछ आकड़े आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। द्वितीय पे कमीशन के बाद जहाँ चतुर्न वर्य के कर्म-चारियों की संख्या 36 प्रतिशत और तीसरे वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 112 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है, वहाँ प्रथम वर्ग के सरकारी अफसरों की संख्या 1 करोड़ 228 फीमदी का डज़ाफा हुआ है।

प्रथम वर्ग के कुल 34,000 अफसर हैं और उनमें 3200, यानी 9 प्रतिशत, आई० ए० ए० के अफसर हैं। लेकिन बड़े

पदों में उन का हिस्सा बहुत ज्यादा है। पिताजी के राज्य में आई० सी० ए० अफसर हावी थे और पुत्री के राज्य में आई० ए० ए० अफसर हावी हैं। हो सकता है कि इस फीमड के चेयरमैन और सैक्रेटरी ने ग्लिफ्ट में अपने वर्ग का बानबच्चा का ज्यादा खयाल किया हो, क्योंकि आई० सी० ए० अफसरों के वच्चे प्राणें चल कर आई० ए० ए० बनते हैं, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि पिता के राज्य में प्रशासन पर आई० सी० ए० छा गई थी और पुत्री के राज्य में आई० ए० ए० छा गई है।

बड़े पदों का बटवारा देखिये। सचिव के पद 45 हैं, जिन में से 30 पर आई० ए० ए० के सदस्य हैं। इसी तरह अतिरिक्त सचिव के 32 पदों में से 20 पर आई० ए० ए०, सयुक्त सचिव के 169 पदों में से 86 पर आई० ए० ए० और डायरेक्टर के 138 पदों में से 81 पर आई० ए० ए० के सदस्य हैं। डायरेक्टर का पद तो महज़ आई० ए० ए० के लोगों के लिए चरागाह, ग्रेज़िंग ग्राउंड, के रूप में बनाया गया है। जो विशेषज्ञ हैं, टेक्निकल लोग हैं, उन के लिए अपने आप को एक आधुनिक सरकार कहने वाली सरकार में कोई मोका नहीं है। जिस तरह अंग्रेज़ों के ज़माने में, और स्वतंत्रता के पिछले वर्षों में, आई० सी० ए० के सदस्य सर्वज्ञ माने जाते थे, उसी तरह आज इन्दिरा जी के राज्य में आई० ए० ए० के लोगों को सर्वज्ञ माना जाता है—वे सब कोई काम कर सकते हैं।

न्यूनतम वेतन के निर्धारण में “समान काम समान दाम” का सिद्धान्त सर्वमान्य है। हमारे सविधान के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में उस का उल्लेख है। लेकिन कमीशन ने उस को ठुकरा कर हमारे सविधान की अवहेलना की है। सरकार बुनियादी और पोलिक अधिकारों में बार-बार परिवर्तन क्यों करना चाहती है? — ताकि सविधान के निदेशक सिद्धान्तों, डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स, को कार्यान्वित किया जाये। लेकिन इस सरकार को कमीशन खुले रूप से कहता है कि “समान काम समान दाम” के सिद्धान्त को हम नहीं मानते हैं।

कमीशन की राय में सरकार को प्रादर्श मालिक के रूप में भी एक नज़ीर पेश करनी चाहिए—वह कहता है कि इस की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। पंद्रहवें जिवलीय भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन का न्यूनतम वेतन, नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज, के बारे में जो फार्मूला था, कमीशन ने उस को भी अस्वीकार कर दिया है। डा० एकाइड का डाइट, गिजा, के बारे में जो सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त है, उस को भी यह कमीशन कुबूल नहीं करता है। कमीशन की राय से तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे के कर्मचारियों को घास खाना चाहिए और प्रथम वर्ग के अफ़सरों को गोश्त, मुर्गा और अंडे का सेवन करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान) मैं श्री चव्वाण को कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमीशन ने यह लिखा है।

कमीशन के मतानुसार निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के मजदूरों की तुलना नहीं

होनी चाहिए, हालांकि रेलवे, टेलीफ़ोन और रक्षा मंत्रालय के जिन संस्थानों में बारूद वर्ग रह बनाने का काम होता है, वे सब व्यापारिक संस्थान हैं। अमरीका में रेलवे और टेलीफ़ोन निजी क्षेत्र में हैं। पश्चिम के कई राज्यों में बारूद और हथियार बनाने का काम भी निजी क्षेत्र में होता है। हम लोगों ने इन सब कामों को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ले लिया है। लेकिन इस का यह तो मतलब नहीं है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के नाम पर रेल मजदूरों को पीसा जाये और रक्षा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को चूसा जाये।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज रेल मजदूरों की हालत बहुत दयनीय है। जो लोग जानते हैं कि वे लोग किम तरह सर्दी और बरसात में काम करते हैं, उन्हें निश्चित रूप से उन लोगों की स्थिति पर दया आयेगी। लेकिन, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, वेतन कमीशन वज्र की तरह कठोर है, वह उन लोगों की स्थिति की ओर देखना भी नहीं चाहता है।

चतुर्थ वर्ग, और विशेषतया तीसरे वर्ग, के कुशल मजदूरों आदि के अमली वेतन में तो महगाई के कारण कटौती हुई है। मैं यह टेबल मंत्री महोदय को देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, जिस से प्रकट हो जाता है कि महगाई के कारण असला वेतन में 5, 10, 20, 25 रुपये से लेकर 200, 250 रुपये तक कटौती हुई है। कमीशन ने 185 रुपये का न्यूनतम वेतन घोषित किया है, लेकिन जो हिसाब

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कमीशन के बहुमत से लगाया है, प्रो० पिलै ने उस को चुनौती दी है और उन्होंने कहा है कि न्यूनतम वेतन 196 रुपये होना चाहिए। हम लोगो की राय में असली वेतन इस में बहुत कम होगा।

एक सोचने लायक बात है—श्री चव्हाण इस पर विचार करें—कि रेलवेज में खासी, सैकड फायरमैन, फिट्टर, कुशल फिट्टर और एमिस्टेट स्टेशन मारटर आदि श्रेणी के जो लोग हैं, इस कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के बाद वे अपने घर में जो वेतन, टेक होम पे, ले जायेंगे, उस में पाच छः रुपये की कटौती होगी। प्राविडेंट फंड को बढ़ा दिया गया है, रिस्क इन्शोरेंस का पैसा कटेगा और जो हाउस रेंट कटता है, उस के कारण उन के वेतन में पाच छः रुपये घटने वाले हैं। दूसरी श्रेणी के बारे में यह रकम और ज्यादा हो जाती है। लेकिन जो सब से पीड़ित और शोषित कर्मचारी हैं—सैकड फायरमैन, जिन को हमेशा आग के सामने खड़ा रहना पड़ता है, जिन की प्राणें जल्दी खराब हो जाती हैं, उन के बारे में मैं विशेष रूप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों के बारे में क्या स्थिति है? मेरे पास तो तीन चार सौ पदों की सूची है। लेकिन मैं इस में समय नहीं बिगाड़ना चाहता हूँ। मैं केवल कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कैबिनेट सैक्रेट्रियट में एस्सिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर, बिजिलेंस की तनखाह 300 रुपये बढ़ाई गई है। इसी तरह बिजिलेंस इंस्पेक्टर की तनखाह 250 रुपये, डिपुटी

डायरेक्टर की तनखाह 400 रुपये, सैक्रेटरी, स्पेड्स कंट्रोल बोर्ड की तनखाह 300 रुपये; इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ सैक्रेट्रियट ट्रेनिंग एंड मैनेज-मेंट के डायरेक्टर की तनखाह 700 रुपये और अतिरिक्त डायरेक्टर की तनखाह 400 रुपये बढ़ाई गई है। प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय में मोशन सैक्रेटरी की न्यूनतम तनखाह 350 रुपये और अधिकतम 450 रुपये बढ़ाई गई है।

सोशल सेक्रेटरी को मैं नहीं जानता। इसलिये कोई पटन करते कि मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत गुस्सा निाल रहा हूँ। उन का क्या काम है मैं नहीं जानता। शापट डेयर दूसर में एन्वाइटमेंट यह लेने हो। लेकिन साठे तीन सौ और साठ चार रुपये बढ़ाना यह कहा तक तर्क-संगत है?

नर्मज की बान लीजिये। तीन दिन में जब मैं मेरे नाम से यह प्रस्ताव गायब हो मे तो यह आ गया, इन लोग मिलने आते हैं। और नर्मज का स्थिति तो अपनी खराब है.....

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara) There is only one Social Secretary.

श्री मधु लिमये इस बात मतलब है कि आप समर्थन करने हैं इस वृद्धि का फिर 4 हजार बढ़ा दिया जाय। बढ़ाइये। अगर यही तर्क है कि एक सोशल सेक्रेटरी है इसलिये साठे तीन सौ और साठे चार सौ तनखाह बढ़ा सकते हैं, तो मुझे आप के साथ कोई तर्क ही नहीं करना है। यह तर्क आप ही को मुबारक हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी मंत्रालयों के बारे में तकरीबन यही हालत है। ये आंकड़े तो मिसाल के तौर पर दिये हैं। जो बाढ़ वाले वक्ता हैं वह मुझसे इस को ले जायें, और भी इस में बहुत सी मजदूर बातें हैं।

महंगाई भत्ते की बात लीजिये। महंगाई का कर्मचारियों को पूरा मुआवजा मिलना चाहिये, इस सिद्धान्त को सरकार नहीं मानती। दामों को रोकने, दामों को बांधने का काम भी नहीं करती। मैं बहुत ज्यादा महंगाई भत्ते के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। मैं तो दाम बांधने की, दामों का स्थिर करने की बात को ही पसंद करूँगा। लेकिन वह भी ये नहीं कर रहे हैं और एक दफा जो दाम बढ़ जाता है वह फिर कभी नीचे नहीं आता इन के राज में। श्रीमान वृद्धि की 12 महीने की जो यह श्राद्धि रखी गई है और दस प्वाइंट वाली जो शर्त रखी गई है, आप कहते हैं कि दस अब प्वाइंट का सवाल नहीं है। केवल कमिशन ने आधार का साल बदल दिया है। अगर तकरीबन वह दस प्वाइंट ही है और इस में मजदूरों के पैसे की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हुई है। इसलिये इन्होंने यह 12 महीने का और दस प्वाइंट वाला खेड़ा खड़ा कर दिया। इंडेक्स नम्बर तैयार करते समय बड़ा घपला हुआ करता है। आप जानते हैं 1963 में बम्बई में इंडेक्स नम्बर को लेकर हम लोग बड़ी लड़ाई लड़े थे। 20 अगस्त, 1963 को पूरा बम्बई शहर बन्द हो गया था। हड़ताल हुई। लकड़ावाला कमेटी बठी। उस ने अपनी

सिफारिश की। 8 अक्टूबर उस समय महंगाई भत्ता सभी मजदूरों को बढ़ाया गया था। कई प्रोफेसरों ने कहा कि आजादी के बाद इतने बड़े पैमाने पर सारे मजदूरों की बेतन वृद्धि कभी नहीं हुई। ये जो इंडेक्स नम्बर बनाने वाले लोग हैं सरकार के नियंत्रित दामों को लेते हैं जैसे अनाज, डालडा, कपड़ा, चीनी इत्यादि है और घर का किराया भी। लेकिन वह यह नहीं सोचते हैं कि क्या वास्तव में इन नियंत्रित दामों पर कर्मचारियों को और मजदूरों को ये मारी चीजें मिलती हैं। नियंत्रित कपड़े की बात लीजिये, दस प्रतिशत कांडा नियंत्रित और 90 प्रतिशत अनियंत्रित कपड़ा बिकता है जिस के दाम एक साल में 50 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये, 20 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत। तो यह तो एक धोखा है। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इंडेक्स नम्बर की इस चोरी को रोका जाय और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से इंडेक्स नम्बर को बनाने का काम किया जाय।

दाम वृद्धि दुनिया में सभी जगह हो रही है, यह बात प्रधान मंत्री से मुह से सुनते सुनते मे तो ऊब गया। इसलिये मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो पश्चिमी देशों का जीवन स्तर बहुत ऊँचा है। लेकिन वहाँ क्या हुआ यह मैं बताता हूँ। यह लंदन एकोनामिस्ट के जुलाई 1973 के अंक से मैंने लिया है — जर्मनी में कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस, उपभोक्ता के दाम, थोक के नहीं, सड़के सात प्रतिशत बढ़े हैं। फ्रान्स में सड़के छः प्रतिशत और ब्रिटेन में 9 प्रतिशत। लेकिन फ्रांस, जर्मनी, ब्रिटेन आदि देशों

[श्री मधु लिमये]

में सब से ज्यादा मजदूर हैं। वह तो इतना औद्योगिक इलाका है कि तकरीबन सभी मजदूर हैं। और इसी अधि में वेतन वृद्धि जर्मनी में 8 प्रतिशत, फ्रांस में 13 प्रतिशत और ब्रिटेन में साठे 13 प्रतिशत हुई है। इस का मतलब है कि जिस रफ्तार .. वहां दाम बढ़े है उस से अधिक तेज रफ्तार से उन की वेतन वृद्धि हुई है। और हमारे यहां क्या स्थिति है ? दाम थोड़ा की चाल से और वेतन वृद्धि गधे की चाल से हुई है।

सरकारी खर्च में कटौती करने की चर्चा हम लोग एक अरसे से सुन रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी अभी आपूर्ति विभाग के डायरेक्टर इंस्पेक्शन अपना आफिस जाम-नगर हाउस से साउथ एक्सटेंशन के आलीशान मकान में ले जा रहे हैं। जो मकान पहले नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन ने 8 हजार रुपये मासिक किराये पर लिया था आज शाहनवाज खां का आपूर्ति मंत्रालय उस के लिये 22 हजार रुपये दे रहा है। कोई जरूरत नहीं थी मकान बदलने की। जामनगर हाउस की मरम्मत आठ दस हजार रुपये खर्च करके हो सकती थी। लेकिन नेशनल सीड्स कारपोरेशन जिस के लिये 8 हजार रुपये मासिक किराया देता था उस के लिये यह डायरेक्टर इंस्पेक्शन 22 हजार रुपया मासिक किराया देने जा रहे हैं। यह भी कोई आई.ए.एस. अधिकाारी होंगे क्योंकि ग्रेजिंग ग्राउन्ड उन्हीं लोगों के लिये है। क्या इन की यह पैतृक सम्पत्ति है ? क्या वित्त मंत्रालय का इन के उपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है ? मुझे पता चला कि यह चीज बहुत गुप्त रूप से खबर की गई थी। 13 तारीख को सर्कुलर देते है। 14-15

को छुट्टी है और कहते हैं कि 16 तारीख को आफिस शिफ्ट करेगा — कर्मचारियों को मैंने कहा कि हमेशा बेतन और भते की ही बात करोगे। राष्ट्रीय हित की बात करो। वहां थोड़ा हंगामा करो। हम आप के सवाल को उठाएंगे। यह राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति को बचाने की बात है।

एक आननीय सदस्य : यही करते है, हंगामा मचवाते हैं आप।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल करेंगे।

बोनस के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। हालांकि इस बेतन आयोग की रपट में यह आता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्यों और म्युनिसिपैलिटियों के अन्दर जो ट्रांसपोर्ट संस्थान हैं उन को बोनस मिलता है, पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलता है। लेकिन रेल और रक्षा मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों की नहीं मिलता। (ध्यानबाध) पब्लिक अंडर टेकिंग्स में तो मिलता ही है, मैं तो म्युनिसिपैलिटियों और राज्यों के कर्मचारियों की कह रहा हूं कि उन को भी मिलता है, स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट, बी.ई.एस.टी. वगैरह को मिलता है ? लेकिन रेल और रक्षा मंत्रालय के सिविलियन एम्प्लोई और डाक और टेलीफोन वाले, इन को नहीं मिलता। मैं कहता हूं कि रेल मजदूरों का भयंकर नुकसान हो रहा है बेतन कमीशन के चलते और आप लोगों का, रक्षा मंत्रालय वालों का, भी होगा। इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बोनस के बारे में सरकार को अपनी कोई तर्कसंगत नीति तय करके सदन के सामने रखनी चाहिये।

इस कमीशन ने राजनैतिक और ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों की चर्चा ही नहीं की। कहा है कि हम करेंगे भी नहीं। सबाईनेट कार्यालयों के नाम पर अडिटर जनरल के आफिस के साथ कितना अन्याय हुआ। क्या वित्त मंत्री यह नहीं जानते कि संविधान की धारा 148 उप-धारा 5 के तहत उनके लिये कानून और नियम बनाने जरूरी हैं। लेकिन उनके लिये हमने क्या किया? उनका काम बहुत मुश्किल है। हो सकता है कि अडिटर के काम को ग्रॉप पसन्द नहीं करते हों क्योंकि आपकी चोरी उम में पकड़ी जाती है, इसलिये उनको मंत्रालय के नीचे ला कर रखा। कोई तर्क है?

इसी तरह मैं इस अवसर पर समझ के सचिवानयन का नाम कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्रालय की धारा 98 को देखिये। वैसे तो गिराफ्ट मनी धेवों में आ रही है। लेकिन कोन नहीं जनता है, कोन इस बात को काट सकता है कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के सचिवालय के कर्मचारी सभी दिल्ली शहर में और पूरे देश में अत्यधिक कार्यक्षम हैं और उनका लोगो के साथ व्यवहार भी उंचे दर्जों का है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. You can criticise the Government, you can point out many things. Here is the Minister and he will reply. But, so far as Lok Sabha is concerned, the Speaker is responsible and he cannot be here to answer your arguments...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am speaking on the Constitution

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur): They are also paid from the Consolidated Fund. Why not the Minister reply?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have anything to say about the Lok Sabha Secretariat, you can take it up with the Speaker. Please avoid making any criticism here because there is nobody to give an answer.

श्री मधु लिमये . मैं कोई अनुचित टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं कर रहा हूँ—पिछले 23 वर्षों में दफा 98 के तहत हम को जो नियम बनाने चाहिये थे, कानून बनाने चाहिये थे, इन के वेतन-मान निश्चित करने चाहिये थे, संविधान की मर्यादा का पालन करना चाहिये था—वह नहीं किया। इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई अनुचित आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इन की पालन और वेतन के बारे में बेयरमैन, अध्यक्ष और गवर्नरों का उदासीन नही रहना चाहिये—इस में निश्चित है। कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस लिये मेरी मांग है कि इस सदन की और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों की एक प्रतिनिधिक मिलीजुली कमेटी बने, जो सदस्य के कर्मचारियों के बारे में उदार और वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण से अपने सुझाव दे। इस के ऊपर मैं चम्पू साहब को इस मामले में वित्त मंत्रालय को झूठी देन को तैयार नहीं हूँ। सदन का जो फैसला होगा, स्पीकर साहब और बेयरमैन का जो फैसला होगा और हम लोगो की बातों को सुना जायगा, उस को तत्काल कार्यान्वित किया जाय। बड़ा अन्याय इन सालों में इन लोगों के साथ हुआ है।

जवानों पर भी ये—कमीशन मेहरबान नहीं है। आज कल के जवान, इन्फैंट्री सोल्जर्स

[श्री. सधु सिमरने]
सभी तरह के नये हथियारों का प्रयोग करने लगे हैं, उन में कौशल की जरूरत होने लगी है। तो फिर क्या बात है बख्शान साहब—बख्शान साहब भी किसी ज़माने में डिफेंस मिनिस्टर रहे चुके हैं—सरकार उन को स्किल्ड वर्कर्स मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। वे जोग-इतनी जोखिम उठाते हैं—यह कोई काल्पनिक जोखिम नहीं है, पिछले कुछ ही वर्षों में कच्छ का मामला आया, भारत-पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हुई, बंगला देश का मामला आया, चीन के साथ लड़ाई हुई—लगातार जवानों को अपनी जान जोखिम में डालनी पड़ती है। इसलिये कम से कम कुशल कारीगर का दर्जा उन का कुबूल किया जाय और इसी साल उन को वह तनख्वाह नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो अवधि निश्चित कीजिये, लेकिन सिद्धान्त को मानिये कि जो हमारे सैनिक जवान लोग हैं, ये कौशल-कुशल कारीगर दर्जे के लोग हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कमीशन 1969 में बना। पहली अन्तरिम वृद्धि मार्च, 1970 से लागू की गई, लेकिन अपनी सिफारिशों के बारे में तीन साल इस कमीशन ने निकाल दिये। कई बार आश्वासन दिये कि अगले साल रिपोर्ट आयेगी लेकिन 31 मार्च, 1973 को यह रिपोर्ट आई। बीच के तीन सालों में जो कर्मचारी सेवा-निवृत्त हो गये, उन की पेन्शनों का ख्याल क्यों नहीं किया गया। पेन्शनरों की जो दयनीय अवस्था है, उस के ऊपर थोड़ा रहम कमीशन और सरकार को करना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ।

अब जहां तक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का सवाल है—मेरी राय है कि इस की सिफारिशों को 1 मार्च,

1970 से या कम से कम द्वितीय साल के हिसाब से 1 अप्रैल, 1970 से इस को निश्चित रूप से लागू करना चाहिये।

अब आप इन्फ्रीमेंटल स्कूल की बात को लीजिये। तीसरे और चौथे वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के लिये बहुत कम इन्फ्रीमेंटल स्कूल हैं, जब कि प्रथम वर्ग के लाइले अफसरों के लिये इन्फ्रीमेंटल स्कूल 3.3 से लेकर 8 प्रतिशत तक यानी 40 रुपये से लेकर 100 रुपये तक हैं। जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उन के काम के घंटे भी बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। ट्रेड यूनियनों के द्वारा हमेशा मांग की गई है कि प्वाइन्ट-टु-प्वाइन्ट फिक्सेशन हो, लेकिन द्वितीय पे-कमीशन से भी यह कमीशन पीछे चला गया।

कैजुअल लेबर की बात को लीजिये—अस्थायी कामों के लिये कैजुअल लेबर का इस्तेमाल बड़े पैमाने पर किया जाता है—इस अफसरशाही के चलते ऐसा हो रहा है। लेकिन इन कैजुअल लेबरर्स के साथ भी इस कमीशन ने कोई न्याय नहीं किया। वर्षों की सेवा के बाद भी वही स्थिति रहती है। कांट्रैक्ट लेबर की तो चर्चा ही नहीं की है। यह सर्वमान्य सिद्धान्त है कि कांट्रैक्ट लेबर खत्म होनी चाहिये, लेकिन उन का भी कोई उल्लेख इस कमीशन ने कहीं किया। इसलिये इन सारे प्रश्नों को लेकर कमीशन ने अपनी दकियानूसी मनोवृत्ति का परिचय दिया है। कमीशन कहता है कि स्वयंचालित मशीनों का उत्तरोत्तर इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन मशीनों के प्रयोग से बेकारी बढ़ाने के काम में, जो पवित्र काम है, कमीशन ने हाथ बंटाया है।

प्रथम वर्ग के श्रमिकों के लिये चरमसे के रूप में 100 रुपये माहवार की वृद्धि हुई है । इसी तरह से उन को मिलने वाले सेवा निवृत्ति पेन्शन में 155 रुपये से 325 रुपये तक की वृद्धि की गई है । कमीशन ने उन की प्रैचुइटी में 6 हजार रुपये की वृद्धि कर उस को 30 हजार रुपये तक बढ़ाया है—6 हजार रुपये बढ़ा कर 30 हजार रुपये पर लाकर रखा है । इसी तरह से उन को अन्य वृद्धियों और सुविधायें भी प्रदान की गई हैं । कमीशन और सरकार “काम करो”, “पैदावार बढ़ाओ” सभ्यता को प्रस्थापित नहीं करना चाहती हैं, वह केवल “आदेश दो” सभ्यता को सुपरवाइजरी-सिविलाइजेशन को हमारे देश में बढ़ाना चाहती है । सरकार के दृष्टि कोण में कब परिवर्तन आयेगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारी अफसर वित्तीय समस्याओं से कर्जा लेकर मकान बनाते हैं — 1966 में घर मंत्री कौन थे ? श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना थे—उन्होंने छूट दे रखी थी—वे सरकारी क्वाटरों में रहते हैं और वित्तीय समस्या से पैसा लेकर मकान बनवाते हैं और फिर विदेशी कम्पनियों को, बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों को ऊँचे किराये पर दे देते हैं लेकिन जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उन को मकान भी नहीं मिलते हैं ।

किराये में जो वृद्धि हुई है—उस का कमीशन ने बिलकुल ख्याल नहीं किया है उल्टा ए.उस रेन्ट एलाउन्स को घटाया है । इतना ही नहीं सिटी-बम्पेनसेटरी एलाउन्स में कटौती की है हालांकि महंगाई तेजी में बढ़ रही है । इन कार्यों को लेकर मैं सरकार से यह कहना

चाहूंगा—किराये की रसीद देनी चाहिये ऐसा कमीशन ने कहा है — लेकिन चव्हाण साहब जानते हैं—बम्बई जैसे शहर में सब-लैटिंग सब-सब-लैटिंग में लोग रहते हैं—कौन रसीद देता है । क्या मालिक कोई रसीद देता है ? क्या टेनंट कोई रसीद देगा ? रसीद की जो शर्त लगाई गई है इस से छोटे कर्मचारियों के लिये बहुत दिक्कत पैदा हो जाएगी । एक तरफ आप स्वयं उन को क्वाटर्स नहीं देना चाहते, दूसरी तरफ आप उन पर रसीद की शर्त लगाते हैं—इस का नतीजा क्या होगा । इस के ऊपर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप स्वयं सोचिये ।

पेन्शनरों के साथ कमीशन ने न्याय नहीं किया । मैंने पहले भी चव्हाण साहब को सूचना दी थी—पब्लिक सैक्टर में जैनरल इन्श्योरेस में एक आदमी के साथ पेंशन का जो करार हुआ है उस में 18 साल के पहले यदि उस की “अकाल मृत्यु” हुई तो उन के बच्चों को 18 साल तक पेन्शन का करार पब्लिक सैक्टर में जैनरल इन्श्योरेस आपने अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद किया । उस पत्र का आपने जवाब भी नहीं दिया—शायद जाच कर रहे हैं कितने दिन लगेगें, पता नहीं

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) .
सही जाच करनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमबे : ठीक है जहर कीजिये ।

ग्रन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—इस मरगागर में थोड़ी भी सच्चाई होती तो वह प्रगतिशील बेतन कमीशन गठित करती, बेतन श्रेणियों के बीच की दरार को पाटती और निजी क्षेत्र तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में

[श्री मधु लिमये]

भी इसी नीति को लागू करती। इसी सम्बंध में दो प्रोफेसरों ने अपने नोट-आफ-डिसेट में क्या कहा है? जब चौथे वर्ग के न्यूनतम वेतन की बात आती है तो सरकार कहती है कि खेतीहर मजदूरों को कितना वेतन मिलता है, असंगठित मजदूरों को कितना वेतन मिलता है, लेकिन अफसरों का वेतन तय करते समय खेतीहर मजदूरों और असंगठित मजदूरों की याद नहीं आती है। उन्होंने कहा था—

"The maximum pay under the Central Government with 1960 as base year was 117 times as high as the per capita income and 37 times as high as the minimum pay."

ये वेतन उन दो प्रोफेसरों ने कही थी। यह तर्क सगत है सब को पिये या देना ख्लासियो के लिए, फिटरो के लिए फार्मरों के लिए है। खेतीहर मजदूरों का हान हम भी जानते हैं, उन की हाना वागना से बहुत बुरा है, लेकिन कुछ तो गामाजिक न्याय की भावना सरकार की वेतन नीति में होनी चाहिये।

यह बहुत बढ़िया मौका था—यदि सरकार अधिकतम वेतन 1850 रु० कर दे और न्यूनतम वेतन 185 रुपये कर दे और तब सुझाव ले कर आये कि हम ने बड़े लोगों का वेतन भी घटा दिया है, अब उन की जो रेशों है तो हम लोग अवश्यसोचेगे। जो अंतर है, वह 1:10 का रह गया है।

अमेरिका पूजीवादी है, अमेरिका में रेशो है 8 : 7 और यहा समाजवाद, गरीबी हटाओ, बेकारी हटाओ की बात की जाती है तो अंतर है 3 : 7 गुना 110 का ही रेशो

रखिये। ट्रेड यूनियन वाले नहीं मानेंगे तो कम से कम मेरे जैसे लोग कहेंगे कि यह ठीक है। साथ ही दाम घटाकर दाम बांधने की नीति को अपनाओ, दामों को स्थित करो, जो बड़े लोगों के वेतन घटे हैं उनको घटाओ, 1 और 10 में सारे वेतनों को ले आओ पब्लिक सेक्टर और निजी सेक्टर में भी उसको लागू करो और एक पूरी राष्ट्रीय वेतन नीति अपनाओ। यह हो जायेगा तो मे माझू गा कि समाजवाद की दिशा मे अपने कोई एक कदम आगे बढ़ाया है।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): First of all, I would like to say that the very approach of the Pay Commission in evolving the pay scales of various classes of employees was not only not realistic but was far from satisfactory. When we appeared before the Commission, we pointed out to them that the Third Pay Commission was necessitated because two successive Pay Commissions, the First and Second, could not do justice to the employees in this country. At that time, the Commission retorted that after their recommendations were out, they were quite sure that we would come out with the same grievance, namely, that the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are not satisfactory. Now we find after the publication of the Report that in certain respects of the benefits and emoluments of employees, the position has deteriorated. They have made certain retrograde recommendations.

When questions were asked the other day in the House by Shri S. M. Banerjee, what I said at that time and I would repeat today also that in the trade union movement or the negotiations between the employees and the management, no employees' organisation could compromise for a reduction in the present emoluments or in the favourable service conditions of the workers. As a matter of fact, the first and foremost duty of the labour and trade union movement is to safeguard the existing

interests, the existing emoluments and to create new rights and privileges to improve the service conditions of the workers.

Here in this Report, we find that almost the same mistakes have been committed, as it were, by the First and Second Commissions. The approach of the Commission was also defective in evolving the salary and pay scales of the employees because it has taken 1969 as the base without considering what has happened between 1969 and 1973. Everybody known that during this period, there has been a steep price rise in most of the essential commodities, but they have been compensated here and there by some *ad hoc* increment in the form of DA. We would have been very happy if the Commission, while formulating their recommendations, had taken all these things into account. Unfortunately, they have not done so. That is why whatever expectations the workers had from the Pay Commission have been belied.

In this respect I should like to appeal to my friends who are interested in the well-being of the workers that they should treat this question purely as an economic question. This issue should not be treated as a political issue. Unfortunately we find that in most of these things politics has become the uppermost interest and the interest of the employees has been given secondary importance. My approach to the recommendations of the Pay Commission will be purely economic and I should not like to indulge in politics. Therefore in the beginning I should request my friends, especially Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, not to indulge in politics so far as the salaries and conditions of service of the workers are concerned.

At the short time at our disposal it is not possible to deal with most of the recommendations and hence I shall deal with certain major recommendations which affect the generality of workers in this country. The first thing is the minimum wage. When the Pay Commission was appointed, this question was not before it; it was at our instance, not at the instance of politicians like Mr. Madhu

Limaye, that Government was forced to change the terms of reference and this matter was referred to the Pay Commission... (Interruptions). Based on the recommendations of the 15th Indian Labour Conference, the Pay Commission arrived at a figure of Rs. 314 as the minimum. I want to make it clear that this is a calculation of the Pay Commission, not a recommendation. We have discussed this question, we meaning trade unionists, not politicians like Mr. Madhu Limaye; my friend Shri S. M. Banerjee was present. Whereas the Pay Commission has itself worked out a figure of Rs. 314 as the minimum wage, they have for some reason come out with a formula—whether it is convincing or not, I am not going to argue now—that for a vegetarian,—what Mr. Madhu Limaye calls *ghas*, he has used that term *ghas*, but in my opinion *ghas* is not vegetarian,—the minimum should be Rs. 196. They have worked out a vegetarian and non-vegetarian formula. I do not know why in their wisdom later on they have come to the conclusion that the minimum wage should be fixed at Rs. 185/-. They came to the conclusion that the minimum should be Rs. 185. There had been a thorough discussion amongst the trade unionists on this. We had an opportunity to discuss this question with the Government also. We have made it clear that between the minimum of Rs. 185 recommended by the Pay Commission—of course, it is a majority recommendation—and their calculation of Rs. 314 as per the recommendation of the 15th Indian Labour Conference, there should be some way out to find some compromise. We also feel that although the Pay Commission may have calculated Rs. 314, I am quite sure none of our friends on the other side of the House can suggest today that Government will be in a position to pay Rs. 314. Here comes politics and not economic consideration. I am not arguing that Rs. 314 should not be given. The difference between their feeling and our feeling is that they feel something inside the House and something else outside. But whatever we feel, we feel one and the same everywhere and we are prepared to speak out our minds accordingly.

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

As I was saying, there should be some way out to work the minimum wage of the workers. I do not think the recommendation of the Pay Commission of Rs. 185 as minimum wage will be acceptable to anybody. That has been made quite clear to the Government.

On the question of dearness allowance, we have had various commissions from time to time like the S. K. Das Commission, Gajendragadkar Commission and now the Third Pay Commission. I do not know whether the Pay Commission's recommendation in this regard can be acceptable by any standard, because it appears they have not considered this question very seriously. If you look at the price index, only in May and June, there has been an increase of 9 points. Every time we had gone before the Government for an increase in D.A. there had been a case for increasing it. Whether it was given in the form of interim relief or *ad hoc* relief, the workers have proved that there is a case for increasing the D.A.

Therefore, again to recommend that the workers will have to wait for one year for working out the average increase in the cost of living index to earn dearness allowance at a particular point looks very ridiculous. They should have taken into account how the prices are rising so quickly in such a short time. Therefore, while I would not like to suggest like Shri Madhu Limaye that the moon should be brought from the sky, I would say that the dearness allowance should be payable to the employees for every increase of five points over a period of six months. This is one of the recommendations of the S. K. Das Commission and I am sure the Government will take this into account.

Coming to pay fixation, if we look at the formula prescribed by the Pay Commission, we will find that employees with longer service will sometimes draw lesser salary than the employees with shorter service. So, we have suggested that point to point fixation should be the criterion for fixation of pay. If that is

not possible, the seniority of service of the employee must be reflected while fixing the pay in the new scales.

Coming to the date of implementation of these recommendations, whenever this question came up before the House, my hon friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, said that the Pay Commission wanted to prolong its work because the members of the Commission wanted to continue in their jobs. Of course, I did not agree with him there. The Commission was expected to submit its report by the 31st December 1972. This period was extended by another three months. Now the Pay Commission says that the recommendations should be effective from 1st April, which is very unfair. I did not expect that the Commission will make such a recommendation. We have already pleaded before the Government that the recommendations of the Pay Commission should be given retrospective effect from the first day on which the Government servants got *ad hoc* interim relief.

Then come to the retirement benefit. If you look at the recommendations of the Pay Commission on this point, they are retrograde recommendations. They are not any improvement over the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. For want of time I cannot go into the details. While considering the retirement and pensionary benefits of the employees, I hope Government will see to it that the conditions of service of the employees are not adversely affected.

Then I come to the bonus, which is a very burning issue. I would not like to say much on this.

Sometimes, the Labour Minister in this House said that the bonus is not a serious issue before the Central Government employees. I am talking of specially about those Central Government employees who are governed under the Industrial Disputes Act. There is absolutely no confusion in my mind. Sometimes, they say that bonus is a deferred payment and,

therefore, perhaps, there is difficulty in making the payment. But I want to ask at this point of time from the Government as to whether the Government is prepared to consider this question. We must know that.

15 hrs.

I quite remember, our friend Mr. Khadilkar, saying in this very House that this question of payment of minimum bonus to the industrial employees of the Central Government will be considered after the recommendations of the Pay Commission were received. This is a specific statement he has made although. I must say, the Pay Commission has nothing to do with the payment of bonus to the Central Government employees. In any case, this is the commitment of the Government and, I hope, while taking their decision on the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, the question of bonus will also be considered by the Government.

Lastly, there has been a big controversy going on in this country about one thing. Of course, we have seen through the newspapers up till now and the Government has not expressed their views officially about it. We raised this question in the last meeting of the Joint Consultative Machinery. We have not come to know about the official view of the Government that, if there is any change made to bring about any improvement in any of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, it will automatically become a subject-matter of arbitration and, therefore, it is difficult for the Government to make any change even for improving some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Here, I would like to appeal to the Finance Minister and the Government that if he looks at clause 20, sub-section (2) of the Rules and Procedures of the Joint Consultative Committee, it clearly says:

"Matters determined by the Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission will not

be a subject of arbitration for a period of five years."

It is written very clearly that it will not be a subject-matter of arbitration. But they say that if they make any change, then it becomes a subject-matter of arbitration. Ultimately, whatever changes are made, whatever decisions are taken, they are all subject to the approval of Parliament. If there is any difficulty, they can place those cases before the Parliament.

Before I close, I would like to emphasize that if any clause of the JCM stands in our way or if the whole JCM stands in our way in bringing about a satisfactory settlement about the problems of workers, either that clause should be changed or suspended or the whole machinery should be scrapped. This JCM is not meant for creating an obstruction in solving the problems of workers. It is to help in solving the problems of workers. Therefore, no legal position should be taken by the Government in this respect. I would request the Finance Minister to kindly look into this aspect of the matter and see that the door for negotiation, for settling the problems of the workers, should not be closed. This has been the opinion of all the trade unions. As soon as the Report of the Pay Commission was published, I find that almost all the trade unions requested the Government to open up negotiations regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

With these words, I conclude and I once again appeal to my other friends that this should be treated as an economic problem and that it should be solved in that manner instead of making it a political issue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I can humbly appeal to my hon. friend, Shri A. P. Sharma, as he pleaded that it is not a question of politics that should be brought in here, and we say that it is hundred per cent politics. As soon as the Pay Commission's Report came out,

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throughout the country, there have been protests after protests in all Departments, in all sections, of the Central Government. It has belied the hopes and expectations of the Central Government employees. Now-a-days, you are discussing the "Approach to the Fifth Plan". What should be the wage structure. That is also discussed there. And this Pay Commission's Report will be used as a handle by the Central Government, in fact, to freeze the wages. That is the main point. Mr. Sharma is dealing with railway-men. He has not yet learnt any lessons from the strike of the loco running staff. They tried to betray the workers, they opposed it tooth and nail and Government started to crush the movement by its own military and police and sending the leaders to the jail...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: You are hundred per cent wrong. We never opposed it and we will not oppose it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You had opposed it.

I say, the question of politics must be brought in. What has the Pay Commission done? Like the Pandora's box, as soon as this report was lifted by Mr. Chavan, the whole country was surcharged with the angry protest by Central Govt. employees the whole country came to know what was the shape of things to come. After implementation it will be the basis for the next five years regarding fixation of wages, dearness allowance, etc.

Coming to the wage fixation, what was the demand of the workers, the employees all over the country? It was a need-based minimum wage. Government, on its own, did not fix the formula of need based minimum. It was in the year 1957, after series of struggles by the workers, including government employees, that the 15th Indian Labour Conference adopted the principle of need-based minimum wage, and a formula was evolved. This was the demand of the Central Government employees to the Pay Commission and it has denied this

demand of the Central Government employees. Even at the outset, when the Commission was set up, in the terms of reference, this was not there that this should be the basis. Only after there was the threat of strike by the employees, this formula was taken for consideration by the Commission in its terms of reference. Now what have they done? They have calculated on the basis of vegetarian diet. As Mr. Madhu Limaye said, the employees are supposed to take only grass and not meat or egg which is meant for the higher echelons and not for ordinary clerks, ordinary employees. Even on that basis, the Commission's calculation or estimate was—and even Mr. Sharma has admitted that—to the extent of Rs. 314, but while giving its award or recommendation, it slashed it down to Rs. 185. It is all *tikram*; I do not know what is the English term for *tikram*...

AN HON. MEMBER: Trickery.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Yes; trickery.

A new entrant to government service is supposed to be a bachelor. Only after five years he will be entitled to Rs. 196/-. So, for five years, he cannot have wife and children. While calculating, the basis taken was not the formula evolved in the 15th Indian Labour Conference. There, three consumption units were taken excluding the earner; here, the earner has been included within that three consumption units. Just see the fun. So, ultimately, this is nothing but a trickery and cheating the whole people because not only the 20 or 30 lakhs of Central Government employees but also the State Government employees, other employees of the Municipalities, the Zila Parishads, etc. have also been expecting some change on the basis of the Pay Commission's recommendations. But this Pay Commission ultimately produced a hoax for the Central Government employees and I will say that there is politics behind it and that politics was enunciated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi as well. In many meetings she has said—she was very loud—to the rural folk, "You village folk, I cannot do anything

for you because the Government employees and other workers are eating up everything'. What is this politics? We know. She is shielding her own policy to encourage the black-marketeers, big monopolists, landlords and the high officials who are responsible for pauperisation and deteriorating conditions of the rural poor and other down-trodden people ... (Interruptions) and only to pit the rural and unorganised people of urban area against the organized workers of the towns including the Government employees that Shrimati Gandhi uttered all this. What has the Pay Commission said? According to them (Pay Commission):

"There is much to be said for the view that if additional fund, should be made available to the Centrad Government by various economy measures or by additional taxation and economy in non-Plan expenditure, this should first be used for ameliorating the lot of the people who are unemployed or under-employed rather than ensuring a minimum wage related to certain norms as set by the 15th Labour Conference for a section of the community".

Further, it said:

"Having regard to the prevailing level of wages in the agricultural sector and the general minimum level in the trade and industry, the adoption of the minimum recommendation based on the 15th Indian Labour Conference norms at this stage would be tantamount to misdirection of resources."

"What does it mean? Just to the rural poor you are saying this. What did they do all these years? The last Pay Commission was set up ten years ago. After ten years another Pay Commission has come. What is the condition and the rate of pauperisation in the rural areas? Why is the pauperisation going on like anything all over the country, not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas? What have you done during this time? Please do not give stunts, please do not create further illusions, please do not try to fool the people in this way who

are in the same way exploited by the policies of the Government as well as by the big monopolists, landlords and their stooges. A comparison has been given by Mr. Madhu Limaye. He has ably put it. What have you done? The Pay Commission says that they have not increased the emoluments of the Class 1 employees most of whom belong to IAS. But it is known that in 1965 when there was Indo-Pak war and the Prime Minister was going round and the Government was going round that everybody must sacrifice, what did these IAS officials do? They got an increment to the extent of Rs. 500 even.

Now you say that you are narrowing down the gap between the lowest paid and the highest paid, between the top and lowest paid workers. This is the way you are doing it! You are keeping the gap 1—20 as it is, whereas the demand by all concerned is that it should be 1—10. When the Commission was set up—the Secretary and the IAS people are clever—they did not allow any such men to be included in the Commission who may go against their interest. That is why I say, it is 100 per cent officer-biased and pro-monopolist and fully reflected the policy of the Govt. This Commission is nothing but that.

In all departments the slogan or the demand raised is that JCM only will not do; decide on the basis of the principle of the need-based minimum, settle it on a bilateral basis with all the unions including the Railwaymen's union. This is the demand. But they will not do it. I know it. They will impose their will upon the employees. They will have to face the consequences. Beginning from the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her govt. including Mr. Chavan, they are fully responsible for the consequence of anti-employee findings of the pay commission.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are threatening.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No question of threatening. They are responsible. You have seen it in the

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case of the locomen's strike. My next point is this. This is about neutralisation upto 100 per cent. There was also the demand for point-to-point fixation of D.A. What we find is that the real earning of the employees has already been seriously eroded. Further erosion will be there if this formula of DA suggested by the Commission is accepted *in toto*. This is my submission.

What happened after the First Pay Commission's Report? After the First Pay Commission's Report the pay was fixed at 30 and dearness allowance was fixed at 25 bringing it up to a total of 55. Now 185 is fixed. And, what does this mean? In the meantime the value of the money has gone down. If you calculate on the basis of the existing value of the money, which is now standing at the rate of 25 paise per rupee, what do you find? This figure of 55, if you calculate in proper way, would come to 186 and your Commission has fixed it at 185—that is to say, one rupee erosion. If you go up what happens? This erosion goes up still further and further. In the case of those who were getting Rs. 60 total in the year 1947 what happens to them. They will get Rs. 191, which, actually if you calculate properly on the cost of living index basis, comes to Rs. 203, that is to say, Rs. 12 erosion. Can anybody deny this? You are cheating them in this way. The total money accumulated by this method of erosion, the total money cheated by the Central Government, if I may put it that way, would amount to more than Rs. 4,000 crores. (An hon. Member: Strange). So, this will again go up and this will again continue in the case of fixation of the dearness allowance. So, what we demand is that there should be 100 per cent neutralisation and point to point fixation of dearness allowance.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What is your suggestion regarding D.A.?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I say that there should be cent percent neutralisation and the faulty method of calculation must be changed. If the rice

for example sells at Rs. 7 a kilo, the compilation of the price index by the Government will indicate that it is sold at Rs. 1.50 a kilo. It is not done by the Central Government alone. This is the method adopted everywhere. That is why throughout the country there is a demand for the change in the method of calculation which is totally faulty. This is the way of cheating the workers from the real increase that they should get in D.A. whenever there is an increase in the price index. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhattacharyya has taken 16 minutes instead of nine. Please do not provoke him because he takes more time that way.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I now come to the issue of fixation of pay. The employees have been agitating over this. An employee who has been working for fifteen years in the scale of 170—185 will be getting only Rs. 196/- no doubt. That is after 15 years of service, he is getting that. You are giving Rs. 185 in the case of a new entrant and after five years; he may get Rs. 196/-. In the case of an old entrant he gets the same Rs. 196/- after fifteen-twenty years. This way the employees are agitating.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you will please cooperate. Please listen to me. The House has fixed four hours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): That is his principal business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Let me finish. I am stating the fact—I am not giving a judgment or a decision—that the House has decided to give four hours for this. Even so, having regard to the importance and the volume of the report. I have gone out of my way. For example, Mr. Bhattacharyya, according to the timing, should take only 9 minutes. On the basis of these four hours, you should take 9 minutes whereas you have taken about 16 minutes or so, almost double the time. There should be a limit somewhere. You can take another five minutes. But, please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then, the time should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That means extension.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Now I come to the main thing. Sir, the Pay Commission was set up on 23rd January, 1970. You are giving effect to the recommendations from 1st March, 1973 only. That means the people who will retire after this date will only get the retirement benefit. But, those who retired before 1969 or in between 1969 and 1973 March, they will get nothing. You have to concede to the demands of thousands of pensioners with regard to the rise in prices. They too are suffering on account of the rise in prices. But, they will get nothing from the Pay Commission's report. This point must be taken into consideration. Here too they make a discrimination. In the case of top people, they raised the minimum pension amount to Rs. 1,000/- but for the so called ordinary people, it is only marginal. Why is this discrimination in regard to fixation of minimum incremental scale and retirement benefit? I do not know what Shri Chavan will reply to this. Then, Shri Madhu Limaye mentioned about allowance to the nurses. I do not want to repeat it. But, I would like Shri Chavan to note why the Pay Commission has stopped the messing allowance of Rs. 60/- to nurses.

What is the justification? Is there any? They were getting this amount. You know the working conditions of the nurses. In fixing their pay scales, you have discriminated as compared with the other Central Government employees. Over and above that, they have curtailed existing benefits.

Coming to the doctors, engineers, scientists etc. it is a fantastic thing that is happening. Nowhere else in the world you will see this. It is only in India that this happens because of the legacy of the British. They have taught you

all. From the Minister to the Secretary, you have learnt this: bureaucracy from the Britishers and for which the high echelons have been kept in a very grandiose condition. Doctors, engineers and other scientists and technicians have been deprived of both status and other facilities enjoyed by I.A.S. and they have been asked to work under IAS officers who may be a good administrators regarding the law and order question, but these IAS people know nothing in regard to specialised jobs like doctors, technicians etc. We saw in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. What has happened there? He, who is an I.A.S. had to leave the post because the technicians raised their voice against the discriminatory attitude against the technicians and other officers.

Then Shri Limaye had mentioned—and I repeat...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why repeat?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: As regards the ITOs, there are two grades, Grade I and Grade II. Why? Grade II people are given a most responsible job, the same job, without the benefit of the service conditions of Grade I. Why not make it one? You are socialist. You are samajwadis. Is this samajwad? Grade I will go by air and Grade II by train which may be derailed on the way. Same work, same pay—this principle has not been adopted. This should be seriously considered.

There are other cases of discrimination. The pay scales of the staff of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General should be separately dealt with. They have not been given the pay scale given to the Secretariat people. Why this discrimination? Secondly, as per the Constitution, their pay scale should be separately dealt with in consultation with the Auditor General. That has not been done in this case. There is discrimination also in regard to nurses, doctors and scientists, in the Income-tax Department, everywhere.

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You will take exception to it if I mention about the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I will not mention anything. But when I was a member of this House from 1962 to 1967, there was a Committee. Perhaps you may remember that when Sardar Hukam Singh was Speaker, at that time there was a Committee. There is no scope for representation by the Lok Sabha Secretariat staff and employees anywhere. They have to go by the proper channel. Elsewhere there are unions, there are negotiating machineries. Here there is nothing. So I demand that a pay body be appointed in which MPs might be included; if not, at least the Speaker and the Chairmen of the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee may form the Committee and some members of both Houses may also be included in it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not the Deputy-Speaker? I propose that the Deputy-Speaker be included

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In the railway department, you have deprived them. You have not given any benefits to them. Your Pay Commission has admitted that the railwaymen have not been given any increment. There is no change in the service conditions; no improvement in the case of 17 lakhs of workers even after 26 years. You have not done anything for the casual and the temporary workers. They are being denied even the minimum benefit that has been done to the others.

I come to the conclusion—bonus. Why should there be discrimination? You have said that bonus is deferred wage; further, there is big gap between the real income and the income earned. Why do you not introduce bonus for all including the railway, post and telegraphs, defence?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good point to conclude with.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I appeal to Mr. Chavan's conscience.

Are you satisfied with the Pay Commission's recommendations? You go over the whole country. Whatever Shri Sharma and his friends may say, nowhere in no department have the workers accepted it. So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, please tell them to scrap it and negotiate a settlement on the basis of the accepted principle of the need-based minimum wage and 100 per cent neutralisation, and no discrimination anywhere, and equal pay for equal work. You have spent nearly Rs. 70 lakhs of public money. I demand that it should be scrapped. The recommendations will further aggravate the situation and bring discontent in the country. Scrap it and do the needful; that is all I can say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To maintain the balance of the debate, I shall call two Members from the Congress Party and one from the Opposition... (An Hon. Member: Why?) I have given the reason... (Interruptions) I do not understand this. Order, please. I have a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the list from the Congress Party being very long. Members should not take more than ten minutes each.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You stand to oppose everything; even when I am regulating and allotting the time. Have you become their spokesman also? If Mr. Banerjee is their spokesman, I shall hear him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The first four speakers always get time to their heart's content and restriction comes later on... (Interruptions)

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बीरमित (सीतापुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस मदन के सामने इस सत्र का सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। आज राष्ट्र के चिन्तन को बुनोती है। राष्ट्र की नियोजन बिधि के सामने एक प्रश्न है

उस प्रश्न के उत्तर की खोज में मैं बेनग्रावोग की सिकांरिशो के बन उस की कमियों या उस की व्याख्याओं में नहीं जाऊंगा। समय के अभाव के कारण केवल सिद्धान्त की बातें ही सदन के सामने रखूंगा।

सब से बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि कर्मचारियों को जो बेतन मिले उस का आधार आवश्यकता हो या न हो? बुद्धिजीवियों के बीच से बहुत से ऐसे लोग मिलते हैं—विशेषकर अधिकारियों के बीच में—जो कहते हैं कि किम् आधार पर आवश्यकताएँ तय हों? मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है—जब अंग्रेजों की सरकार शुरू हुई थी, कम से कम मेरे प्रदेश—उत्तर प्रदेश में—तां कानून-गो और पटवारियों की तनख्वाहों का जो आधार रखा था—यह 1870 की पुरानी बात है—उसका आधार आवश्यकता थी। पुरानी बात है—सन 1878 और 1888 में, जब आर्डिनेंस कमीशन और आर्मी कमीशन बैठे, पहली बार डिफेंस बर्केंस के वेजेन्ट को जांच हुई, तो इन्होंने भी यद्यपि दूसरे ढंग से आवश्यकता पर आधारित बेतन के प्रश्नों को उठाया। यही नहीं हमारे महापूजनीय, कांग्रेस के जन्मदाताओं में से एक, कांग्रेस के दूसरे अध्यक्ष—श्री दादाभाई नारोजी ने 1888 में जब सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ओर से अंग्रेज सरकार को इंग्लैंड में बेतन वृद्धि हेतु जो प्रतिवेदन दिया, वह प्रतिवेदन उन्होंने भी “नीड-वेस्ट-वेज” की मांग की थी। उसमें उनकी पुस्तक—पावर्टी एण्ड ब्रिटिश रूल इन इण्डिया—जो 1901 में प्रकाशित हुई उसमें सग्रहित है।

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADAR in the Chair]

उस समय बात क्या थी? उस समय डा० बरिज नहीं थे, डा० एकरायड नहीं थे, उस समय दादाभाई के सामने केवल मर्जेंन जैनरल पैट्रिज द्वारा बनायी हुई खाने की एक सूची थी जो प्रचामी भारतीयों को पानी के जहाज में मिलना था।

यही नहीं, इस के बाद 1920 की जनवरी की बात है—उत्तराध्यक्ष महोदय—मुझे थोड़ी दूर के लिए उस मैन्यूअल अमेम्बली को इस पार्लियामेंट का पूर्व-रूप मानने की आज्ञा दे—वा कहूंगा कि इस पार्लियामेंट के सामने पूर्व जन्म में श्री बिट्टल भाई पटेल और श्री खापरडे ने एक कटौती का प्रस्ताव रखा था, जिस में लाखों रुपये में से केवल, दो रुपये की कटौती का प्रश्न था, उस प्रश्न को लेकर पोन्टमैनो की बेतन वृद्धि के लिये एक कमेटी बनाने को मांग थी जो इस पेंकमीशन के माता या पिता थी।

यही नहीं—अहमदाबाद के अन्दर जब टैक्सटाइल मजदूरों की हड़ताल हुई तो गांधी जी ने जो समझौता किया, उसमें उन्होंने लाला शंकरलाल बैकर को नियुक्त किया कि वह मजदूरों का जो खर्चा अहमदाबाद में होता है, उस की जांच करे। उन्होंने कैनेरीज के बल पर फैसला नहीं किया, उस समय गांधी जी और बल्लभ भाई आंबेड्गेन में मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि थे और ध्रुव साहब उस के अध्यक्ष थे, उन सब लोगों ने मजदूरों का व्यय करना है, उस को आवश्यकता मान कर वहां पर बात की।

उस के बाद बिहार प्रदेश में राजेन्द्र बाबू की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी—यह बात 1939-40 की है—डा० राधाकमल

[श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित]
 श्री उस के सवस्य बे, जो लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी
 मे अर्थ-शास्त्र के प्रोफेसर बे, उन्होंने
 भी मीड-वेस्ट-वेजेज की ही चर्चा की ।
 उस के बाद 1957 की बात है—जो लोग
 बार-बार कहते है कि ये बातें पुरानी पड गई
 है—मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यही कहना चाहता
 हूँ—कि चाहे ग्राम डा० एकरायडी की डायट
 को माने या जो बाद मे डाक्टरों की कमेटी
 बनी, उस ने जो संशोधन किए उस को माने,
 चाहे उस के पहले पारीज की बात को माने
 और चाहे डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद समिति द्वारा कही
 गई बात को माने या मर्जन जैनरल ने जो सूची
 बनाई थी उस को माने—यह यह है कि यह
 सिद्धान्त इस सदन को तय करना ही पड़ेगा,
 कि वेतन का आधार आवश्यकता हो, फिर
 तो किसी बकन बैठ कर इस को तय किया
 जा सकता है । लेकिन अभी तक यह बात
 तय नहीं हुई है । हम तरह तरह के मतों
 मे उलझे हुए है, लेकिन अब यह बुद्धिजीवियों
 के लिए चुनौती है कि रुपया देने को नहीं है
 तो क्या बुद्धि भी देने को नहीं है । इस
 लिए कम से कम उन मे इस बुद्धि की आशा
 तो है ही । वे हम को रास्ता बतलाये—
 जिनमे मत-मतान्तर है उन का समाधान कर
 आवश्यकता के अनुसार वेतन का निर्णय कैसे
 हो सकेगा—मैं इस बात को यही पर छोड़ता
 हूँ । आप लोगों के सोचने के लिए ।

रह गई बात महंगाई भत्ते की । महंगाई
 भत्ता कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई दयाकी भीख
 नहीं है । जो मोटर रखेगा, वह उसकी रिपेयर
 के दाम भी देगा । जो वेतन तय
 होते हैं, उस मे बढ़ती हुई आरोहण की
 और अभिमुख महंगाई से जो चोट पहुंचती
 है, जो क्षरण होता है, यह उस क्षरण की

पूर्ति के लिए प्रवास मात्र है । यह बेजुबान
 को होने वाले डेजेज की एक रिपेयर मात्र है,
 तो फिर उस में शतप्रतिशत क्षतिपूर्ति की
 बात क्यों न हो—यह भी एक प्रश्न है एक
 चिन्ता की बात है । इस विज्ञान के युग
 मे हम अपनी बुद्धि का प्रयोग कर के इस
 प्रश्न का समाधान ढूंढ न सकें तो यह
 चुनौती राष्ट्र के लिए है, इस मे किसी तरह
 मे मुँह मोड़ा नहीं जा सकता ।

रह गई बात यह—कि जहां तक
 पै-कमीशन की सिफारिशों का मवाल है,
 मुझे मतभेद तो बहुत है । लेकिन यदि
 मैं कुछ प्रश्न करू तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि
 कोई भी कमीशन अपने मामले प्रस्तुत
 माझियों और प्रतिवेतन मे दिये गये आकड़ों
 के आधार पर ही निर्णय करता है । मैं
 तो उन लोगों मे भी था जो कमीशन के
 मामले गये थे । लेकिन फिर भी यह कहा
 जा सकता है—कि वान तो एक है—रहने
 पै-कमीशन मे लेकर आज तक जब जब
 कमीशन बने—1913 मे बने राबल कमीशन—
 जिस के लार्ड स्लिगटन चैयरमैन थे—जिनके
 आधार पर अफेजो के दुम मे वेतन तय होते
 आये थे, उसके सिद्धान्तों को निरुकार हुआ ।
 कि मिलिंगटन कमीशन के द्वारा निर्धारित
 सिद्धान्त ठीक नहीं है, उनको निलाजलि दे देनी
 चाहिए यह वह कर यदि वे कमिशन नये
 सिद्धान्तों का निर्माण न कर सके तो उस वेतन
 आयोग की सिफारिशों को तो हम कैसे नरु
 के ही आधार पर जांच सकते है और उसके
 परीक्षा कर सकते है । जब हमारे मामले वह कोई
 सिद्धान्त न हो और समाजवाद की बात आ
 जाये, सोशल जस्टिस की बात आ जाये तो हम
 कैसे कहे कि वह उर्कसंगत है ।

जहाँ तक डिफेंस वर्कर्स की बात है, इंडियन नेशनल डिफेंस वर्कर्स की बात सामने आती है, हम रुपये आने पाई की बात नहीं करते कि किस ग्रेड में क्या मिलेगा लेकिन यह प्रश्न तो अवश्य है कि आवश्यकताओं का मूजन कैसे होता है, वस्तुओं की इस टोकरी में जो आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करती है, क्या क्या चीजे हैं इस सदन को यह सब सोचना पड़ेगा और वह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि आवश्यकता का जो भी आधार हो उसमें यह जो डीयरनेस एलाउन्स है वह कोई बैरिटी की बात नहीं है, बेतन के पैकेट को होने वाली चोट की क्षति-पूर्ति शन्प्रतिशन् हो। बाकी चीजे लोग कह चुके हैं।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Chairman, I am rather surprised that such an important report as that of the Pay Commission should have been the subject matter of discussion only under rule 193 of the Rules of Procedure because the Pay Commission in the present context should take a different form. But, as I see it, there is no departure in the present report from the earlier reports. In fact, this is an exact replica of the earlier reports. As a matter of fact, the Pay Commission today should function as an instrument of social change.

The Third Pay Commission consisted of five members out of which three were either themselves in the ICS or IAS or were interested in the administrative services. There were only two other members, namely, Prof. A. K. Das Gupta and Shri Nihar Ranjan Ray, who have given a strong note of dissent. So, it is very necessary that this report should be gone into very thoroughly.

It is a matter of regret that even 25 years after independence we have not been able to reduce the disparity between the highest and lowest salary. Today the

ratio is 17:1. It should not under any circumstances exceed 10:1.

I find that this Report follows the same old beaten track. Some of the officials who enjoyed a privileged position under the British regime continue to enjoy those privileges even now. There is glaring disparity between the IAS and other all-India services. As a matter of fact, when the Indian Civil Service was the backbone of the British imperialism, the concept of administration was different. In those days the administrators were to carry out the orders of their masters. Today they have to carry out the will of the people.

We find that the people of this country, ignorant as they are and poor as they are, have displayed the highest political maturity and returned our party to power and thus given us a very good government. We want to honour our pledges to the people. If we go by the same beaten track and do not bring about a revolutionary change in our approach, attitude, thinking and behaviour, I do not think we will go very far in the way of progress towards socialism. I personally feel that this is a subject which needs to be gone into thoroughly. I hold nothing against IAS or ICS officers. I do not hold anything against anyone.

We all know that the brightest of the boys, for instance 30 per cent of First Divisioners, only go to IAS. 70 per cent are Second Divisioners and Third Divisioners. But 80 per cent of First Divisioners normally go to medicine and engineering. This has been very strongly supported by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. While addressing a Convocation at Roorkee in November, 1967, this is what she had said:

"It is odd that the greatest doctors and engineers in the country who would be rated as the leaders of the profession and who save lives or add permanent assets to the nation, can rarely hope to receive the pay or status of Secretaries of Ministries. The brightest of our young men and women

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

choose engineering and medicine. If they happen to go into Government, they are very soon overtaken by the general administrator. This must change and I am trying to change it. The administrative system must reflect an individual's contribution to human welfare and economic gain."

This is not all. We have also given our pledges to the people. The manifesto of the Congress Party says:

"The Congress invites the nation's scientists and technologists to give their best to accomplish these exciting tasks of momentous importance and assures them that it would be its constant endeavour not only to accord them positions of standing and responsibility but also to involve them intimately in the processes by which governmental decisions are taken and implemented."

It would, therefore, be seen that the Congress Party is already committed to make full use of our scientists and technologists by providing them with opportunities to participate at all decision making levels as equal partners with general administration.

Here is a service which I consider to be a special tribe service because it enjoys all facilities. Once they become IAS officers, they can become the head of the Health Department; they can become doctors; they can become engineers; they can become scientists. They can become anything. It looks as if it is an insult to human intelligence that we cannot make a distinction as to who at the present moment can deliver the goods, whether it is a scientist or a technologist or an administrative officer. I hold nothing against them. But they have got a limited scope of work. I do not see any reason why they should be given so much advantageous position so far as their pay-scales are concerned.

As a matter of fact, if there are IAS officers for administration, there should be all-India services for all branches, for

scientists, technologists, etc. On the recommendations of the State Reorganisation Commission, in 1956, these three all-India Services, that is, the Indian Forest Service, the Indian Medical Health Service and the Indian Service of Engineers, were to be constituted. Out of these three services, only one service, that is, the Indian Forest Service, was constituted. The Pay Commission should have taken special care to see that the pay-scales are worked out in such a manner that they should be able to develop a team spirit amongst different Services. But today, if you go through the pay-scales, I do not know what has made it to do it in this way. That is why I say that the Pay Commission has not been impartial. It has been partial; it has been biased against certain Services and biased for certain Services.

I understand that this question of granting parity amongst the three existing All-India Services and the Central Engineering Service has been summarily rejected without assigning any reason, thus creating classes within the class of All-India Services. The glaring anomalies in the pay-structure of the I.F.S. vis-à-vis I.P.S., I.F.S. and C.E.S.(I) as recommended by the Pay Commission are as follows. You can see for yourself...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? I have got many names and if members go on taking extra time, then very few people will have the chance to speak. The time is limited. Therefore, I would request the members, as soon as the first bell is rung, they should try to finish their arguments; one extra minute will be allowed and if the Member continues, from the second extra minute, nothing will go on record. That is what I propose to do. I have to control the debate and see that many people get the chance to speak.

I would now request you, Mr. Kartik Oraon, to conclude your remarks.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I would like to quote these figures so that it will be clear for everybody what makes them that important. For instance, the junior

scale in IAS, IPS, IFS and Central Engineering Services (Class I) has been kept as Rs. 700—1300. They have recognised that all the services are equal, their requirements are the same. But the scale, when he becomes District Magistrate, is Rs. 1200—2000; when he becomes Superintendent of Police, it is Rs. 1100—1600; when he becomes DCF (DEO), it is Rs. 1100—1600; when he becomes Executive Engineer, it is Rs. 1100—1600. The selection grade in IAS is Rs. 2000—2250 and in IPS Rs. 1650—1800. And the super-time scale...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I am calling the next Member. Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: There is no selection grade for other officers, for IFS and Central Engineering Services (Class I). There is this disparity. I request the hon. Minister that he should create All India Services of all faculties—engineering, medical, science, agriculture, forest, police and others and there should be one uniform scale for all the Services.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri S. M. Banerjee. Only nine minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is very unfair. If it is only nine minutes, then I am not going to speak.

श्री स. म. बानेजी : समापति महोदय,
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

श्री स. म. बानेजी : मेरा व्यवस्था प्रश्न यह है कि छोटी सादरी सोना कांड पर इन्होंने 6 घंटे बर्बाद किये और वे कमीशन के लिए समय नहीं है । माननीय बनर्जी

को कम से कम 25, 30 मिनट का समय देना चाहिये, यह फंडरेशन के फ़रका है इसलिए इन को मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Mr. S. M. Banerjee is the only person who has been working day in and day out.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a list of so many members.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The other parties have taken 45 minutes, and 35 minutes each. Government employees will not misunderstand me if I do not speak..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got your time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Third Pay Commission's report has resulted in creating discontentment among all sections of Central Government employees. We expected better results from the Third Pay Commission because they had all the data available—of the First Pay Commission and the Das Commission or the Second Pay Commission. Naturally it is not only the 28 lakhs of Central Government employees who are disappointed, dejected and frustrated, but it is also the three wings of the Armed Forces who are equally disappointed with the Pay Commission's recommendations.

One of the terms of reference was, the need-based minimum wage. It is for the first time that a Pay Commission has quantified it as Rs. 314/-. Still they have said that they cannot recommend it to the Government because Government will not be able to give. What have they recommended? They have quantified the need-based minimum wage on the basis of the 15th Indian Labour Conference as Rs. 314 but have recommended only Rs. 185/- as the minimum salary. Even Rs. 196 recommended by one of the Members, Mr. Pillai, has not been supported by his colleagues on the ground that a worker when he is employed 'as a

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

bachelor and after some time, as the years go on, becomes a father of two or three children and then only he should get Rs. 195. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
And he should be a vegetarian.
16 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes, he should be a vegetarian. That is the formulation of this Pay Commission.. All the organizations including Mr. A. P. Sharma's organization have rejected Rs. 185 unanimously without any kind of reservation. To the Government we have made it abundantly clear on 6th July when we met the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues that this was not acceptable to anyone of us and we unanimously demanded implementation of Rs. 314. But if the Government say that they are not in a position to implement Rs. 314, I would like to know from the Minister what his suggestion is. There is no parity with the public undertakings. An ordinary worker who starts as an unskilled worker or peon in HSL whether in Bhilai or Rourkela or Durgapur or in the Head Office of HSI is getting to-day Rs. 272 as the minimum salary. In the Reserve Bank, the pay is Rs. 135 and Rs. 130 Dearness Allowance. I am not talking of house rent and the city allowance and other things. So total is Rs. 265. In the nationalised Class A Banks—it is Rs. 116 pay and Rs. 111 Dearness Allowance—total Rs. 227. In the petroleum industry it is Rs. 218 Pharmaceuticals—Rs. 55 pay and Rs. 330 DA—total Rs. 385. So, you will kindly imagine when we had demanded a need-based minimum wage and if we had demanded parity with the public undertakings. I do not think any harm has been done and I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly explain to us whether he is prepared to accept Rs. 314 and if not, what are his suggestions and whether he is going to bring the Central Government employees at par with the employees in the different public undertakings like HSL and whether he is prepared to give them Rs. 272

or the minimum salary of the bank employees—Reserve Bank or the nationalised banks. I want a clear reply to that.

Then I come to the DA formula. My hon. friend also mentioned this. We want automatic linking up of DA with the rising cost of living. This Government has miserably failed even after 26 years of freedom to bring down the prices. Prices are going up. Even the Prime Minister in her speech yesterday and the President of India in his speech the day before have mentioned about the rising prices, about hoarding and black-marketing and so on. What is the remedy to it? Is it not a fact that the salaried employees to-day are the worst affected? They cannot live within their income. In all fairness there should be further protection in the wages and that can only be done by the automatic linking of DA with the rising cost of living. I want this formula to be adopted by the Government. This has been adopted by the Rajasthan Government and the Punjab Government and even by the UP Government in the case of electricity workers. I want this automatic linking of DA so that there is no further erosion in the wages and I also want cent per cent neutralisation.

16 hrs.

About fixation of salary, what is the Pay Commission's formula? 5 per cent—subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 and a maximum of Rs. 50. Where Rs. 50 will be given to the top man. Rs. 10 will go to the lowest-paid man. What is the rate of increment? Class IV—it is Rs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and Rs. 6 at the most.

Regarding Class III category, it is only Rs. 6 to Rs. 20 in special cases. With Rs. 100. The ratio ranges between 3.3 per cent to 8 per cent. Is it socialism? Are we going towards socialism? This is regarding Class I employees. I have nothing against Class I employees. Can he deny today, that all the other officers like doctors, engineers, like geologists, and other services, are

working well? Are they working less? Can we forget about the railway employees who saved the country and the defence employees who saved the country? There is one other point about which references were also made by my hon. friends. When there was invasion on India by Pakistan and the country stood as one man in 1965, we were asked to save money. We gave donations; we gave gold; we gave ornaments. What about the IAS officers? During this period from 1st September 1965 the Secretary's pay was raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3500; Addl. Secretary's pay was raised from Rs. 2750 to 3,000. Joint Secretary's pay was raised from Rs. 2250 to Rs. 2750. This is the way they wanted to discharge more responsibility! They wanted more powers and more power, cannot be discharged unless, and until they got more by way of salary. They wanted to have their pound of flesh. This was a time when the country was facing foreign invasion and this was a time when the P&T employees and the defence employees and other sectors of Government employees did not even take their overtime allowance. But these IAS officers got huge salary increase in this period. I would urge upon the Minister, if the Government cannot do it now, let them say, they will accept 314, in principle but they will pay in 2 years or 3 years. Let them bring parity with the public undertakings. The minimum wage as in HSI that is Rs. 270, should be given now. Point to point fixation should be done, because in respect of the employees whose services are more, after 10 years, they will be getting less. We are not fighting only for those who are in the colleges etc. but we are fighting for those who have spent the major part of their life in Government service, who have worked hard, in peace and in war. So, I would request the hon. Minister to accept the point-to-point fixation formula, subject to minimum of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. I hope this will be accepted by the Government.

Then, about the date of pensionary benefits, I wish to say this. I request the hon. Minister that he should sit with the

representatives of the employees to discuss the various aspects of this question. Retirement benefits should be increased. A question was asked in this House and this was replied to, that retirement gratuity in case of Class I officers had been raised from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 30,000. That is, Rs. 6,000 increase in the case of his death. But in the case of Class IV employee, he does not get anything more.

Take the case of a class IV employee. He has a wife and children. He must also have a lion's share in the matter of death-cum-retirement benefits. There is discrimination in this regard between a Class IV employee and a Class I employee. Sir, it is a shame and it is a sad commentary on our planning. We talk of socialism in these days. And so, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this disparity is done away with completely.

Now I come to discrimination between industrial and non-industrial employees. Even in the case of toilets there is discrimination in regard to the officer and the industrial staff. This is something unique. I don't think that discrimination should be there. Why such discriminations should be recommended at all by the Pay Commission? This should be done away with. I would request the hon. Finance Minister that when we are talking of socialism, this sort of discrimination as between an industrial worker and non-industrial worker must be done away with.

Coming to the various concessions, I find that these have to be curtailed or are likely to be withdrawn. The Pay Commission has recommended the curtailment of the concessions in the matter of house rent allowance, city compensatory allowance and increased in the working hours and overtime and children's education allowance. I would request the Minister not to accept this. The Pay Commission has no business to take away the concessions. I can tell him that if these concessions are taken away, nobody will be able to stop the major strike in the country.

It has been argued by my hon. friends that the date of effect of the recommendations should be from 1st March, 1970. This was the date when the sum of Rs. 15 to 45 was sanctioned as interim relief—not D. A.—because the Commission was to take more time and so, they wanted to pay some interim relief to the employees. We took this, as an advance? Advance against what? Advance against final submission of the report—final recommendations of the Pay Commission. The date of effect should be from 1st March, 1970. The demand is very legitimate. And I would request the hon. Minister to see that the employees who are retiring in good faith earlier than this should also be given the benefits. Suppose an employee had retired on 31st March, 1973. He is not entitled to any benefit because the Pay Commission has recommended the implementation of their recommendation from 1st April, 1973. Sir, I am getting numerous letters and I hope that the hon. Minister for Finance too must be getting more such letters. It is a gravest injustice done to those who have retired in good faith. After all, the Pay Commission should be generous enough not to deprive such employees of this benefit which accrues to them. Look at the conditions of the pensioners in our country. It is a pity that the poor father is unable to bring up his children when he is not able to feed them. After all, in our country, we have to show respect for them. We are sorry to note that the Pay Commission has taken father and mother with two children as a unit. A definite assurance was given in this House by the hon. Minister that after the submission of the Pay Commission's Report we shall take some decision about the pensioners. I requested the Minister some time in anger and some time with folded hands to please include this in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission so that the pensioners might also derive some benefits.

We were told that the Pay Commission might consider this but that if they did not, 'we shall consider it'. Do not exclude the pensioner. It will be a grave injustice to him. The date of implement-

tation, it has been said, should be from 1st March 1970. Something should be done to these pensioners.

Then in the polytechnics, what a happening? In a boys' polytechnic, the Professors, Principal and teachers have been recommended to be paid more. But if it is a girls' polytechnic, their counterparts there have been recommended to be paid less. What is this fine distinction? The Prime Minister of India is a lady. The ladies who are employed as Professors and teachers in the polytechnic will be getting less.

As regards the income-tax department, it has been clearly said that there is no fine distinction between classes I and II. So there should be no discrimination in service conditions. In fact all Central Government employees, the audit employees and others should be taken as one.

Coming to the question of bonus, let the hon. Minister answer with honesty and earnestness. Is it contended or is it a fact that all those working in the public undertakings are entitled to bonus, but not the defence employees, not the Central Government employees, not the railway employees, not the P. & T. employees? I stand for bonus for all employees. I cannot accept, however eloquent, the argument that the defence employees, the P. & T. employees, the workshop employees who manufacture bombs with which we defeated Pakistan, who saved our country from China are not entitled to bonus, but a person working in the Modern Bakery making bread is entitled to bonus. A person making bread will get bonus but a person making sophisticated weapons will not. I cannot accept this argument.

The Bonus Bill is being introduced again. Shri A. P. Sharma has already threatened a strike, though he will never go on strike. He only threatens. I am all for it. All Central Government employees are one. Bonus is a deferred wage. 12 months honest work and 13

months salary—this is the slogan. Otherwise, we shall not agree.

We were assured by Shri Jagjivan Ram that another meeting is not ruled out. Where is that meeting? When we met in the JCM, the Cabinet Secretary, who is the Chairman of the JCM said 'I shall convey your feeling to the hon. Ministers.' When we met the Ministers, they gave us a patient hearing for 90 minutes but did not commit themselves. We were pleading our case before a constitution bench of the Supreme Court. They never said anything. Let them not adopt this attitude. Let them start negotiations with the employees' representatives on all issues, the issue of need-based minimum wage or any other issue. I am sure the employees will take a reasonable stand. Shri Sharma said, 'let us have a *via media*; let us have a compromise'. Compromise on what? Compromise with hunger, with starvation? No more compromise on this issue. If the condition of the country is bad, if the worker in the unorganised sector is getting less...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What for is negotiation, if not for compromise?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Compromise not with hunger.

If they do not want to pay Rs. 314, let them say what they want to pay. Then we shall negotiate. Let them pronounce what they are going to pay. Then we shall negotiate. Otherwise, I can tell you, if the public undertakings, if the banks, if the private sector, can pay more, Government is bound to pay more. If the corporation employees are getting less, if the board employees are getting less, if the local bodies' employees are getting less, it is the responsibility of the Government; it is not our responsibility. If the resources question comes, we are prepared to discuss that also and indicate where from resources will come. I should also say that there is this black money, 7,000 to 10,000 crores. There are arrears of income-tax Rs. 700 crores, in addition to evasion of income-tax. In that case it is a political question. If a

thermal plant worth Rs. 9 crores can be sold to Birlas for Rs. 2.75 crores, how can one say that this is not to be done? The Central Government employees are entitled to a need-based minimum wage; they have a right to live because they are salaried employees and they cannot conceal anything.

Lastly, I should request about the parliamentary staff, whether Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha. Their working conditions are arduous. Their conditions should be looked into by a Committee under the chairmanship of either the Speaker or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, or both. They should also be given the right to form associations.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to reply to our points, either today or tomorrow. They should start negotiations with representatives of employees. If that is not done, it will not be of any avail, whatever eloquence we may have got and whatever efforts Mr. Sharma may make. The Central Government employees are hungry today and the line between hunger and anger is thin and they will not rest until they achieve their objective.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I am happy to be able to speak immediately after Mr. Banerjee because I find this is one of the rare occasions when I can say that I agree with most of what he said. It is a tragic thing that after the submission of the report by the Pay Commission, the general reaction among the services, particularly the lower categories, is one of complete discontent and the reaction is like giving a warning that if no improvement is effected, the implementation of the recommendations will not bring about what is really desired, namely, industrial peace and complete co-operation from the services.

I want to emphasise only two points. The first is about the minimum remuneration. I do not go to the extent of demanding, as Mr. Banerjee demanded, that Rs. 314 must be accepted as the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

minimum remuneration. I am clear in my mind that even Mr. Banerjee is not serious when he puts forward that proposition. But I cannot for any reason agree with the finding of the Pay Commission, mentioned in page 58 of their report: "We have therefore not found it possible to recommend that the minimum remuneration of the Central Government employees should be fixed on the basis of the norms recommended by the 15th Indian Labour Conference." No trade unionist in the country will be able to agree with this proposition.

In 1957, 15 years ago at a joint conference it was stipulated that the minimum remuneration must be such and such, that the considerations must be such and such. After 15 years, if we are told that those norms are not acceptable you will be putting forth propositions which will have a very dangerous consequences for the working class. Therefore, on this particular question, I am absolutely sure, that irrespective of political affiliation and party differences, there cannot be any agreement with the proposition put forth by the Pay Commission at all.

This is a matter on which the working class will have to fight and demand a minimum based at least on the norms stipulated by the Indian Labour Conference. It does not stop there. After having set forth this proposition, they go on to say what exactly must be the norms to be applied and after putting forth their own clarifications, they come to a decision that Rs. 195 must be the minimum remuneration. But they say that that minimum need not be given to an employee who starts his service, on certain grounds which are absolutely faulty and unacceptable. I could have understood that if the Commission had recommended that Rs. 195 has to be given—not that it will be acceptable to us—but without giving even that and saying that only Rs. 185 will be given on the basis of presumptive considerations that anybody who comes to service at a particular age is unmarried and will not have to support anybody at all is a

proposition which is fundamentally wrong. This has been amply dealt with by Mr. Pillai, one of the members of the Commission and I need not dwell further on it. Coming to poverty level, in urban areas, the Planning Commission has spelt it out to be Rs. 50 per head. For a family of four, it is very clear that there must be at least Rs. 200. Instead of that Rs. 185 is being recommended to the lowest grade employee. Let us take two cases and see the discrimination. You start the lowest grade employee on Rs. 185. Five years have to elapse before he draws the remuneration which is spelt out by the Commission as the minimum remuneration. On the other hand, you start a Class I employee on Rs. 700. In five years he draws Rs. 900. By this departure from the fundamental principle, what is the amount you are saving? It has been calculated by Mr. Pillai that the saving is Rs. 49 crores. Is that an amount worth bargaining for in order to make a serious departure from—a fundamental principle? I am not conceding for a moment that Rs. 195 only should be the minimum remuneration. But even conceding Rs. 195, why this miserliness while dealing with the smallest employee? Let us not forget that we are dealing with human beings. We are living in troubled times when people are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. If you are not prepared to see the realities of the situation as far as human beings are concerned, no amount of sermonising that you must cooperate in the solution of national problems will have any effect at all. Sacrifice there must be, I quite understand. But it will have to be all round. With regard to certain others, there need be sacrifice only and nothing more—this is a proposition which the country will not accept at all. You say that you are starting a Class I employee on Rs. 700 because on a competitive basis with the private sector, unless you give him so much you cannot get the best talent. For that, is this the only solution? Why should the private sector continue to pay such salaries which are sky-rocketing? Why not put a restraint on that? Why should there be this ostentatious

living? Why should five star hotels come up one after the other throughout the country? Why should there be cabaret dances going on in this country? Why should these colossal buildings come up and money should be spent on them? Why should these perquisites be allowed to certain persons who are placed in high positions? When the country is suffering no citizen in this country has got the right to live at a particular stage which is beyond the reach of the vast majority of the people in this country. Any person who wants to have that sort of living is not a servant of the people. The curbing has to be done at that level.

The Commission has given a comparative statement of the ratio between the lowest and the highest. Whereas in the United States it is 1 : 8, in India it is 1 : 25. They say that this situation obtains in the developing countries. But they could cite only three developing countries. Have they made an effort to bridge the difference between the two? If there is no effort made in that direction, then nobody would be prepared to make any sacrifice at all. This is a point which I want to emphasize. A departure from the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference is a proposition which will not be acceptable to the working class of this country, to which ever flag they may belong, to which ever political opinion they may belong.

Secondly, after having stated one particular figure as the absolute minimum remuneration with which a human being may exist, to give below that minimum of Rs. 185 is, to say the least, criminal, callous and unimaginative, and the Commission has done a thing by which it has proved itself unworthy of occupying and discharging the function which it was charged with, under the socialist pattern which we want to evolve, and it is absolutely unacceptable to us.

Thirdly, this report brings forth a picture in which what it was really charged with, namely, making proposals which would be in tune with the sort of social

pattern that we want to build, that has not been discharged by the Commission. It has failed in its duty in so far as bridging the disparity between the highest and lowest paid employees are concerned.

On these three grounds the recommendations put forth by the Commission need a thorough and deep look with a view to their revision. Otherwise, even though money will be paid, the discontent will remain and the country will have to face the music again. At that time if you say the slogan "no strike", that will not be acceptable at all. The moratorium on strike and other things will be acceptable so long as the difficulties of the persons concerned are appreciated. Without that appreciation the slogan will be an empty slogan and it will fall into deaf years. With these observations, I would appeal to the Government to consider the different aspects, to consider the agony through which the lowest-paid employees are passing through.

Finally, whatever be the decision of the Government, let it be given immediately. Time has already gone by. It is incumbent on the Government to apply themselves to the task of giving a final decision on this. Whether it be by discussion or without discussion, the final decision which according to them will give satisfaction to the employees to a certain level, because full satisfaction is not possible, let that decision be announced soon after their deliberations on the Pay Commission Report.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East): Mr. Chairman, as a trade union worker, I disagree with a number of recommendations of the Pay Commission. I know that the Commission has done a great injustice in fixing the minimum wage as low as Rs. 185 and the justification given for it was also not proper. Therefore, there is every justification for demanding that this should be rejected and that the Government should come to the rescue of the poor-paid employees. The recommendations of the Pay Commission need serious revision, so far as this aspect is concerned.

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

This minimum of Rs. 185 is not at all acceptable. The whole argument of the Pay Commission is not at all convincing.

I also do not agree with the Pay Commission regarding its recommendation relating to retrospective effect and also about a number of other things, including the job differentials, the annual rates of increments, etc. But at the same time there is one factor which none of us, whether we are trade unionists or Members of Parliament or social workers or politicians or members of parties, can forget and that is that during the last 10-12 years, a chaos has been created about service conditions, not because of any intention of any Minister or of the Cabinet, but circumstances have been growing very rapidly as a result of which there has been not only an increase in the numerical strength of the Government employees but also a qualitative change in the composition of Government employees.

At the time of the Second Pay Commission, in 1958-59, there were hardly 17½ lakh employees. But in 1971, when the Third Pay Commission took up the matter into their hands, the strength of the employees was about 30 lakhs. There was about 71 per cent increase in the strength of employees. There was not only an increase in the numerical strength but there was also a complete qualitative change in the composition of the employees. We should not forget that. At the time of the Second Pay Commission, there were more Class IV employees than Class III employees. There were about 9½ lakh Class IV employees at that time and about 7 lakh Class III employees. That was the situation at the time of the Second Pay Commission. At the time of the Third Pay Commission, the number of Class IV employees was about 13 lakhs while the number of Class III employees was about 15 lakhs. The whole picture changed. You will find that all this increase during the last 12 years has been more in the service employees, in the higher category of employees.

During the last 14 years, the percentage of the Class IV employees has gone up by hardly 36 to 37 per cent while the percentage increase in the case of Class I employees has gone up by more than 200 per cent and in the case of Class II employees, it has gone up by about 118 per cent. This has brought about a number of complicated problems.

The Second Pay Commission tried to bring about a system out of chaotic conditions of the wage-structure. In 1957-58, they grouped all the employees at that time into 140 pay scales. But because of the change that has taken place both in the number and the quality of service employees during the last 14 years, what has happened is that the pay-scales, in 1971-72, increased from 140 to 500 pay-scales. It was mostly because there were people who came from the scientific and special and professional sides. The science cadre came up; the economic cadre came up; all the various specialised service cadres came up. IAS cadre was already there. Now, the number of pay-scales had gone up. Then prerequisites had gone up. The chaotic conditions were created. This is not only the situation with respect to Government employees taken together as one group but it is so even inside the workshop employees of the Government, mostly the Defence depots, the railway workshops and Posts & Telegraphs where more than seven lakhs of employees who are blue-collared employees, who come under the Factories Act and factory regulations. Out of 30 lakhs, more than seven lakhs of employees are working in these workshops. I am taking only these blue-collared workers. There also, the change in their composition has taken place. At the time of Second Pay Commission, 40 per cent were unskilled workers in these workshops of three or four major departments of Government. The percentage of unskilled people in these government workshops at present is hardly 27. At the same time we find that the highly skilled category which was three per cent in 1957-58 is now 10 per cent. The rate at which this cate-

gory of highly skilled and skilled workers is going up in these workshops is quite high. This change in the composition tells on the nature of work, the system of job assignment, job evaluation. All the individual discontent had come up during the last eight or ten years not only because they were not getting adequate money but also because of the treatment, because of the relationship, at the spot level, at the machine point. All these had created a lot of problems. Taking all these chaotic conditions into consideration, it cannot be said that this whole report of the Pay Commission is nothing but a scrap. It is an humble attempt, in spite of some mistakes to put a system into chaos. I violently disagree with many of the recommendations. But where do we stand if the Pay Commission's report is to be thrown into the dust-bin? That is the point. It is no use wasting our time in explaining the situation as to what constitutes the minimum wage. We have been arguing that. I have myself argued before industrial tribunals. The tribunals have not accepted our concept of norms—neither of living wage nor fair wage nor minimum wage nor need-based minimum wage. Awards have been given. We were not satisfied and yet we tried to put up with those and at the proper time we have continued our fight for higher wage. Therefore, the point today is not explaining what injustice has been done. The explanation is enough. The question is, whether we can get Rs. 314 as the minimum wage. The distance from Rs. 185 to Rs. 314 is far wide. Can we, and to what extent, shorten the distance, that is the question.

Otherwise, we would be misguiding the workers. Let us be more realistic. After all, what exactly does the pay structure reflect? The pay structure and the wages are ultimately the product not only of the demands that are made but of the combination of three things. The demands of the workmen which reflect their needs no doubt. Needs are processed through the factors of economic feasibility and social acceptability. If Government has said or if the report has said

that the cost to the exchequer because of three interim reliefs which have been given, has been Rs. 175 crores and that the cost of the new increase as a result of pay fixation, as a result of bringing down the number of trades from 140 which was suggested by the Second Pay Commission, to 80—a number of jobs are to be upgraded—and taking all the factors into consideration, the additional burden, is Rs. 145 crores, do we not consolidate our position and make out a proper case? Can we not give proper direction to our workmen to take things in the right spirit, in the context of the present situation? According to me, we can easily say to the Government that we do not agree with the Pay Commission's report, therefore, do not take a decision. The second is: negotiate with us.

Now collective bargaining has been going on in the private sector. Collective bargaining has been going on in the public sector undertakings. I would request my friend, Mr. Banerjee or all those connected with the Defence, the Railways or any other organization that the time has come that we ponder more over this whole group of 30 lakhs employees. I was listening to Mr. Banerjee and I agree with him. If I were in his place, I would have also pleaded that the Defence employees should not be differentiated from the employers of other public sector undertakings. He is perfectly right. But it is very difficult to get justice to the Defence employees, to the Posts and Telegraphs and to the Railways, if they are taken along with the bandwagon of all other administrative employees of the Government. Let them be taken as a separate category—the 15 lakhs of employees. It is not necessary that all the 30 lakhs employees should be put together and their service conditions should be similar. We can get some additional benefit for the 15 lakhs employees because they are production employees, because, they are industrial employees. In respect of the demand for bonus, they are asking only for these employees. They are not asking for all the 30 lakhs employees of the Government. Similar is the case with regard

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]
to wage increase. Similarly, the minimum wage has to be revised. I would also suggest that a representation should be made to the cabinet to have a decision that they should revise this Rs. 185 to a large extent. At the same time nothing is mentioned as to how long these new pay scales and other pay structure should remain. The validity period is to be decided. The employees' organisations can say, "Immediately on the expiry of one year we want that the Government should sit with us No further commission, no other arbitration, nothing of the kind. We shall negotiate". Sir, a bird in hand is better than two in the bush.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that it has been decided that the House will sit upto 7 O'clock.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):

सभापति जी, भारत के भाष्याकाश पर इस समय आर्थिक संकट के गहरे काले बादल मड़रा रहे हैं उन की छाया में बेटन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर यह चर्चा कुछ अवास्तविक और अयथार्थ-वादी मालूम होती है। आर्थिक संकट के लिए न तो भारत और पाकिस्तान युद्ध उत्तरदायी है और न सूखे को ही जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। सरकार की नीतियां, जिनके अन्तर्गत मुद्रा की आपूर्ति बढ़ी है, घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था का अवलम्वन किया गया है, अनुत्पादक व्यय में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर टैक्स लगाए गए हैं—वर्तमान संकट के लिए जिम्मेदार है। आज देश महंगाई, अधिक मजदूरी और फिर महंगाई—इसके दुष्चक्र में फंस गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस चक्र में से निकलने के लिए सरकार के पास कौन सी नीति है? यह खेद का विषय है कि पिछले 26 वर्षों में हम मल्यों और मजदूरी के बारे में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीतिका

निर्धारण नहीं कर सके। मल्यों की अवलम्व चर्चा होती है, मजदूरी का अवलम्व से विचार किया जाता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की समस्याएँ पृथक् चर्च में से देखी जाती हैं और राज्य कर्मचारियों को इससे तराजू पर तौला जाता है। जो मजदूर संगठित नहीं है उनका कोई पुरसांहाल नहीं है। इसी का परिणाम है कि देश आज ज्वाला-मुखी के कगार पर बैठा है। लाल किले से जारी की गई अपीलें जनता के रोष और क्रोध को शांत नहीं कर सकती हैं, उस के लिए ठोस नीतियां अपनानी पड़ेगी। मेरी मांग है सरकार प्राइस बज पर एक नेशनल पालिसी का निर्धारण करे, उसकी मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार होनी चाहिए—पहली चीज तो यह जरूरी है कि मल्यों को 71 के स्तर पर लाया जाये जब गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया गया, सरकार मल्यों में कमी करे और आवश्यक वस्तुएं 71 के मल्यों पर जनता को उपलब्ध करने का प्रबन्ध करे। दूसरी बात—अब आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन के सिद्धान्त से पीछे जाने का समय नहीं है। क्या 15वें श्रम सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार का प्रतिनिधि नहीं था? क्या उस समय सरकार की आंख पर पट्टी बंधी हुई थी? क्या देने की क्षमता का प्रश्न उस वक्त खड़ा नहीं हुआ था? न्यूनतम आवश्यकता पर आधारित वेतन के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए और उसे क्रमशः लागू करने के संकल्प की इस चर्चा में घोषणा की जानी चाहिए। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि पे-कमीशन यह तो कहता है कि उस श्रम सम्मेलन के निर्णय के अनुसार न्यून-तम वेतन 514 रु० होना चाहिए अर्थात्

कहता है कि वह नहीं दिया जा सकता । आगे कहता है कि हमारी गणना के अनुसार 196 रुपये घाज की स्थिति में कम से कम वेतन होना जरूरी है लेकिन जब देने के वक़्त होता है । तो 185 रुपए ही देता है । कमिशन का यह दिवालिया पन समझ में नहीं आता । आपको देख कर हंसी आयेगी कि कमिशन ने जो गणना की है उसके अनुसार कमिशन का कहना है कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता जैसे शहरों में 14 रुपए, 71 पैसे में मकान मिल सकता है—मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वह मकान कहा मिलेगा ? कमिशन क्या ऐसी मकानों की व्यवस्था कर सकता है या व्यवस्था की है ? क्या उन्होंने कहीं जाकर देखा भी है ? गैरेज भी 14 रुपए में नहीं मिल सकता । है । पार्लमेंट के मेम्बर कमेन्शन गेट पर गैरेज पाने है लेकिन उसका किराया 14 रुपए से ज्यादा है ।

पे कमिशन यह भी कहता है कि 50 पैसे में एक समय का भोजन मिल सकता है । वह कौन सा भोजनालय है जो 50 पैसे में एक समय का भोजन उपलब्ध करता है ? रघुवर दयाल भोजनालय अगर कहीं चल रहा हो तो मैं भी उसका पता जानना चाहूंगा । लेकिन इस गणना के अनुसार जो 196 रु० होते हैं वह भी पे कमिशन ने दिए नहीं । (व्यवधान) मालवीयजी, आप तो समझदार आदमी हैं लेकिन आपकी पार्टी में जो नासमझ है उनका क्या होगा ?

दूसरी बात जो जरूरी है वह यह है कि हमें इन्फ्लेशन फ्री डीयरनेस एलाउन्स की परिकल्पना का विकास करना चाहिए

तुरन्त मूल्यों को नियंत्रण करना या घटाना सरकार के बूते के बाहर की बात मानूँ होती है । लेकिन कर्मचारियों को सुविधाओं के रूप में इन्फ्लेशन फ्री डी० ए० दिया जा सकता है । वह घर से दफ़्तर आते हैं, आने जाने के लिए मसूना यातायात परिवहन मुहैया किया जा सकता है । दोरहर में सस्ते भोजन का प्रबन्ध हो सकता है । कर्मचारियों के लिए वर्ष में सुविधाजनक दरों पर रेल यात्रा की सुविधा दी जा सकती है । बड़े बड़े अफ़सरों के वेतन में उन की सुविधाओं में बहुत सी चीज़ें हैं, वह स्टाफ़ कार पर चलते हैं, वह लंच और डिनर भी सरकारी खर्च पर अगोका होटल या इटरकान्टीनेंटल होटल में पाते हैं । उन्हें और सुविधायें भी प्राप्त हैं, वह सब कर्मचारियों के लिए उपलब्ध कराने का हमें प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये और इन्फ्लेशन फ्री डी० ए० के कासेप्ट पर काम कर के और कोई ठोस चीज़ निकालनी चाहिये ।

सभापति जी, मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जो वेतन और मूल्यों की राष्ट्र नीति हो उस के अन्तर्गत कम से कम मजूरी और अधिक से अधिक मजूरी का अन्तर घटाया जाय । आज यह अन्तर बहुत ज्यादा है । पे कमीशन उस को घटाने के बजाय बढ़ाने के लिये जिम्मेदार है । अगर विषमता कम करनी है तो फिर आज की स्थिति में जितना अन्तर है उस को चलने नहीं दिया जा सकता । न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन का अन्तर 1 और 10 का होना चाहिये । अगर आज यह करना सम्भव नहीं है तो हम 1 और 20 का आज लक्ष्य मान कर

[बी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

चलें और उस पर अमल करें। लेकिन ये कमीशन ने जो कुछ किया है वह तो प्रवाह को उल्टा घुमाने जैसा है। छोटे कर्मचारियों पर बोझ अधिक, बड़े अफसरों के लिए सुविधायें अधिक। यह स्थिति चल नहीं सकती। कम से कम यह स्थिति हमारी उद्घोषणाओं के अनुकूल नहीं है। और अगर कथनी और करनी में अन्तर रहेगा तो फिर राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए जनता का स्वेच्छा से मिलने वाला सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

सभापति जी, पहली बार ये कमीशन ने सुरक्षा सेवाओं के वेतन मानों का विचार किया है। यदि हम गहराई से देखें तो क्राज में काम करने वाले जवान और अफसर और सरकार की दूसरी शाखा में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी और अफसर इन के वेतनों में अन्तर है। अभी मिविल एवियेशन मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद थे, पता नहीं कहां उड़ गये, एयर फ़ोर्स में काम करने वाला पायलट जो अपनी जान जोखिम में डालता है कम वेतन पाता है और एयर इंडिया का पायलट लक्ष्मी में लौटता है। दोनों हवाई जहाज उड़ाते हैं, दोनों की सेवाओं की देश को आवश्यकता है। दोनों ने वेतन मान में कहीं कोई बराबरी होगी या नहीं, कोई औचित्य होगा या नहीं? नई दिल्ली के सेक्रेटेरियट में काम करने वाला चपरसी आज उस जवान से अधिक वेतन पाता है जो जवान युद्ध क्षेत्र में मोटरगाड़ी चलाता है, जो बन्दूक उठाता है। उस को भी स्किल्ड कर्मचारी, कारीगर के

रूप में नहीं गिना गया है। जो साधारण जवान है वह भी बन्दूक चलाता है, वह भी बारीक हथियार का उपयोग करता है और वक्त आने पर हर कुर्बानी देने के लिए तैयार होता है, लेकिन उस को स्किल्ड लेबर के बराबर तन्हाह नहीं दी गयी।

जहां तक अफसरों का सवाल है अगर कोई आई० ए० एस० में जाय तो जो वेतन कमीशन ने माना उस पर कितनी जल्दी पहुँच सकता है इसका अनुमान लगायें। और अगर आर्मी में जाता है तो लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल बनने में कितना समय चाहिये और कितनी जल्दी रिटायर हो जाता है। इसका भी विचार करें। दूसरी ओर जवानों और अफसरों के वेतनों में भी अन्तर ज्यादा है, यह भी असंतोष को जन्म दे सकता है। है। इस पहलू पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय कर्मकारियों को मिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी अलाउन्स देने का एक फार्मूला है, उस के आधार पर जनसंख्या के अनुसार कर्मचारियों को मकान भत्ता दिया जाता है। लेकिन जनसंख्या के साथ क्या महंगाई का विचार नहीं होना चाहिये? इंदौर और जबलपुर की तुलना में ग्वालियर अधिक महंगा शहर है मगर क्यों कि जनसंख्या थोड़ी सी कम है ग्वालियर के कर्मचारी 'बी' ग्रेड से वंचित कर दिये गये। सभापति जी, क्या ग्वालियर के केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों से यह कहूँ कि परिवार नियोजन के अभियान का विरोध करें और दो, या तीन बच्चे के बजाय जनसंख्या बढ़ाने में लग जाओ

तबी आप को 'बी' ग्रेड मिल सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं मिल सकता है ? सभापति जी, वैसे भी कर्मचारी अब दो या तीन की बात नहीं मान रहे हैं क्यों कि वह देखते हैं कि लाइन में लगाने के लिए उन्हें बच्चे चाहिए। एक राशन की लाइन के लिए, दूसरा चीनी की लाइन के लिए तीसरा तेल की लाइन के लिए, चौथा सीमेंट की लाइन के लिए, पांचवां पानी की लाइन के लिए और छठा इन सब की देख भाल के लिए वह लाइन में लगे हैं या कहीं गिल्ली डंडा तो नहीं खेल रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, पे कमीशन ने सिटी कम्पे-सेटरी अलाउन्स के बारे में सेन्सस के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल की सिफारिश का उल्लेख किया है और यह कहा है कि अर्बन एंग्लोमरेशन को भी ग्रेडेशन के बारे में निर्णय लेते समय ध्यान में लिया जाना चाहिए। नगर फंड रहे है, गांव नगरों के साथ जुड़ रहे है, कर्मचारी दूर-दूर से काम करने के लिए आते हैं उन पर भी महंगाई का असर होता है, उन को भी लाभ मिलना चाहिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पे कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में जब अंतिम निर्णय लिया जायगा तो अर्बन एंग्लोमरेशन की बात ध्यान में रखी जायगी और शहरी एरिया और कंटोनमेंट, शहरी एरिया और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, इस का अन्तर नहीं किया जायगा। मैं तो चाहता था कि पे कमीशन महंगाई को भी एक आधार मानता लेकिन उसने यह मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ उस की सिफारिश प्रतिक्रियावादी है। लेकिन फिर भी पे कमीशन की सिफारिश की चीखट के अन्तर्गत कुछ शहरों के कर्मचारियों को राहत मिल सकती है उस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, अपने भाषण की उपसंहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पे कमीशन की परिधि से बाहर निकालने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए। रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए पे कमीशन नहीं, वेज बोर्ड बनाने की जरूरत है। रेल मंत्री कहते हैं कि उन की इतनी कैटेगरीज है कि वह हर एक का अलग अलग विचार नहीं कर सकते। आखिर वह एक कर्म-शियल कन्सर्न है, लाभ और हानि की दृष्टि से चलती है। रेल मजदूरों को अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग कर सकें, सामूहिक सौदेबाजी का उपयोग कर सकें। मैं लोको कर्मचारियों को बघाई देना चाहना हूँ उन्हीं ने रेल मंत्री को झुका लिया। वह बात करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, मगर बात करनी पड़ी। अगर लोको कर्मचारियों से पहले बात करने को तैयार हो जाते तो हड़ताल नहीं होती। और मैं चेतावनी दे रहा हूँ कि कर्मशियल कलर्क्स असंतुष्ट है, असिस्टेंट मास्टर परेशान है, गाडों के मन में असंतोष की ज्वाला घटक रही है।

17 hrs.

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी, उनके वेतन मानों के बारे में उनकी सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में विचार होना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि पे कमिशन यह नहीं कर सकता था। लेकिन कोई विशेष समिति बनाई जा सकती है, बननी चाहिए जो कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों को देखे, उनकी नियुक्ति किस ढंग से होती है, उनकी तरक्की किम तरह की जाती है, उनकी क्या कठिनाइया हैं, ओवर टाइम उन्हें ठीक मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है, इन

[श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

सब प्रश्नों पर विचार करने के लिए कमेटी बनाना जरूरी है। मैंने उस दिन कहा था उत्तर प्रदेश में पी ए सी कांड के बारे में कि इसका यह भी एक कारण था कि पी ए सी के जवानों से जो भोवर टाइम काम लिया जाता है उसके लिए नियम बना हुआ है कि महीने में दस रुपए से ज्यादा भोवर टाइम उनको नहीं दिया जाएगा, "भोवर टाइम का घंटों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, भोवर टाइम का काम से कोई नाता नहीं, यह भ्रष्टाचार अब नहीं चलेगा।

स्वाधीनता दिवस पर बड़ी बड़ी अपीलें की गई हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि अग्नि परीक्षा में तप कर सोना कुंदन बन जाता है। लेकिन उन्हें याद रखना चाहिए कि अग्नि परीक्षा में पीतल गल भी जाता है। सोना कुंदन बनेगा लेकिन जो पीतल है, जो सोने की चमक से भी ज्यादा आखों को चौंधिया देता है वह अग्नि परीक्षा में से नहीं निकलेगा, वह परीक्षा में गल कर वह जाएगा। आज पीतल गल रहा है और सोने की तलाश हो रही है। प्रधान मंत्री पहले स्वयं को परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण करें और फिर देश का परीक्षा में पड़ने के लिए आह्वान करें तब तो देश उनके आह्वान का उत्तर दे सकता है लेकिन इहं समय जो उनकी चमक धुंधली हो रही है और याद रखना चाहिए उनको कि बोनस के सवाल पर, यूनितम वेतन के सवाल, पर सी फीसदी महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि के सवाल पर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी असन्तुष्ट है, राज्य कर्मचारी आन्दोलन

हैं और देश को इनके आन्दोलन का सामना न करना पड़े इसलिए एक नेशनल पालिसी भ्रान प्राइसिस एंड बेजिज कोई इवाल्फ करने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार टुकड़ों में इस सवाल को न देखे, तत्सर्वीर को पूरे रूप में देखे और हल निकालने का प्रयत्न करे।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर):

मैं सदन में अपने साथी माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को बड़े ध्यान से सुनता रहा हूँ। मैं इस भाषा में था और अब भी मेरी मान्यता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों के पुनरीक्षण के प्रश्न को राजनीतिक शतरंज की कोई गोटी नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे विरोधी दलों के जो नेता हैं वे कोई मौका छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं जबकि वे कुछ ऐसी बात न कह दें जिसका चाहे मुल्क के भविष्य पर या सरकार के द्वारा योज-नाओं के कार्यान्वयन पर कुछ बुरा असर न पड़े। अभी बाजपेयी जी के भाषण की मैं बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मैं पहले उनका नाम इसलिए लेता हूँ कि उनकी भाषण कला खास कर हिन्दी की, मैं एक गर्व का विषय मानता हूँ। आपने बिना समाजवाद का नाम लिए हुए सभी समाजवादी बातें कही हैं और वेतन आयोग के प्रश्न पर इतना समाजवाद को उछाला, सामान्य आर्थिक प्रश्नों में उमका एक चौथाई भी अगर समाजवाद इनकी नीतियों में रहता तो मेरा ख्याल है कि देश का बड़ा कल्याण हो गया होता लेकिन जहां तक सरकारी कर्म-चारियों का प्रश्न है—यह नहीं कि मैं आपसे भ्रमण राय रखता हूँ इस प्रश्न पर—आपका समाजवाद इतना उछल पड़ा कि हम लोग आश्चर्य चकित रह गए।

श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि जो खर्चा बढ़ा है, महंगाई हुई है, वह इसलिए हुई है कि अनु-त्पादक व्यय किया गया है। सूखे की वजह से वह नहीं हुई, पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई की वजह से वह नहीं हुई तो अनुत्पादक व्यय होता क्या है? सूखे में रिलीफ के बास्ते किया गया खर्च अनुत्पादक नहीं है युद्ध में किया गया खर्च अनुत्पादक नहीं है तो अनुत्पादक व्यय किसको वह कहते हैं? पता नहीं अनु-त्पादक व्यय की इनकी परिभाषा क्या है? आपको कुछ और बातों को समझाना है इस बास्ते आप उस विषय बिन्दु से इन्कार करते हैं लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि अनु-त्पादक व्यय की वजह से हमारे यहां महंगाई आई है, इनफ्लेशनरी प्रेशर हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी बातें किसी को, देशको धोखे में नहीं डाल सकती हैं, सदन को तो हंगिज नहीं।

श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि हम हंगर और स्टार्वेशन के साथ कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं करेगे। मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे देश में यह नारा होना चाहिए कि हम भूखे रहने से इकार करें, हम नगे रहने से इन्कार करे। लेकिन क्या यह सच्चाई नहीं है कि आज इस देश में तथा संसार के सारे अविकसित देशों में हम हंगर, स्टार्वेशन और नेकिडनेस के साथ कम्प्रोमाइज करके चल रहे हैं। वह एक ऐसी बस्तुस्थिति है जिससे कोई भी भाग नहीं सकता है। यह बहुत स्पष्ट है। इसलिए कोई भी बात हमें ऐसी नहीं बोलनी चाहिए जिससे भावना का उमाड़ हो। क्षणिक तकलीफ की वजह से हम बड़ी बड़ी बातों को भूल जाएं और अपने देश की वास्तविक आर्थिक अवस्था को नजरअंदाज

करें, यह ठीक नहीं है।

मैं एक एक सदस्य के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है। मैं कुछ सामान्यमान्यताओं के बारे में बिल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। एक जमाना था जब राज्य का रोल केवल नियामक यानी रेग्युलेटरी हुआ करता था। फिर एक जमाना आया जान स्ट्रुअट केवल मिल, कार-लाइल और मार्क्स का और उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, स्टेट केवल नियामक नहीं रहेगा वह इंस्ट्रुमेंट आफ चेंज होगी और हम राज्य की शक्ति से समाज में परिवर्तन करेंगे और होना चाहिए। हमारे देश में अंग्रेज आए। उन्होंने जो व्यवस्था हमारे देश को दी वह कोलोनिअल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की दी। वह औपनिवेशिक प्रशासन था। आज हमारे देश में औपनिवेशिक प्रशासन नहीं है, एक दूसरे किस्म का प्रशासन है जिसकी नीति का उद्देश्य यह है कि हम देश का विकास करें, हम अपने यहां आर्थिक विकास करें और साथ साथ सामाजिक न्याय का विस्तार करते जाएं। मैं बार बार अपने से पूछता हूं और एक सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते और बिहार में इस विभाग का एक छोटा सा मंत्री रहने के नाते मैं अपने से पूछ रहा हूं कि आज का जो हमारा सामान्य प्रशासन है क्या वह सचमुच में आर्थिक विकास का, ग्रोथ विद जस्टिस का कोई इंस्ट्रुमेंट है? वह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है। यह मामली प्रश्न नहीं है। यहां हम सब भाषण करते हैं, बातें करते हैं हमारे जो प्रैडिग्योस प्लांज बनाने वाले हैं वे सुन्दर सुन्दर शब्दों में प्लांज को बना बते हैं उन सामान्य प्रशासकों से हमारी नीतियों का कार्यान्वित कितनी होती है और कितनी हम उसकी उपलब्धि पाते हैं, यह हमारे मुक्त में सब जगह

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

जाहिर है, पार्लियामेंट की किताबों में लिखा हुआ है। सामान्य प्रशासक, फर्स्ट क्लास फर्स्ट एम ए सुन्दर से सुन्दर भाषा में प्लांच तैयार कर देते हैं, अच्छी से अच्छी अंग्रेजी लिख लेते हैं और जब प्लांच बन जाते हैं और फेल हो जाते हैं तो प्लांच की फेल्योर को सुन्दरतम अंग्रेजी भाषा में कारण देकर वे एक्सप्लेन करते हैं बीत कुछ वही है। उनकी अंग्रेजी प्लान बनाने में काम आती है और फिर उसकी फेल्योर को एक्सप्लेन करने में और बहुत ही सुन्दर लैंगुएज में वे इस काम को करते हैं मैं तो उनकी लैंगुएज पढ़कर मोहित हो जाता हूँ। इस फारेन लैंगुएज को मैं भी पढ़ने वाला हूँ। उनकी भाषा को पढ़कर तबीयत खुश हो जाती है। ऐसी बढ़िया भाषा में वे कुछ करते हैं कि क्या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री या हमारा मंत्री कर सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे सामान्य प्रशासकों का बोझ मुल्क कब तक बरदाश्त करेगा? हम ये सब चीजें पिछले साल से देखते आ रहे हैं। सारा जिम्मा आपने इनको दिया हुआ है। आज 51,000 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बना करके आप मुल्क की किस्मत को बदलने वाले हैं। लेकिन आपने इनका कोई विकल्प नहीं निकाला है, यह हमारे मुल्क के लिए एक चिन्ता की बात है।

हमारे यहाँ स्पेशलाइज्ड सविमज की कोई कद्र नहीं है, हालांकि हमारा ब्रिलिएंट लडके एयरफोर्स इंजीनियरिंग और मेडिकल में जाते हैं। जवाहरलाल जी ने एक बार यही बात कही थी। अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि एयरफोर्स और एच० ए० एल० के इंजीनियरों को सिविल एवियेशन वालों के मुकाबले में क्या तन्हाई मिलती है। जहाँ तक डाक्टरों का सम्बन्ध है, एक डाक्टर को फर्स्ट प्रोमोशन 48 साल की उम्र में मिलती है जबकि आई ए एस के सदस्य 37 साल की उम्र में ही फर्स्ट प्रोमोशन के लिए एन्रिजिबल हो जाते हैं। हम लोग जानते हैं

कि जिन लड़कों को मेडिकल या इंजीनियरिंग में एडमिशन नहीं मिलता है, वही बी० ए०, बी० एस सी० और एम० एच ए० आदि पास कर के आई० ए० एस० आदि में जाते हैं।

डा० राव का इस्टीमेट कनाट प्लेस में है। वहाँ सैकड़ों लड़के लड़कियाँ कॉर्चिंग के लिए जाते हैं। आप किसी से बात कीजिए; उन लोगों को हमारे गांवों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अगर दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी का फर्स्ट क्लास एम० ए० भी हमारे गांवों के बारे में दो चार बातें बता दे तो मैं पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बरशिप से इस्तीफा देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। वे सब कल आई० ए० एस० होंगे। मसूरी में छोटी सी ट्रेनिंग दे कर सरकार उन को मुल्क के मिर पर बिठा देगी। क्या इस तरह हमारे देश का प्रशासन चलने वाला है?

जहाँ तक स्पेशल पे का सम्बन्ध है, सवाल यह है कि वह किस किस बात के लिए दी जाती है। अगर कोई आफिपर फील्ड में रहेगा तो उस को स्पेशल पे नहीं मिलेगी। अगर वह टूर पर जायेगा और धूप तथा बरसात में काम करेगा, तो उस को स्पेशल पे नहीं मिलेगी। लेकिन अगर वह स्टेट सैक्रेट्रियेट या सेंट्रल सैक्रेट्रियेट के एयर-कन्डीशनिंग रुम में आ कर बैठ जाएगा, तो उस को दो सौ रुपये से पांच सौ रुपये तक स्पेशल पे मिलने लग जायेगी। इस लिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि बेतन आयोग ने किम तरह स्पेशल पे की सिफारिश कर दी है। मैं क्वानर्स के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मेरे बहुत से रिस्पेक्टेबल क्लर्क और एमिस्टेंट हैं। सवाल यह है कि इस वक्त बी० ए० या एम० ए० पास करने के लिए

यूनिवर्सिटी में जनरल एजुकेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए, जो मीड रस है, सरकार उस को किस तरह कम करने जा रही है। अगर हमें क्लान करने वाला आवसी चाहिए, तो वह तो बर्कशाप से ही पैदा होता है। अगर बर्कशाप का स्केल कम हो और यूनिवर्सिटी में शिक्षा प्राप्त किये हुए व्यक्तियों का स्केल ज्यादा हो तो मुझे माफ किया जाये, वह उत्पादक कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों को तैयार करने का तरीका नहीं है।

पे कमीशन ने कहा है कि बूक प्राइवेट सैक्टर में ज्यादा तन्खवाहें दी जाती हैं, इस लिए हमें भी अपने कर्मचारियों और अफसरों को ज्यादा तन्खवाहें देनी पड़ेंगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार प्राइवेट सैक्टर में कम्पीट नहीं कर सकती है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर तो दस हजार रुपया महीना दे सकता है। इसके साथ साथ अपने कर्मचारियों के बेटे बेटियों को एंपायंट कर सकता है, जो स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं, और उनके नाम पर तन्खवाह ड़ा कर सकता है। क्या सरकार उम के साथ कम्पीट कर सकती है? सरकार तो एक ही काम कर सकती है कि वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर को दस हजार रुपये तन्खवाह देने से रोके, ताकि वह खुद भी ज्यादा तन्खवाह देने के लिए मजबूर न हो। लेकिन वह यह बात भूल जाये कि वह तन्खवाह के बारे में प्राइवेट सैक्टर के साथ कम्पीट कर सकती है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि डाक्टरों की समस्याओं की ओर इस देश का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि सिविल एसिस्टेंट सर्जन का एक स्पेशल पे स्केल होना चाहिए और उनकी

क्लास बन सर्विस का पे स्केल आई० ए० एस० का होना चाहिए वरना हम इस देश के डाक्टरों से काम नहीं ले सकते हैं।

चपरासियों, चौकीदारों आदि के लिए यह व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि वे छुट्टी ले कर नई योग्यता और स्किल प्राप्त कर सकें और अपने प्रोस्पेक्ट्स को बेहतर बना सकें।

सरकार द्वारा कर्मचारियों से हाउस रेंट की रसीद ली जाती है। कोई मकान वाला रेंट की रसीद नहीं देता है, जिस से कर्मचारियों को कठिनाई होती है। इस लिए कम से कम एक हजार रुपये तक तन्खवाह पाने वाले के लिए हाउस की रसीद का कोई प्रावधान नहीं रहना चाहिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे नेताओं में राजनीति से तात्कालिक लाभ उठाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री बाजपेयी गांधी की जनता के बीच में यह बात कहे कि चपरासी को 314 रुपये तन्खवाह मिलनी चाहिये 1 और अगर तन्खवाहों में बीस गुना का अन्तर रखना है, तो उम के हिसाब से लगभग सात हजार रुपये की तन्खवाह होती है। आदमी पार्लियामेंट में जो बात कहे, वही बाहर जा कर कहे। अगर कोई सदस्य पार्लियामेंट में साढ़े उन्तीस लाख कर्मचारियों को खुश करने की बात करता है, तो वही बात उस को बाहर जनता में भी करनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि प्रैस वाले तारीफ करेंगे कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बड़ी बकालत की है। लेकिन हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि हमारी जनता में बाइस करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो सिर्फ पैंतीस पैसे रोज ३ तें हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य. उन को भी दो ।
कौन मना करता है ?

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : "पे कमीशन" ने
कहा है :

"The Commission will be required to
enquire into and make recommendations
on....."

(3) The Commission will make recommendations having regard, among other relevant factors, to the economic conditions in the country, the resources of the Central Government and the demands there on, such as, those on account of development planning, defence and national security, the repercussions on the plans of the State Governments and the public sector...."

और आज देश की हालत क्या है ? इस में
कहा गया है

"A household survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in 1962 showed that 1 per cent of household enjoyed 10 per cent of the total income while the bottom 15 per cent of the household claimed only 4 per cent.

"Another study conducted by the Reserve Bank showed that the number of Indians living in rural areas in conditions of absolute poverty increased from 52 per cent of the rural population in 1960-61 to 70 per cent in 1967-68. So, these reports of studies have serious limitations....."

जो लोग साठे उन्तीस लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह बात कहते हैं, वे उस बात को जनता के सामने भी कहें । तब उन्हें पता चलेगा कि इस बारे में जनता की प्रति-

क्रिया क्या है । लेकिन जनता के सामने यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों पर बहुत पैसा खर्च कर रही है ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कल लान किले के सामने जो भाषण दिया, उस के बारे में एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वह पीतल है, जो भाग में गल जायगा । माननीय सदस्य को बात को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । उन्हें श्रम का अर्थ नहीं करना चाहिए । प्रधान मंत्री ने जनता की हिम्मत की सराहना करते हुए कहा कि वह इन कठिनाइयों का मुकाबला कर सकती है, उस में बहादुरी और हिम्मत है और सोना आग में तप कर कुन्दन बनता है । माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का कोई और ही अर्थ निकाल दिया, जिस पर कुछ लोग हसने लगे । प्रधान मंत्री ने तो यह कहा था कि जनता मुसीबतों का सामना कर सकती है और वह हिम्मत के साथ आगे बढ़े । (व्यवधान)

माननीय सदस्य साठे उन्तीस लाख लोगों की बात करते हैं । क्या यह एक अलग प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास बन जायेगी ये जो साठे उन्तीस लाख सरकारी कर्मचारी, कुछ मंत्री एम० पी० और एम० एन० ए० हैं, क्या इन का एक अलग वर्ग-प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास बन जायगा, क्या उन्हीं के लिए सब कुछ करना चाहिए और बाकी ५६ करोड़ जनता के लिए कुछ नहीं करना चाहिये चाहे वह फैमिल से पीड़ित हो (व्यवधान)

जहाँ तक शीवर टाईम एलाऊम का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने इसके कुछ आकड़े देखे हैं । कई लोगों ने पे कमीशन के सामने कहा कि

गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट को ओवरटाइम एलाउंस नहीं मिलना चाहिए। ओवरटाइम में क्या हुआ जब मैंने आंकड़े तैयार किए तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि कई करोड़ रुपये बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन में ओवरटाइम के आप ने दिये इन विरोधी भाइयों को और कुछ नहीं मिला तो ओवरटाइम की बात ले कर उन को उकसाने लगे जहां देखो वहां उकसाने की बात है सरकार इस बात के लिये सतर्क है कि तनखाह बढ़ानी है। लेकिन केवल साठ उन्तीस लाख लोगों को लेकर उनको उकमाना कि हम तो तुम्हारी बड़ी वकालत करते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि वकालत करने वाले लोगों जरा गांवों में जाकर इस बात को कहो तो पता चले जरा हिम्मत कर के जाओ और वहां कहो इस बात को (व्यवधान) बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के सिलसिले में मैंने आंकड़े दकड़ें किए तो मालूम हुआ कि 1959 के अन्दर 405 करोड़ रुपये ओवर-टाइम का दिया, 1970 में 486 करोड़, 1971 में 614 करोड़ और 1972 में 711 करोड़ रुपये ओवरटाइम के दिये (व्यवधान) ठहरिये जरा बात सुनने की कोशिश करिय अगर तर्क से उत्तर नहीं दे सकते तो आवाज में किसी को दबा नहीं सकते हो मैंने एक प्रश्न किया कि ओवरटाइम 1971-72 में दिया है उस के उत्तर में उन्होंने बताया कि 79 लाख रुपये ओवरटाइम के रूप में दिया है—सारे के सारे गवर्नमेंट स्टाफ की हालत यह देखिए कि कितना तो बढ़ता जाता है ओवर-स्टाफ होने के आंकड़े मैं आप को बताता जाता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से इनकी सख्या बढ़ी है—1956 में जहां स्टाफ था 1.86 लाख वहां 1972

में वह हो गया 2.84 लाख/52.7 प्रतिशत स्टाफ बढ़ गया और इतना स्टाफ बढ़ने के बाद में तनखाह कितनी बढ़ गई है फिर ओवर स्टाफ भी और यह सब कुछ होने के बाद कहा जाय कि ओवर टाइम और दिया जाय पे कमीशन ने कहा कि ओवर टाइम किस को मिलता है? कुछ लोग जो क म नहीं करते हैं उन को मिलता है।

जब हम डिस्पेंडिटी रिमूव करने को, विपमना को कम करने की बात करते हैं तो वैसी हालत में कुछ क्लास आप की ऐसी हो जो 35 सौ रुपये तनखाह पाए उन के बच्चे कलेक्टर बने और कुछ क्लास ऐसी हो जिस के बच्चे कुछ भी न बन सकें यह क्या है— आप देखें आप के इस तनखाह बढ़ाने पर कितना असर राज्यों पर और लोकन बाईज पर पड़ता है! मैं कहना हू इन को बढ़ाने हैं तो राज्य सरकारों के जितने कर्मचारी हैं और म्युनिसिपैलिटियों के जितने कर्मचारी हैं उन की भी बढ़ाइए, सब की बढ़ाइए..... (व्यवधान)..... जितनी आप की कोषापरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं, उनकी भी बढ़ाइये... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि कुल दो लाख आदमी हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे होंगे जो अंग्रेजी अखबार पढ़ते होंगे या हिन्दी अखबार पढ़ते होंगे, उन के लिए दिल्ली की इस पार्लियामेंट में बोलने वाले कितने ऐसे लोग हैं जो गांवों में जा कर इस बात को कहेंगे... (व्यवधान).....

वहां जाकर बदल जायेंगे। वहां और बात कहेंगे। वहां कहेंगे कि इतने प्रतिशत गरीबी है, इतने प्रतिशत महंगाई है और वहां

यह गुलछरें उड़ाए जाते हैं। तो मैं एक बात समझ नहीं पाया ... (व्यवधान) ...

सभापति महोदय : आप क्लास टाक्स जो होती हैं, उन को मत सुनिए, अपनी बात कहिए।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी, मैंने कहा कि 92.7 प्रतिशत तो थर्ड और फोर्थ क्लास सर्विसेज के लोग हैं, 5.6 प्रतिशत सैकेंड क्लास सर्वैट्स है और 1.5 प्रतिशत फर्स्ट क्लास सर्वैट्स हैं। अभी अटल बिहारी जी भाषण दे रहे थे तो पीलू मोदी जी ने एक प्रश्न किया। मिनिमम जब 314 रुपये मिलेगा तो मैक्सिमम कितना होना चाहिए? उस के ऊपर पहले तो कहा कि टैन टाइम्स होना चाहिए फिर बाद में कहा कि ट्वेटी टाइम्स होना चाहिए। जब पीलू मोदी जी ने कहा कि यू थार विक्रमिंग मोर सोशलिस्ट तो उन्होंने टैन टाइम्स का सुधार कर के कहा कि ट्वेटी टाइम्स होना चाहिए। एक और बीस का फर्क होना चाहिए। मैं ने हिमाब लगाया तो 315 रुपये का ट्वेटी टाइम्स 7000 रुपये आता है। 315 रु० मिनिमम थर्ड और फोर्थ क्लास का हो तो ऊपर वालों को वह कहते हैं 7 हजार रुपये मिलने चाहिए। (व्यवधान) मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि 92.7 प्रतिशत के लिए हम एक बात कह कर आए हैं, तो जो थर्ड० सी० एम०, फर्स्ट क्लास और सैकेंड क्लास के लोग हैं उन के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनी को कम करने के लिए भजबूनी के साथ कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। या हम चाहते हैं कि उन की तन्खाहों में कटौती न की जाय, एक ऐसी प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास बनी रहे जिन के लड़के ही कलेक्टर बनें और

दूसरों के न बन पायें? हमारे यहां कलेक्टर आता है स्टेट्स में सेंटर की तरफ से। स्टेट एम्प्लॉईज और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉईज की तन्खाहों में फर्क है। एक ही जगह में रहने वाले, एक इलाके में रहने वाले और एक ही तरह का काम करने वाले दोनों एम्प्लॉईज की तन्खाहों में फर्क है। क्योंकि एक स्टेट का कर्मचारी है और एक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कर्मचारी है। तो यह फर्क क्यों है? यह क्या काम ज्यादा कर लेते - उन से? स्टेट्स के धंवर जो ऊपर से कलेक्टर आते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पद्धति को खत्म करना होगा। वह नाकामयाब होते हैं और काम नहीं कर पाते हैं।

आज का सरकारी कर्मचारी अगर जनता के सामने जा कर कहे, या उन के आन्दोलन होते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता इस बात को जानती है कि वह निष्ठावान नहीं रहे, वह सेवा-भावी नहीं रहे वह ईमानदार नहीं रहे और जनता उन के मूवमेंट या आन्दोलन को कभी सपोर्ट नहीं करती चाहे कहीं भी वह हड़ताल कर ले। मैं कहना हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट उन के खिलाफ कोई सख्त कदम क्यों नहीं उठाती? जो सेक्रेटरीज है, वह केवल टाइम पर आते हैं, आठ घंटे काम कर लिया और हो गया जब कि 14 घंटे एक वकील काम करता है, 16 घंटे और 20 घंटे काम करता है। लेकिन इन लोगों की हालत क्या है? ... (व्यवधान) ... बात यह है सभापति जी, कि कोई राजनीतिज्ञ अपनी जबान से किसी को नाराज नहीं करना चाहता। अटल बिहारी जी ने दो बार बातें कह दी, बड़ा प्रचार होगा, गरीबों की हिमायत

करने वाले बड़ी हिमायती पंक्त हो गए, फिर भी लू गोबी जी कह देंगे दो बार बातें, ये सारे हिमायती जी हैं ये कभी हिम्मत से यह कह सकते हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारी ठीक काम नहीं कर रहे हैं...

श्री पीलू गोबी (श्रीवरा): मैं कहने वाला था अगर आपने कह दिया ।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : सभापति जी , सरकारी कर्मचारियों की एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास है । आज हम एक बात कहते हैं कि ओवर टाइम उन को मिलता है, कालेजेज सारे उन के लिए, राशन उन के लिए, घूमने का उन को, हालीडेज उन को, सारी फैसिलिटीज उन को हैं । मैं कहता हू कि उन का मार्केट रेट जरा देख लिया जाय । जरा यह बाजार मे चले जाय और वहा अपनी कीमत पता लगाए कि वहा उन्हें क्या मिलता है ? मैं चव्हाण साहब से कहूंगा कि वह उन से कहे कि जरा बाजार मे जाय और देखे वहा क्या मिलता है ? अगर कोई 800 रुपये पाने वाला ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी या सेक्रेटरी जरा हिम्मत के साथ बाजार मे जाए और जा कर वहा देखे कि उम से क्या मिलता है तो 400 रुपये भी उसे नहीं मिलेंगे । वह तीन घंटे भी काम नहीं करता, दो घंटे भी काम नहीं करता । एक कागज लेता है, उम मे तीस चश्मे पलटता है । कुछ नहीं है, यह खाली लोग है जिन्हें केवल अपना कैरियर बनाना है इन्होंने हमारी कमाई पर अपना कैरियर बनाता सीखा है । इन का कैरियर बने, इन के बच्चे अच्छे बने यह इन्होंने सीखा है

और जो सरकारी कर्मचारी गरीब है उन लोगों की हालत बिगाड दी ।

चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों से ये लोय अपने घरों में काम लेते हैं । एस० पी० के घर में पाच सिपाही काम करते हैं, घाठ सिपाही काम करते हैं—यह क्या है ? ये शोषण करने वाले लोग हैं और शोषण कर के अपनी जिव्दगी को बिताते हैं ।

इसलिये समाज को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम को कुछ सबन से सबत कदम उठाने होंगे । बड़ी बड़ी तन्त्रवाहों को नीचे लायें और नीचेवालों को ऊपर उठाये—तब यह फर्क दूर हो सकेगा ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): It is quite clear that Members on both sides of the House, irrespective of party affiliations, have expressed their almost unanimous opinion that none of them have been satisfied with the outcome of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The Third Pay Commission Report has come as a great disappointment to the Central Government employees. It was appointed 3 years ago and it was given broad-based terms of reference. It aroused vast expectations in the minds of the Central Govt employees. They expected that the unjust anomalies and disparities would be removed and that some thought, some concrete suggestions would be given in regard to the much-talked about need-based minimum wage. It is not as if it is a new phenomenon. This proposal of need-based minimum wage was discussed and accepted at the Fifteenth Labour Conference where in the Government was also a party. At that time the Labour Minister was Shri Gulzarilal Nanda. He was a party to this report. The Government later on, after the agitation of the Central Government employees, included in the terms of reference examination of the proposal of

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need-based minimum wage. If it is not possible to give the need-based minimum wage of Rs. 314, certainly, the Members who have spoken on the other side have accepted that the present recommendation of Rs. 185 is very much below, far below, than even the minimum wage that could be calculated by any norm. It is not a question of inadequacy, it is not a question of paucity of funds. More than that, it is a question of injustice, it is a question of growing disparity which has come in, thanks to the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

It has been pointed out by the previous speakers that better scales of pay are available in other industries like steel, sugar, banking and coal; in addition, those employees in those industries are entitled to get a minimum bonus of 8 1/3 per cent. It is high time that Govt. gave a second thought to this aspect of the minimum wage for the Government employees also.

Mr. Daga who spoke previous to me pointed out that when you are crying so much and pleading for the Government employees, what about those poor people who live in the countryside, persons who do not get one square meal a day. But, that is quite beside the point under discussion. This Pay Commission was specifically appointed to go into the pay scales of the Govt. employees and to talk about some other thing, to divert the attention, will not be solving the problem at all. If the Government are quite convinced that unless and until the lowest strata of society in the villages are given higher standard of living and there is no use in having pay commissions, etc. they should put aside all these things and go in and try to remove the poverty in the villages. Therefore, at this stage, to come and say that Government employees do not work even for four hours or five hours, that they don't deserve anything, etc. shows only your own inefficiency, that you are not able to control them. Therefore, that will not be any argument at all to deny them,—to deny the lowest strata of Government employees,—their due.

Sir, about the Planning Commission, it is often said that, thanks to its role in planning, the rich people have grown richer while the poor became poorer. The same thing can be said about the Pay Commission also. In every Pay Commission's report, those who are in the higher echelons in the Government are getting more and more but for those in the lowest strata their real income is going down.

Among those who are doing the same kind of work and wielding same kind of responsibility, there is a growing class-consciousness in so far as they treat the I. A. S. cadre far above the science and technology cadres. So, when we talk of giving priority to the science and technology in our planning and development, we have not given the same status due to them in the matter of pay structure and status. In contrast with the position the I. A. S., Class I people of the scientific and technical service occupy a low and inferior position both in respect of pay scales and in respect of career prospects. Instead of bridging the gap between these two, the Pay Commission has widened the gap and pushed up the I.A.S. scale only. Here I am not only talking about the maximum and minimum pay that has been fixed but we should also look into the maximum and minimum pay scales and see how far a person who enters the I.A.S. service and a person who joins the Government service as a technologist or scientist is able to go up.

If you take the distribution of the employees in government service, of those who are in the I.A.S., as much as 30.5 per cent are above Rs. 2,000 pay band, and about 75 per cent of the IAS are above Rs. 1,100 grade. That means, a person who joins the I.A.S. is sure to go to the top level of more than Rs. 2,000.

If we take a medical man who has joined the Government, we find that about 20 per cent of them are to be content with and end with their service with a grade of Rs. 1,100. For the

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engineering service also, it looks as if as much as 85 per cent of them has to remain and retire from Government service with the grade of Rs. 900—1100. The same thing can be said about the scientific and non-technical people. There is this disparity. Among the arguments advanced in the Pay Commission Report are that the district responsibilities are onerous for the I.A.S. people with the field experience which is crucial to policy-making and that expert advice should be tested with the vast experience acquired in various areas of administration.

We should also find out how far and how long an IAS officer works in the field. I think that after four or five years, he comes back to the Secretariat. Bulk of the IAS cadre you will find not in the field but in the Secretariat—in the chosen headquarters. But, if we take an engineer or a medical officer, more than anybody else, they do the field service in remote and uninhabitable places. I do not know why the same kind of treatment and patronage should not be given to them. In other words, I do not want to under-estimate the importance to be given to the I.A.S. cadre to attract the best brains in the country to that service. But, at the same time, I do not also want the other services to go uncared for. Without overemphasising the importance of one undertaking or the other, I think some parity should be arrived at between these two classes. From the States, there has been a representation and a demand to increase the quota of promotion to the IAS in the States from 25 to 40 per cent.

That has been examined by the Pay Commission also. Though they have not given a decision, they accepted the principle that it should be more than 25 per cent. I understand the Home Ministry is having this matter under consideration and I hope they will bestow favourable decision.

Regarding pension matters, I would make a request to the Home Minister.

Though the Pay Commission have recommended increase in the scales of pension and raised the overall ceiling for pension, the benefit starts only from a later date. The existing government pensioners should also get the benefit of these concessions. We have sent a petition also to the Finance Minister and he has been kind enough to assure us that he would consider it. Pension is not an *ex gratia* payment, but a deferred service benefit. The Pay Commission did not consider the case of the existing pensioners because they thought it fell outside their terms of reference. Government should give consideration to the appeal of the pensioners.

As for the effective date, when the Pay Commission was appointed, it was clear from the Government Resolution that it referred to all employees serving on date of appointment of the Commission and not on the date of submission of the Report. The First Commission took one year, the Second Pay Commission, I understand, took two years; and the Third Pay Commission has taken three years. I do not know; the Fourth Pay Commission may take four years. The benefit should be given irrespective of the time taken. If they had submitted their Report on 31st December 1972, then those who retired on 1st January would have benefitted, but because the Report was delayed for no fault of the retiring persons, they should not be penalised.

Therefore, two aspects should be taken care of. What was the date of appointment of the Commission? It was March 1970. This should be given with effect from that date. Whenever a wage board goes into a question of temporary relief, the date is relevant. In this case, the date of temporary relief was 1st March 1970. So the implementation of the Pay Commission recommendation regarding pensioners should be from that date.

Apart from that, the existing pensioners also should get the benefit. The DA should be calculated for pensioners on the pension amount on the same

[Shri Sezhiyan]

terms as is calculated on the basic salary of an employee. That will take care of that.

Regarding scales of pay, it is a well known fact that at a time when unemployment is at its zenith for the educated as well as the uneducated, one can hope to get into service at the 25th year leaving him about 33 serviceable years only. During the tenure of service, all of them cannot get into higher grades. Further, the present grades are overlapping one another, especially after ten years and benefits on promotion are hardly worth counting. Hence the grades should be so rationalised that on promotion there should be a reasonable minimum difference of Rs. 30/- between the grade and the promotional grade.

Regarding encashment of leave, some State Governments give this facility of conversion of life-over earned leave, of average pay leave and half-pay leave into cash, at the time of superannuation or premature death. This is paid to the employee or his nominee. I hope Government will give due consideration to giving this facility to the Central Government employees too.

There are many other small points I wanted to touch on, wherein the differentiation is very much. I will quote two instances. In ordinance factories the grade of Supervisor 'A' (Rs. 205—280) and that of Supervisor 'B' (Rs. 150—240) are being merged into a single grade Rs. 380—540. In the Central Government service, grades of Rs. 205—280 have been revised to the scale Rs. 425—700. Why this differentiation between the two? I do not know why there is differentiation. There seems to be another kind of differentiation also based on the office you work. A Stenographer working in the All India Radio and a Stenographer working in the Central Government are getting different scales of pay. A driver in the All India Radio gets a pay which is different from the pay that a driver in the Central Government Secretariat gets. What is the principle behind this differentiation? It

should not depend upon the office where a person works.

The Minister has assured that the Government would take a final decision, about the two different classes of Income Tax officers after the report of the Pay Commission had been received. Now that the report had been received, it is high time that a decision is taken as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee.

There is no use in asking the Central Government Employees or the workers not to go on strike and bandh. They indulge in these things only as a last resort. Before freezing the strike and bandhs, before freezing the wages, Government should try to freeze inflation and the rising prices in the country. It will be the only answer to the growing agony in this country.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Mr Chairman, Sir, before I comment on the Third Pay Commission Report, I would like to examine the basis on which this Commission has sent its recommendations. Has the Pay Commission cared to see the resources of Central Government and demands thereon such as Development Planning, Defence and National security, the repercussions on the State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings, local bodies etc? Do the Commission's recommendations suggest that the Government should be a model employer so that its role as prime regulator of wage policy for the entire country and the responsibility to secure for all workers a living wage assumes a moral content and effectiveness? Has the Commission tried to work out and suggest what I.L.O. several committees, commissions, Courts and Tribunals have upheld namely the principle that the minimum need wage should be paid? Has the Pay Commission suggested wages commensurate with the level of per capita national income or consumption in the country? The Report in my opinion has not done justice to these questions.

The annual per capita income in 1971-72 was Rs. 660/- and the average index was 253. The lowest pay of Rs. 185/- suggested by the Third Pay Commission is great injustice to the employees. The Government is committed to the policy of garibi hatao and removal of unemployment.

17.49 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

The Pay Commission has not taken into consideration this national objective. I trace past history, let us take the Mahalanobi's Committee recommendations. This Commission has revealed that 10 per cent of the population was poorer at the end of Second Plan than in 1950. It further said that the top 5 per cent households earned more dividend income from share dividends but in spite of high progressive taxation policy, urban income and wealth got concentrated. The National Council of Applied Economic Research in 1962-63 showed that the top one per cent of household enjoyed 10 per cent of the total income while the bottom 15 per cent of the household claimed only 4 per cent of the national income.

The Reserve Bank survey reveals that poverty has increased from 52 per cent in 1960-61 to 70 per cent in 1967-68. It seems history is going to be repeated by the report of Third Pay Commission. Maybe planning has apparently done little to reduce inequalities of income and wealth, but definitely the Pay Commission has also its part to play. The disparity between the richest and the poorest has been almost 1.30 while we are committed to bring it down to 1.10. The result of the Second Pay Commission was that Government had to give increase in DA or interim relief 16 times. This Pay Commission also has recommended three interim reliefs—one on 1st March 1970, second on 1st October 1971 and third on 1st August 1972. If the Government accepts the recommendations of this Pay Commission, I am sure at least 12 times increase in DA

will have to be given, if not 16 times. It is difficult to conjecture how many times relief may have to be given to the employees.

I know the salaries and wages bill of the Central Government on regular employees rose from Rs. 417 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 1186 crores in 1970-71 and the number of employees also increased from 20.94 lakhs to 28.51 lakhs during these 9 years. It is also to be noted that the increase in the total wages and salaries bill of the Central Government has not been commensurate with the increase either in revenue expenditure or revenue receipts. The result is that a large section of the Government employees did not receive their due share of the increase in the national product, though the Government was over vigilant. Class IV employees got about 95.2 per cent. But I am very much concerned that Class III, Class II and Class I employees were not neutralised as they should have been. We are very much concerned about Class II and Class III employees who form the backbone of Government employees. It is very unfortunate that Class III employees got only 51 to 74 per cent neutralisation and Class II got only 25.4 per cent neutralisation. Class I employees got roughly about 167 per cent neutralisation.

Today we and the employees are agitating for justice in deciding the structure of pay and DA. All agree that there should be "equal pay for equal work", fair wage or minimum wage or need-based wage as is enunciated in article 39(d) of the Constitution under Directive Principles. But the level of wages and salaries which is feasible for profitable industries to achieve is beyond the reach of Government. We cannot compare Government with the private sector. But the employee does not distinguish between the two; he is only interested in how much he gets, whether from the public sector or private sector. When the private sector is paying so much and the Government cannot pay that much, naturally there is dissatisfaction and the employees demand a need-based pay or

[Dr. Kailas]

pay which should get them at least minimum comforts of life.

When we are considering all this, we should also see that inflation does not come in due to such a high rise of the pay scales because then a vicious circle will set in which will be difficult to cut. Government should consider very carefully whether to accept the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission as they are or they should revise them so that they need not have to face dissatisfied workers in the near future.

Why should the minimum not be commensurate with the level of per capita national income or consumption in the country? This should be taken as an indication to guard against undue wage increases. The annual per capita income in 1971-72 was about Rs. 660 and hence the minimum remuneration should be Rs. 350, and not Rs. 185 as has been suggested if we wish to bring in the ratio of 1.10.

We are committed to reduce the disparity between the highest and the lowest paid employees. While the disparity in United States was 6.7 per cent, in Australia 9.6 per cent and Ceylon 25.3 per cent, in India it was 25.8 per cent. In India the ratio should be brought down to 1.10 at the earliest.

I feel that the Government will have to examine the recommendations of the Pay Commission very carefully and see that dissatisfaction does not set in the Government Servants. I hope Government will take a decision before it is too late. Whatever Government may decide as a model employer, the benefits of the recommendations of the Pay Commission should accrue to the employees from 1st March, 1971.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) :

सभापति महोदय मुझे गलत न समझा जाय तो मैं बड़े भद्र के साथ इस तृतीय वेतन

आयोग की सिफारिशों को मजबूर विरोधी मानता हूँ आप कहेंगे कि इस का कारण क्या है कारण साफ़ है आप शुरू से देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि जितनी ऊँची तनखाह पाने वाले हैं उन में बढ़ोतरी ज्यादा रिकमंड की गई है और नीची तनखाह वालों के लिये कम बढ़ोतरी की गई है जो कि हमारे सिद्धान्त के खिलाफ है तथा समाजवादी समाज बनाने के लिये हमारे आदर्श के प्रतिकूल बजाय इस का कि यह डिफरेंस कम हो, वह और बढ़ा है इसलिए मैं इसे मजबूर विरोधी मानता हूँ हमारे इस कथन से कुछ लोगों को इनकन्वीनियेंस हो सकती है, हम मानते हैं कि बड़े बड़े जो गिने चुने लोग हैं उनको थोड़ी दिक्कत होगी लेकिन ज्यादा लोगों की सुविधा के लिये हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा कठोर कदम उठाना होगा। वैसे पे तभीशन ने नहीं किया है इसलिये मैं इस को मजबूर विरोधी मानता हूँ।

इस सदर्भ में मैं रेलवे के एक वर्ग का उदाहरण दगा और वह है गाड़ों के चारे में आप जानते हैं कि रेल के कानून की किताबों में गाड़ें ट्रेन का इन्चार्ज माना जाता है। उन की जवाब देही बहुत है। उदाहरण के तौर पर वह

1. Captain of the ship .
2. Punctual running of the trains, prevention of thefts in trains;
3. supervision over the whole staff connected with the operational work of the trains;

4. दुर्घटना के समय आफिसर इन्चार्ज ऐंट बी साइट आफ बी एक्सीडेंट होता है।

5 यात्रियों की सुविधा को देखने वाला वही एक धावमी है। पैसन्जर एग्जिनिटीज में जो चीजें आती हैं उन सारी चीजों के लिये हम उसी को जवाबदेह समझते हैं। प्रोटेक्टर, इम्पार्मेंट, इजीनियर, सभी कुछ वही होता है। और अन्त में;

6 फाइनल चैकिंग अपीरिटी भी है।

रेलवे गार्ड की जवाबदेही बराबर बढ रही है, जिस तरह से ट्रेन्स का डीमालाइज हो रहा है गाड़ियों में डब्बे ज्यादा लगते जा रहे हैं उसी के अनुसार गार्ड की जवाबदेही भी बढ रही है।

अग्नेजो के समय में गार्ड का बहुत ऊँचा स्थान माना जाता था, उन को सुविधायें भी ज्यादा दी जाती थी। 1947 से, जब से हमारी सरकार प्रायि इगमवर्ध में मे तीन, चार बातें कहना चाहता है जिन से मालूम होगा कि किम तरह से उन के साथ बेइन्साफी की गई है। 1947 में गार्ड्स का स्केल आधे पे 80-170 होता था, ड्राइवर का 80-170 और ए० एम० एम० 60-170 के स्केल में होते थे। इसके बाद 1956 में रिविजन हुआ। उसमें गार्ड का स्केल रखा गया 80-170। 1959 में गार्ड को 130-225 का स्केल दिया गया जबकि ड्राइवर को 150-240 का और ए० एम० एम० का 130-225 पर गार्ड को बराबर रखा गया। 1969 में गार्ड का स्केल 130-225 रहा, ड्राइवर का 150-240 रहा और ए० एम० एम० का 150-240 हो गया। ए० एम० एम० का तो बढा दिया गया लेकिन गार्ड का वही 130-225 रखा गया। श्रीमान जी, जिसकी जवाब देही इतनी ज्यादा है क्या उसको आप इतने कम पैसे देंगे ?

18.00 hrs.

थर्ड पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को आप देखें सभी वर्ग जिन की तनखाह 130 रुपये से शुरू

होती थी उनकी 330 कर दी गई इस में केवल गार्ड्स को छोड़ दिया गया और कहा गया है कि उनकी तनखाह 290 से शुरू हो। टी० सी० ई० की 130-212 को 330-560 रिकोमेड किया गया है श्रॉटिंग मास्टर्ज का स्केल जो 130-200 था उसके बास्ते 330-480 रिकोमेड किया गया है एकाउंट्स क्लर्क का 130-300 से 330-560 रिकोमेड किया गया है जबकि गार्ड्स का 130-225 से केवल 290-480 ही रिकोमेड किया गया है। उनके साथ बहुत बेइन्साफी हो रही है यह इसी से पता चल जाता है।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए भारत के बीस हजार गार्ड और ब्रेक्समैन ने एक महीने का नोटिस दे कर दस जून 1973 से वर्क टू रूल मुवमेंट शुरू करने का निश्चय किया। लेकिन माननीय उप रेल मंत्री के लिखित आश्वासन पर कि 'गार्डों के साथ न्याय किया जाएगा' उन्होंने दस जून, मूवमेंट को डैफर कर दिया मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके बारे में कुछ कने और उनके साथ जो बेइन्साफी हुई है उसको दूर करे

थर्ड पे कमिशन ने गार्ड्स को जो कम दिया है उसके लिये यह जस्टिफिकेशन है कि उनको ओवर टाईम दिया जाता है स्पेशल कम्पेसेटरी एलाउन्स दिया जाता है शॉर्ट ट्रिप एलाउन्स दिया जाता है ब्रांच आफरेस्ट एलाउन्स दिया जाता है, रनिंग रूम फैसिलिटीज आदि भी जानी हैं लेकिन ये सब फैसिलिटीज प्रशासनिक हित में उनको जब भारत आजाद भी नहीं हुआ था उस समय से दी जाती है टी टी ईज इम्प्लाई को भी रनिंग रूम की सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं। टी. ए. में या उनकी रनिंग एलाउन्स आदि में कोई बढोतरी नहीं की गई है। आपने सय्य माना है कि महंगाई हो गई है इस लिए भी मैं चाहता हूँ कि गार्डों की पे रिवाइज होने चाहिए और उसी तरह से होनी चाहिए जैसे दूसरे लोगों की हुई है।

[श्री राजन् प्रसाद यादव]

कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी पे आफने दूसरी समकक्ष कैटेगरीज के लिय रखनी है उतनी आप इस कैटेगरी के लिय भी रखें।

आश्चर्य नब लगता है जब हम देखते हैं कि कंडक्टर जो एक डिब्बे का इंचार्ज होता है तथा उनके साथ एटेंडेंट भी रहता है उसकी भी तनख्वाह गार्ड जो पूरी ट्रेन का इंचार्ज माना जाता है उससे ज्यादा रिकोमेंड की गई है। लगता है कि बड़े पे कमिशन के अध्यक्ष श्री रघुवर दयाल तथा कमिशन के अन्य सदस्यों ने इस गार्ड वर्ग पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है वर्ना किसी भी आदमी के सामने यदि ये बातें रखी जाएं तो वह कनविस हो जाएगा और इनको मान लेगा।

कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के बाल्यूम चार, पेज 117 पर यह माना है :

"The Commission have adopted, as a guiding principle, that the duties and responsibilities of a post or of a series of posts encadred in the Service should be the primary factor determining the pay scale for that post or service."

रेलवे गार्डम की इपूटीज क्या है, उनकी रिसपांसिबिलिटीज क्या है, उनको जानते हुए भी उनका ग्रेड सब से नीचे रखा है। क्या यह खेदजनक बात नहीं है? मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें।

एक और भी बात कमीशन ने कही है पेज 108 पर :

"The supervisor had to be paid a scale which is higher than the person who is supervised."

सुपरवाइजर जो सुपरवाइज करता है उसको ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलनी चाहिये बचाए उसके जो सुपरवाइज्ड हैं। उसके बावजूद भी सब से कम ग्रेड गार्ड का रखा गया है, जो ट्रेन का इंचार्ज है। इसका क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है।

कमिशन ने माना है कि ग्रेड की सख्या जो बहुत ज्यादा है उसको कम किया जाए। एक तरह के काम के लिए एक तरह की तनख्वाह उसने रिकोमेंड की है। इसी आधार पर ए एस एम और टी० टी० ई० के लिए दो ग्रेड रिकोमेंड किये हैं। ग्रन्ट गार्ड के लिए तीनों ग्रेड रिकोमेंड किए गये हैं, ए बी और सी। यदि उनके भी दो ग्रेड कर दिए जाएं तो हम समझने हैं कि यह दिक्कत बूर हो सकती है क्योंकि समान कार्य के आधार पर बी और ए एक ग्रेड हो सकता है।

मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि गार्डज के लिए जो स्केल रिकोमेंड किए गए हैं उस पर फिर से विचार किया जाए और उनको माडिफाई किया जाए। इस ओर रेल उप मंत्री ने जून के अपने पत्र में इशारा भी दिया था।

मैंने एक कैटेगरी का उदाहरण दिया है। लेकिन वास्तव में जो भी नीचे की कैटेगरी के लोग हैं, जो भी पेड कर्मचारी हैं उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके पे स्केल पर फिर से विचार किया जाए, उनके साथ इंसाफ किया जाए और ऐसा करने के बाद ही कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Paran): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the eagerly-awaited report of the Third Pay Commission is at long last out. There is a proverb in Gujarati

‘જોઈ જુગાર અને કાઢ્યો ડુર’

which means, if I may say so, the proverbial hill has given birth to a mouse. Every government employee is dissatisfied with the recommendations made in the report. I have a feeling that the report is going to create many headaches to the Government.

I have cursorily gone through the report and I would like to bring to the notice of the Government certain disparities and anomalies. There is a disparity in the pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission. In the case of Class IV service, the increase in pay scale is 8.8 per cent, in the case of Class III service the increase is 4.5 per cent, in the case of Class II service the increase is 19 per cent, in the case of Under Secretary 11.1 per cent and in the case of other officers 14.7 per cent. This disparity should be rectified by the Government.

There is disparity in the case of pension also. The increase in pension given to low income group, below Rs. 1,800 per month, is to the extent of ten per cent, whereas in the case of higher income group, above Rs. 1,800 per month, the increase is 48.1 per cent.

Similarly, there is disparity in the case of gratuity also. The increase in the gratuity of low salaried people is 11.5 per cent while in the case of higher salaried people it is 25 per cent.

These disparities also should be rectified by the Government.

Regarding anomalies, take, for example, the case of railway signallers. Signallers are not the persons who down the signal; they are railway telegraphists. I say this because signallers are commonly understood to be those persons who do the work of lowering down the signal. Their main demand is that there should be parity

with P. & T. telegraphists in regard to pay scales and promotion prospects which has been rejected by the Third Pay Commission. One of the grounds for rejection is that the period of training for P. & T. signallers is 9 months as against the 3—6 months training for the railway signallers. It is wrong to say that the period of training for the railway signallers is 3—6 months only. On the contrary, it is one month more than the period of training for the P. & T. men. For example, the training period for the railway signallers is: 3 months for Hindi telegraphy, 6 months for English telegraphy and one month for promotion course which includes higher technical. The Commission has not been properly briefed in this case by the Railway Ministry. That much I can say.

The second ground for rejection of parity is that the minimum requirement for the P. & T. people is 20 words per minute as against 18 for the railway signallers. The speed is 20 words when the Railway signaller in the initial grade crosses the basic pay of Rs. 118 in the grade of Rs. 110—200 that is, after two years of service. In the case of the railway signallers the railway messages are full of code words, obliques, brackets and so on while the P. & T. messages are very simple. The third ground for rejecting the demand for parity is that the P. & T. telegraphists have to deal with public messages. This is also incorrect. In the case of the railway signallers they have to deal with quite a lot of public messages as also the railway messages and the railway messages are very very long. Sometimes they have to work as Ticket collectors, as announcer, and as clerk to the Station Masters and so on. Therefore, it seems to me that the Commission has not appreciated the quantity and quality of the work turned out by the railway signallers. Therefore, the conclusion drawn by the Commission that there should not be parity of railway signallers and the P. & T. telegraphists is erroneous and, therefore, I should request the Government that the railway signallers should be put on par with the P. & T. telegraphists. In the same way the peons of the Railway Telegraphs should also be put on par with the messenger of the P. & T.

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

Now a word about the pensioners. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to paragraph 2 of Chapter 67 which reads as follows:

"We have also given thought to the question that the recommendations on pensionary benefits should be given some retrospective effect. As indicated in Chapter I the Government has announced that it would consider grant of relief to the existing pensioners in the light of the retirement benefits recommended for serving Government employees."

Therefore, the Government is under an obligation to give some relief to the existing pensioners. The prices are going up and up and these poor pensioners are also feeling the pinch of the rising prices. Therefore, the Government should announce at the earliest the relief to be given to the existing pensioners. They should not be ignored because they are not in a position to form unions and resort to strike and put the Government into difficulty.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुन्नु) : सभापति महोदय, तीसरे बेंतन आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बेंतन-निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आधार रखने की चेष्टा की है। उदाहरण के लिए उस ने नौड-बैम्ड मिनिमम वेज की चर्चा की है और उस के निर्धारण के लिए कुछ आधार अपनाने का प्रयास किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मा-प की गई है कि मिनिमम वेज 314 रुपये होनी चाहिए, जब कि कमीशन ने 185 रुपये निर्दिष्ट किये हैं।

लेकिन बेंतन आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जिन आधारों का डिसकस किया है, उन पर वह चला नहीं है। हमारी समस्या में यह बात आ सकती है कि आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि मिनिमम

मिनिमम वेज की मांग की गई है, वह हम नहीं दे सकते हैं। छोटे कर्मचारियों को जो 185 रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं, वे उस पर संतोष कर सकते हैं, करेंगे और उन्हें करना भी चाहिए। लेकिन उन को दीस उस समय होती है, जब वे देखते हैं कि जो आदमी उन्हीं के समाज में पैदा हुए है, लेकिन जिन को शिला प्राप्त करने के लिए अच्छे साधन और धवसर प्राप्त हो गये, उन को 700 रुपये से 3500 रुपये तक का बेंतन मिलता है, जब कि वे स्वयं 250 या 300 रुपये तक भी नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। छोटे कर्मचारी मोचने हैं कि क्या उन की मिनिमम आवश्यकताओं इनने उन्हे बेंतन पाने वाले लोगों के समान है या उन से कम है।

मेरी समझता है कि बेंतन आयोग का एक खास मुद्दा यह होना चाहिए था कि हमारे समाज में आज जो डिमैरिटिजी है, उन को खत्म किया जाये। लेकिन बेंतन आयोग ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया है। कल प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि किमान को यह समझना चाहिए कि उस को आज गेहू की कीमत कम मिलती है और अगर उस को अधिक कीमत मिलेगी, तो उस में इनफ्लेशन होगी। यह बात हम मंजूर सकते हैं लेकिन हम ने ये जो व्हाइट एनिफेस्टम पाल रखे हैं, जिन का हम 3500 रुपये तक तत्काल देते हैं, उन का अधिकतर खर्चा लक्ष्मी आइटम्स पर होता है और वास्तविक इनफ्लेशन उनकी वजह से होता है। आवश्यक चीजों पर उन का खर्चा बहुत कम होता है। जिन चीजों को हम आवश्यक नहीं कह सकते हैं, उन पर वे अधिक खर्च करते हैं और इस से इनफ्लेशन पैदा होता है। उस को रोक किया जाना चाहिए। मेरी

मान्यता है कि हमारे देश में किसी भी अधिकारी को, मरकारी नौकर को, 1500 रुपये से अधिक तन्स्वाह नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर ही हम छोटी तन्स्वाह पाने वालों के दिल की टीम को मिटा सकते हैं। हम नीचे की सैलरी को कायम रख सकते हैं, हम 400 या 500 रुपये का बेंतन रख सकते हैं, छोटे कर्मचारी 185 रुपये पर ही सतोष करेंगे, लेकिन सरकार ऊपर वालों को नीचे लाने में तैयार नहीं होगी, तब तक छोटे कर्मचारियों को सतोष नहीं होगा।

यह कितनी बड़ी डिमैण्ड है कि आई० ए० एम० की सैलरी 700 रुपये से स्टार्ट होती है और वह 3500 रुपये तक जाती है और छोटे कर्मचारी 185 रुपये से शुरू हो कर 250 या 300 रुपये तक भी नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं। बेंतन प्रायोग को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बेंतन प्रायोग ने परिणाम की आवश्यकताओं के आधार को स्वीकार किया है। जहाँ तक शिक्षा पर किये गये खर्च का सम्बन्ध है, हम स्वीकार करते हैं कि जिस आदमी ने शिक्षा पर खर्च किया है उस को उस का थोड़ा बहुत कंपेंसेशन मिले। लेकिन हमारे देश में शिक्षा किम आधार पर दी जाती है? आज हमारा समाज ही शिक्षा का खर्च बर्दाश्त करता है। स्टेट एक्मन्टेन्स ही यूनिवर्सिटीज और कॉलेजों को रन करता है। जबकि कुछ लोग हाई ली प्लेसड है, इस लिए उन को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का अवसर मिल गया है। लेकिन यह समाज की बेन है। इस का मतलब यह

नहीं है कि जबकि उन्होंने अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर ली है, इस लिए वे समाज की कीमत पर घनपत्ते रहे और उन को ऊँचे बेंतन मिलते रहे। समाज इस को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता है।

जितनी तन्स्वाह दी जाये, उस के हिसाब से काम भी लिया जाये, बेंतन प्रायोग ने इस सिद्धान्त को बिल्कुल नजरअन्दाज कर दिया है। यह बहुत आवश्यक सिद्धान्त है, जिस क अनुसार सरकार को बेंतन निर्धारित करने चाहिए।

हमें देखना चाहिए कि किसी व्यक्ति की मिनिमम आवश्यकताये कितनी है। आप एक सफाई कर्मचारी को ले लीजिये। जब वह काम कर के घर लौटता है, तो क्या 185 रुपये में वह साबुन से अपने कपडे साफ कर सकता है और नहा सकता है अपने को डिमंडनफैक्ट कर सकता है? व्यक्ति की मिनिमम आवश्यकताओं को देखना चाहिए था लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

अलग अलग विभागों में फर्क रखा गया है। मैं डोटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं खाम तोर से डिफेंस सर्विसिज के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। डिफेंस सर्विसिज में दो प्रकार के लोग हैं एक मिपाही के रैंक के और दूसरे आफिसर के रैंक के। आफिसर रैंक के लिए 400-700 रुपये की तन्स्वाह रखी गई है। हमारे देश के रक्षकों और सीमा के प्रहरियों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और आफिसरों की भी तन्स्वाह बढ़ाई गई है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं।

[श्री निबनाथ सिंह]

लेकिन उस के साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उस सात सौ के अंदर उन को आवश्यक कटौती कितनी करानी पड़ती है ? जो लेफ्टिनेंट रैंक का या मेजर रैंक का आदमी होता है उस को 500 रुपये के करीब करीब कम्प्लेसी डिस्कस कराने पड़ते हैं । उस में उस को कुछ बचता नहीं है । इस और भी ध्यान देना चाहिए । यह जो मेस का खाना है या और इस तरह की चीजें हैं जो ब्रिटिश काल की फौजी परम्परा से हमें बच मिली है उस के हिसाब से डिस्कस उस को कराने पड़ता है । वह कम किए जाने चाहिए ।

दूसरी तरफ जो एक साधारण सिपाही उस की तनखाह हम ने क्या रखी है ? मिनिमम 185 रुपया हम मान कर चल रहे हैं लेकिन सिपाही के लिए वह मिनिमम भी आप ने गारंटी नहीं किया है । वह मिनिमम भी उस को देने की सिफारिस नहीं है की और 165 से उस का वेतन शुरू किया गया है जो सवा दो सौ के आस पास तक जाता है । यह आर्गुमेंट दिया जाता है कि सिपाही के लिए खाना मुफ्त मिलता है, रहने की जगह मुफ्त मिलती है । दूसरी सहूलियत भी उस की हो सकता है । मिलती हो, लेकिन इस को भी देखना चाहिए कि सिपाही की ड्यूटी कितनी हाई है । और वेतन आयोग का दृष्टिकोण, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कितना उन के लिए दुर्भावनापूर्ण है, उन्होंने कहा कि सिपाही चाहे कितना भी ट्रेन्ड हो हम उस को स्क्वैड नहीं मान सकते हैं, हम उस को सेमी स्क्वैड की कैटेगरी में

रखते हैं । आज सिपाही का कितना टेक्निकल और स्क्वैड काम है, अगले को गोली मारना है, अपने को डिफेंड करना है और कितने कितने इम्पुल्स हथियार उन को चलाने पड़ते हैं, कितना टेक्निकल उन का जाप हो गया है और उस को आप स्क्वैड भी नहीं मानना चाहते । तो आज हमें कहते हुए कुछ होता है नहीं कहना चाहते पर कहना पड़ता है कि यह वेतन आयोग या जितने भी आयोग बैठते हैं उस में उन लोगों के प्रतिनिधि बैठते हैं, जो ऊँचे क्लास से आते हैं । आज फील्ड में वह जायगा जिस के आगे राम नहीं लगता, जिस के आगे सिंह नहीं लगता, जिस के आगे शर्मा या वर्मा नहीं लगता जो किसान से आता है मजदूर से आता है आदिवासी और शेड्यूलकास्ट से आता है वह लोग मरने के लिए जाते हैं, उन का प्रतिनिधि कोई नहीं बैठता और यह उन लोगों को टीस है कि वे लोग हमारी भावनाओं को, हमारी कठिनाइयों को नहीं देखते । आज वेतन आयोग ने कहा कि किस की कितनी जिम्मेदारी है उस को देखना चाहिए, किस की ड्यूटी कितनी हाई है इस बात को हमें देखना चाहिए । लेकिन सिपाही की ड्यूटी आप ने कहा देखी ? वह हिमालय की चोटी पर बर्फ से पड़ा रहता है जंगलों में पड़ा रहता है साप और बिच्छू का रात दिन सामना करता है । उस को बहा रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है बिन्दुल आसमान के नीचे रहता है । लेकिन उस की तरफ आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया और कह दिया कि उस को खाना मुफ्त मिलता है । खाने का भी एस्टीमेट लगा लीजिए । जो सिपाही मेस में खाना नहीं खाता है उस को 2 रुपये 35

पैसे प्रति दिन के हिसाब से वेमेंट आय करते हैं। तो 2 रुपये 35 पैसे प्रति दिन के हिसाब से 365 दिन का उस के साथ और ऐड कर बीजिये। एक सिपाही अपने स्थान से से हजारो मील दूर बाहर महीने पढा रहता है। दूसरे जो फोर्थ क्लास एम्पलाईज है मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन को अधिक मिलता है, उन को और भी अधिक मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन वह अपने घर की देखभाल कर सकते हैं, दूसरा सबसिडियरी धन्धा कर सकते हैं, अपनी खेती देख सकते हैं, मवेशी पाल सकते हैं, लेकिन एक सिपाही जो फौज में रहता है कोई दूसरा धन्धा नहीं कर सकता है, अपने घर की देखभाल नहीं कर सकता है और उस के बाद भी उस के साथ से इतनी हार्ड शिप आप करते हैं। इसलिए 185 रुपया जो मिनिमम रखा है दूसरो के लिए वह कम से कम उन के लिये भी 185 रुपया मिनिमम रखना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस में कोई रुकावट नहीं करेगे। यह कहा जा सकता है कि जो लड़ाई के अवसर हमारे सिपाही या फौजी अवसर खत्म हो जाते हैं उन के परिवारो की देखभाल के लिये पिछने बिनो मे हमने बहुत कुछ किया है। लेकिन वह तो जो लड़ाई मे मरते हैं उन के लिए आप करते हैं और लड़ाई मे मरने वालो की सच्चा, उनकी परसेटेज कितनी आती है और जो बाकी सिपाही हैं सब की परसेटेज कितनी है, उस को देखना चाहिये और उसके हिसाब से उनका मिनिमम कम से कम 185 करना चाहिये। मैं एक बार पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो दूसरे के लिए 185 रुपये मिनिमम रखा

है वह मिनिमम 185 रुपये उन के लिए भी करनी चाहिए। हो सकता है कि 185 भाज की हालत में कम हो, हम अधिक नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं तो आम वर्कर इस का स्वागत करेगा लेकिन ऊँचा बेतन पाने वाले जो हैं उन की तनखाह जब तक कम नहीं करेगे, तब तक नीचे वालो को सतोष नहीं होगा।

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़):

जिस विषय पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं वह बहुत गंभीर है और जैसा कि मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले कई वक्ताओं ने कहा इस में राजनीति घुसेडना या पार्टियों के सवाल को घुसेडना यह एक अनुचित बात है। श्री बाजपेयी जी ने कई बातें बहुत अच्छी कही, लेकिन उन सब का प्रभाव मेरे दिल से उतर गया जब वह इस अवसर को इस बात के लिए उपयोग में लाए कि प्रधान मंत्री के लाल किले के भाषण का उपहास उड़ाए और यह साबित करने का कोशिश करे कि शायद उन का दिल सोने का है और बाकी पीतल के है। परीक्षा बहुत दफा हो चुकी है और जब जब उन के इस ने सत्ता सभाली है बड़े बड़े सिद्धांतों की बात जो उन्होंने कही उन में से कितना वह अमल में ला सके और क्या कुछ कर के दिखाया? इस बात की परीक्षा लोगों के सामने हो गई कि वह सोना है या पीतल है। तो ऐसी बातें इस विषय के भीतर लाना मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत अनुचित बात है और इस समय जिस प्रश्न पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं उस की गंभीरता को भंग करना है।

[श्री अमर नाथ बिद्यानकार]
18.27 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

यह मामला बहुत बेर से चल रहा था और हमारा जो मजदूर वर्ग है, कार्य करने वाला वर्ग है, सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, बहुत बेर से यह इंतजार थे कि पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट निकलेगी और उन को कुछ राहत मिलेगी। इस समय इस सदन में जो भाषण हुए हैं उन से आप को मालूम हो गया होगा कि सदन के अधिकांश वक्ता असंतुष्ट हैं जो कुछ पे कमिमीशन ने इतने लम्बे अरसे के बाद और इतना इंतजार कराने के बाद में रिपोर्ट दी है उस से। आम तौर पर कर्मचारी भी उस से असंतुष्ट हैं और सदन के सभी दलों के लोग भी उस से असंतुष्ट हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद यही कारण है कि भव्ती महोदय बहुत जल्दी बात का फैसला नहीं कर पाए कि पे कमिमीशन की सिफारिशों कहा तक माने और कहा तक न मानें। अगर आप तफसील में जाएंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि इतनी ज्यादा एनामलीज और इनने ज्यादा काट्रेडिक्शन उन्होंने पैदा कर दिए, इतनी परस्पर विरोधी बातें उन्होंने कही हैं, मैं तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है, लेकिन आप जितना देखेंगे उम के अंदर इनकी परस्पर विरोधी बातें उन्होंने कह दी हैं कि इस समय उन की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाय तो शायद मुकनलफ तबको में सवाल पैदा किए जाएंगे कि यहाँ पर यह एनामलीज हैं, वहाँ पर यह एनामलीज है। कारण उस का मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ जिम का जिक्र अन्य

वक्ताओं ने भी किया कि जो भी मजदूर वर्ग में काम करते हैं और जो भी समाज को एक नई दिशा में चलाना चाहते हैं उन की तरफ से बार बार यह माग हुई है कि हमें एक नीति मुकर्रर करनी चाहिए बेजेज की और प्राइमेज की। क्या मजदूर वर्ग को हम किम दिशा में जाना चाहते हैं, उम को किस स्टेटम पर रखना चाहते हैं इस के सबध में हम ने कोई निश्चिन नीति बनाई है? अगर पे कमिमीशन के सामने बाड आउटलाइन्स रख दी जानी कि हमारी बे नीतिया है और आप को जो निर्णय करना है इन नीतियों को देखते हुए उम के मुनाबिक निर्णय करना है तो शायद पे कमिमीशन की रिपोर्ट ज्यादा बेहतर होती। लेकिन हमारी बदनिष्मनी यह है कि अगर आप फर्स्ट पे कमिमीशन को देंगे, सेकंड पे कमिमीशन को देखें और थर्ड पे कमिमीशन को देखें तो उन के सामने कोई एक रूपरेखा अपनी नीतिया की हम ने नहीं रखी है। नतीजा यह होना है कि हराक पे कमिमीशन अपने स्टैंडर्ड, अपने नाम्स मुकर्रर करता है, अपने उमूल बनाता है और उम के मुनाबिक कोई न कोई रैकमंडेशन दे देता है। हमें मजदूरों के सबध में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बनानी चाहिए, नाम्स बनाने चाहिए और वह पे कमिमीशन के सामने चाहिए थे कि यह हमारी रूपरेखा है, इस के अंदर इन लाइन्स पर आप विचार करें तो शायद पे कमिमीशन की रिपोर्ट बेहतर हो। लेकिन वह नीति उन के सामने हम नहीं रख सके, देश के सामने नहीं रख सके, एक राष्ट्रीय नीति कि कहाँ तक हम नीड-बेस्ट बेजेज चाहते हैं, नीड-बेस्ट की बात हम

कहते हैं तो उस के क्या माने हैं, इन नमाम चीजों को हम साफ साफ उन के सामने रखना है, फिर कोई कमीशन उस का फैसला कर सकता है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि मैं तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता, दो तीन बातें लेकिन मैं कह देना चाहता हू।

डागा जी ने जो कहा ओवर टाइम के संबंध से मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हू। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे वर्कर्स काम नहीं करते। अगर उन का इशारा क्लाम फोर और क्लास थर्ड के वर्कर्स की तरफ था तो मैं समझता हू कि यह बहुत गलत बात है। हमारे क्लास फोर और क्लाम थ्री के वर्कर्स दिन रात काम करने हैं और नाग बोझ उठाने हैं, साग काम वही चलाते हैं। अगर उन का इशारा कुछ बड़े बड़े आफिसरों के सम्बन्ध में था, तब तो ठीक है। हमारे यहां एक कहावत है कि थोड़ा मवार थोड़ा मवार को पहचानता है। जहा आफिसर काम करता है, वहा लाग अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते हैं। लेकिन जहा आफिसर मुश्किल में दो-तीन घंटे काम करें और जब पता किया जाय ता मालूम होगा कि मोटिंग में बंटे हैं, वहा चाय पी रहे हैं, इस से वर्कर्स पर क्या असर पड़ेगा? उन को हिदायत नहीं मिलती है जिस में बंटे रहते हैं। यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि काम थोड़ा होता है, लेकिन इस का कारण यह है कि ऊंचे आफिसर समय नहीं देते, काम की तरफ पूरी तबज्जह नहीं देते, वे सारी जिम्मेदारी दूसरों पर छोड़ देते हैं। नीचे में जो नोट जाता है, उस को डिटो

कर के भेज देते हैं। पहले उन से यह आशा की जाती थी कि जो भी नोट फाइल पर उन के सामने नीचे में आयेगा, सैक्रेटरी उस पर जरूर कुछ लिखेगा। बल्कि पहले तो ऐसा नियम था कि सैक्रेटरीज खुद सेल्फ-कन्टेन्ड तोट बनाते थे और जिम्मेदारी की राय देते थे, लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं होता है। अगर ऊपर से जिम्मेदारी का अहमाम हो तो नीचे उस का असर पड़ता है।

एक बात की तरफ ख़ास तौर से मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—हमारी यूनियन टैरिटरी चण्डीगढ़ में कुछ वर्मबारी है जो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के मुलाजिम हैं। पहले हमारे और तीसरे पे-कमीशन ने कहा था कि जो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के मुलाजिम हैं, उन को एलाउन्स देने के लिये जो नजदीक की टैरिटरी होगी, उस में जा भत्ता दिया जायगा उसी के मुताबिक उस के लिये निर्णय किया जायगा। चण्डीगढ़ में जो यूनियन टैरिटरी के मुलाजिम हैं जो पंजाब और हरियाणा के मुलाजिम हैं, उन को जा कम्पेन्सेट्री एलाउन्स मिलता है वह वहा के सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के मुलाजिमों की नहीं मिलता है। यह मामला कई सालों से चल रहा है। पहले उन को मिलता था लेकिन जब 1965 में पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई हुई तो उस एलाउन्स का थोड़ा दर के लिए बन्द किया गया, इस लिये कि देश पर कष्ट था। उस के बाद पंजाब, हरियाणा और यूनियन टैरिटरी के मुलाजिमों के लिये ता जारी हो गया, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के मुलाजिमों के लिये जारी नहीं किया गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय में मंत्री महोदय को फैसला करना चाहिये और सही फैसला करना चाहिये, उन के साथ जो विषमता है उस को दूर करना चाहिये। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट के मुलाजिम हैं, जो वहा पर काम करते हैं उन को और

[श्री अमर नाथ विधालंकार]

सहूलियत भी मिलनी चाहिये, जो नजदीक के इलाकों में मिलती है ।

दूसरी बात मैं पेंशनरों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ—आज मंहगाई भत्ता मुलाजिमों को मिलता है, लेकिन पेंशनरों कुछ नहीं मिलता । उन की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है । इस तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये, आज जो कीमते बढ़ी हैं, उन का असर पेंशनरों पर भी पड़ता है, इस लिये इस असर को दूर करना चाहिये और उन को जो पेंशन मिलती है उस में रिबीजन होना चाहिये ।

आखरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार काफ़ी देर तक इन्तज़ार करा चुकी है, अब सरकार को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि इस का जल्द से जल्द फैसला हो । मैं यह सुझाव दूँगा कि पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आप के सामने है, तमाम लोगो ने—वर्कर्स ने, पार्टियो ने, ट्रेड यूनियन्स ने इस को स्टडी कर लिया है । उन्होने कहा है कि सरकार एक-एक चीज़ को लेकर उन के साथ अच्छी तरह से बात करे और जल्द से जल्द उन बातों का फैसला किया जाय । सरकारी मुलाजिमों की बातों का भी समझा जाय और जहाँ जहाँ उन को एतराज है, उन को अच्छी तरह से देख कर तथा जिस रास्ते पर वह देश को चलाना चाहते हैं, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए फैसला करे । क्योंकि जिस रूप में पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई है, ऐसा जाहिर होना है कि उस से किसी को सन्तोष नहीं है । अगर इस को बैसे का बैसे मान लेंगे तो इस से सन्तोष नहीं होगा और कई तरह की नई पेचीदगियाँ बढ़ेंगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that the Finance Minister was to be called to speak at 6.45 p.m.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Provided I finish.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some others also; if you were the only one it does not matter.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I will require about five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, five minutes each.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, after a long time, after 3 years of waiting, the Pay Commission has finally produced a report. I would remind the House that much before the third Pay Commission was appointed, for years a demand has been generated because of increase in prices and I think it took a year or two for the Government to finally come round to the point where it would appoint a Pay Commission. The Commission sat for three years—looking at the results, I do not know what they were doing. They submitted this report about six months back and this Government is still examining it. I think it would be interesting to note that in the total period of time between when the need for a third Pay Commission arose, which I would put at 5 years ago, and the time that the Government makes up its mind which is still quite indefinite,—something that only an astrologer will be able to tell us. We all realise that prices in this country have moved up so sharply and I do not understand under what terms of reference or what period of time or what the Pay Commission had in fact recommended which would be anywhere approximating the conditions that prevail today. I suggest that the third Pay Commission report may be left as it is and that the fourth Pay Commission be appointed right away so that maybe at some point of time, we would be able to catch up in this race between salaries and prices.

The Pay Commission sat in judgment on the future of 29 lakhs of people, not

counting the army and it has left all of them dissatisfied. The only category of people which I think with some justification are not dissatisfied is the very privileged class of IAS officers, who work closely together with another privileged class, namely, the ministers. I have heard a lot of talk by members from the Congress benches trying to protect this Government on points which are totally indefensible. Take for instance the increase in non-productive expenditure. Has the Finance Minister ever carried out a survey of the percentage increase year by year of productive *vis-a-vis* non-productive expenditure? If he had carried out that exercise, he would have realised that all the money he sucks out of the people year after year when he presents the budget is being siphoned off in non-productive expenditure, which is resulting in a great deal of unemployment, which is resulting thereafter in prices rising due to shortages, which thereafter result in Pay Commissions being appointed, which thereafter result in greater salaries being demanded and by the time the result comes, the prices have again gone up! I want to know how he is going to catch up in this spiral. I would like him to spend five minutes out of six minutes of his reply to answer this question how he is going to end this vicious circle. I believe that the Government of India, in spite of its incapacities, must have an answer to this question, because unless there is an answer to this question there is no point in your governing. You have to realise how you are going to break this vicious circle, this inflationary spiral which you have got into as a direct result of the policies that you have been pursuing, in spite of the advice that we have been giving you. I would like to know how it is going to be done. You have taken the advice of my comrades on this side for so many years and each time you have jumped into a deeper ditch. I think it is time for you to reverse the trend and start taking some sensible advice for a change, if at all you are prone to any advice.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
We will make you the centre of the vicious circle.

1484 LS—13.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is only by remaining in the centre of a vicious circle that one escapes getting into the spiral. You are in the spiral. I am out of it.

Another suggestion was made that the relationship in salaries should be 10:1. But there must be some rationalisation about this. The Finance Minister gets a monthly salary of one lakh of rupees. So also his other Cabinet colleagues. If I take that particular example and give one-tenth of his salary to a newly-recruited class 4 staff, he would receive a monthly salary of Rs. 10,000.

This is the way I would like Shri Vajpayee and others to look upon this ratio of 10:1 that has been suggested. So, let us not take this to absurd lengths. We cannot have people who are enjoying a salary of one lakh of rupees a month to think seriously whether a person should get Rs. 150, 175 or 233 a month.

I do not know what the terms of reference of the Pay Commission were. But if the report is any indication that they had a terms of reference, I can only say that it is totally unrealistic to the conditions that prevail today. I do not see any serious discussion having taken place, for instance, in evolving a minimum wage, or a minimum pay scale or a need-based wage. It is something that should have been evaluated in terms of our political aspirations. After all the *garibi hatao* that we have been going through for the last three years, this is what the Pay Commission recommends, namely, Rs. 185. They themselves say "it should have been Rs. 314, but let us be realistic and make it Rs. 196." Thereafter, they recommend Rs. 185. Is it any wonder that everybody around the country is saying "Oh God, give us back our poverty of three years ago". This is the end result of the *garibi hatao* campaign that the country is yearning for its poverty of three years ago. When this is the manner in which the Pay Commission has decided on a wage bill, I do not know what the Govern-

[Shri Piloo Meel]

ment is considering. It should have rejected this and should have accepted that the Pay Commission has scientifically worked out as the minimum wage.

But, then, I ask you, where will the Finance Minister get the money? The reason why they have been stalling for the last six months on deciding, considering, looking into and what not over the Pay Commission Report is the fact that he does not have any money. The treasuries are empty and the Nasik Press is over-tired. The fact of the matter is that we have become a bankrupt nation. . . . (Interruptions) Let them all squat and lay golden eggs because no other method has been left to them.

This is what I said last time also. It is a refusal to face reality; it is a refusal to accept mistakes; it is a refusal to see the situation as it exists. But you go on with words trying to fool yourselves that you are a very healthy body and that you are a very healthy economy. Where is the money to come from? Does anyone of you know? There is only one place and that is the Nasik Press. The moment you touch the Nasik Press. I warn this House that the minimum wage will jump to Rs. 600.

Another thing is that there has been no proper job evaluation done by the Pay Commission. There is not only no job evaluation but no basis of calculating the values for services exchanged. How is it possible to arrive at a bureaucratic structure of grades and go on revising it without any job evaluation? It is meaningless. Has any job evaluation been done by the Ministries as to why they need so much staff? We have something like 20 lakhs of people whose sole purpose in life, from morning to night, is to inhibit the progress of this country and to obstruct everything that is happening in this country. Nyet Nyet, Nyet—'No' to everything.

To supply one piece of information, you ask the person to fill up 20 forms. You take a simple procedure like admitting a

guest in the Gallery of the Lok Sabha. You know how many signatures are required. This is a sort of mentality which requires more forms, obstructions, more signatures, counter-checking, etc. etc. with the result that in the end you spend everything that you earn in trying to support people who obstruct you from earning more.

There are a thousand anomalies in this Report. The most absurd of the anomalies of the pay structures is the so-called dearness allowance. By the very words, it implies that everytime there is dearness, the allowance must commensurate with the dearness. This is what the dearness allowance means. After 26 years of Independence, we have not adhered to the cost of living. Take the case of pensioners and ex-Servicemen. Nobody even listens to them. They are a forgotten lot in our life. The people who have served this nation loyally for 20 years, 30 years, 50 years, are just forgotten. Why? Because he does not have the money to pay. How can you just allow a large body of these people to be forgotten? There are several other anomalies that have already been mentioned here.

Take, for instance, the commercial clerks. The people who do normal routine work have been given enhancement. But these people have not been given that. Take the Government employees' need-base wage calculated by the Pay Commission at Rs. 185. Actually, it is Rs. 340. Take, for instance, the veterinary doctors. The man who looks after a dog is treated worse than the dog itself. These are qualified people whose salaries are well below even the cost of the animals that they treat.

Then, take the instance of railwaymen and telegraph staff whose case my friend ably presented. The variations between their salaries and other like workers bear no relationship at all. Take the case of train examiners. The people who examine trains, the people who supervise the well-being of trains, the people who travel throughout the country, are paid less than those who actually go and knock down below.

The supervisors are paid less than the supervised. How long do you think that this country can go on with this sort of anomalies, with this sort of Pay Commission, with this sort of structure? Why do we not have a straightforward single structure where a man gets employed and he gets his regular increments and gets promoted to functional jobs, where he is utilised for the function for which he is placed there and full work is extracted from him and he is not allowed to spend six hours on drinking tea and two hours on obstructing the public? Why do we not think broadly in terms like these? I think, every single humanbeing in this country is entitled to what we call a need-based wage. But you think only in terms of organized industry. Mr. Daga was very right when he said that we think only about the organized sector of the country. Are those in the enormous unorganized sector not humanbeing? Are they not entitled to minimum facilities and wages? Are they not entitled to get at least the wherewithal at a price which they can afford?

When it comes to pumping more money into the agricultural economy, how can it be done? The moment fertiliser comes, Mr. Chavan taxes it. The moment somebody makes even a little progress—the Green Revolution which was nothing but a little rash, a little which—immediately it was heavily taxed. The entire agricultural sector which was not made to pay anything other than land revenue is taxed at every turn.

You should eliminate the duties on those items which are daily consumer needs and you should do that and do that quick and fast. When you bring an interim budget or Vote on Account, whatever it is called, do not come and ask for more money; come and say that you have decided to reduce these taxes and particularly the indirect taxes on items which are daily consumer needs. This will give relief to the whole nation, it will give relief to the farmer who is in the unorganized sector, it will give relief to the landless labourers, to the so-called underprivileged sections of society, it will also give relief to government servants, it will also give relief to

IAS officers, and if Mr. Chavan goes to the bazaar, it will give relief to him also. You have to do what the Pay Commission has said and more. But let us think at this juncture of brining down the price structure. And there are very well known methods. If Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta cannot advise you correctly, take somebody else's advice.

MR. SPEAKER: There are only three or four names left. If they are prepared to forego their chance, it will be all right; I can call the Minister. But before that...

18.55 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF PAY STRUCTURE, ETC. OF THE STAFF OF RAJYA SABHA AND LOK SABHA SECRETARIATS

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make announcement about my own Secretariat today.

The Third Pay Commission have not made any recommendations in regard to the Secretariats of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

The Chairman of Rajya Sabha and I have been feeling for sometime that some appropriate machinery should be devised to consider the question of pay structure applicable to the officers and staff of the two Secretariats. We have consulted one another and decided to appoint a Committee of Parliament consisting of the following members:—

1. Shri K. N. Tiwari, Chairman, Estimates Committee.
2. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Chairman, Public Accounts Committee.
3. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance.
4. Shri K. Raghubarshah, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

[Mr. Speaker]

5. Shri Jaishankh Lal Hathi, M.P., and
6. Shri Mahavir Tyagi, M.P.

Shri K. N. Tiwari will be the Chairman of the Committee.

Both the Secretaries of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha will be associated with the Committee.

The function of the Committee shall be to advise the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the changes that are considered desirable in the structure of pay and allowances, leave and pensionary benefits to the officers and all categories of staff of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats in the context of the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

The Committee will make their recommendations to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker of Lok Sabha as early as possible.

श्री मधु लिय (बाँका) : उस में
आटिकल 98 जोड़िये ।

श्री बी० पी० नोरी (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे से जानकारी मत
लीजिये ।

श्री बी० पी० नोरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
वित्त मंत्री या पालियामेटी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर
कैसे इस कमेटी के सदस्य हो पायेंगे और कैसे
अपने फर्ज की अदायगी कर पायेंगी ।

DISCUSSION ON REPORT OF THE
THIRD CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION
—Contd.

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह (बतारा) :
अध्यक्ष जी, "मुद्दत से होश में हैं, नजर दिनें
जवां हैं, लेकिन खुला न भव तक, हम कौन
हैं, कहा है ।"

अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े गौर से मैं भाषण सुन
रहा था जिस में बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों
पर बहुत चर्चा हुई । बेतन बढ़ाओ सब ने कहा,
किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि काम बढ़ाओ,
किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि दखना बढ़ाओ
किसी ने सुझाव नहीं दिया कि भ्रष्टाचार को
हटाओ । सभी वक्ताओं ने मूल रूप से यह
कहा कि बेतन बढ़ाओ । बेतन बढ़े है, मैं
इस का स्वागत करता हूँ जो बेतन आयोग
ने सिफारिश की है, और मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय
से यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जो
आपके सामने सिफारिश आयी है उन्हें
जल्दी से जल्दी आप लागू करने की घोषणा
करें । लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा
कि बेतन आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उस
में 185 रु० से लेकर 3 500 रु० तक के
स्केल दिये गये हैं, यानी 185 रु० मिनिमम
और 3,500 रु० मैक्सिमम दोनों में 20 गुने
का फर्क है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर
कम से कम आप एक बार और विचार करें ।
बेतन बढ़ाने में आप को आपत्ति होती है लेकिन
घटाने में तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये ।
इसलिये 3,500 रु० जिन का बेतन मंजूर
किया गया है उस को निर्मम हो कर, जैसे
औपरेशन किया जाता है वैसे कम से कम
1,000 आप जरूर कम कर दें और आप
देखेंगे कि इस से देश की जनता खुश होगी,
खुश होंगे जिन को असंतोष है कि हमारा
बेतन कम है ।

आप ने 3,500 रु० किन्हीं दिये हैं ?
बड़े बड़े अफसरों को दिये हैं । लेकिन उन का
चरित्र क्या है ? वह बिहार में पटना में एक
एक कमिश्नर जो आई० ए० एस० हैं,

श्री नाथगुप्ता, जब मैं जो चरित्र का परिचय दिया है उस से पता चलता है कि उन का चरित्र कितना चिनीका और गिरा हुआ है। तो आप को एक बार सोचना पड़ेगा क्यों कि राष्ट्र निर्माण की बात है। राष्ट्र में सब से बड़ी कमी चरित्र की है, राष्ट्रीय निष्ठा की कमी है।

इस सदर्भ में इसको आपको सोचना पड़ेगा।

गांधी जी ने कहा था कि दरिद्र नारायण को ऊंचा उठाओ तभी देश असली स्वराज्य प्राप्त कर सकेगा। आपने साढ़े 29 लाख या तीस लाख कर्मचारियों की बात तो जरूर कही है लेकिन 55 करोड़ जनता का क्या होगा जिस में से तीस करोड़ जनता हमारी ऐसी है जो गरीबी की सीमा के नीचे रह रही है, कसक रही है, इस पर आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि बड़ाओं की स्पर्धा में न पड़ कर आम मूल्यों को बटाएं। मूल्य बटंगे तो कोई भी नहीं करेगा कि हमारा बेटन बढ़ाओ।

बेटन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आज बहस हो रही है। इस तरह की बहस बहुत बार हो चुकी है। विरोधी दलों के नेता बाह्यवाही लूटने के लिए बहुत बात कह चुके हैं। वाजपेयी जी ने जवानों की बात कर दी। जवानों की बात जल्हाण साहब से बढ़ कर और कौन कर सकता है? उन्होंने परिवार की बात कह दी। खुद तो बेचकर है, बहु परिवार की बातों को कैसे जान सकते

हैं। इसी तरह से बहुत सी बातें श्री पीलू मोदी ने कही हैं। वे बेचारे क्या जानें कि खान बेड़ पर फलता है या खेत में। इन में धास न पड़ें। सरकार की जो मजदूर समाजवाद की नीति है, जो आपने बढ़ने की नीति है, गरीबों को राहत पहुंचाने की नीति है, उस पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अडिग रहे और विश्वास रखे कि पूरा देश उसके साथ है।

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI (New Delhi): I shall only give the points. When the Indian Labour Conference worked out and said that Rs. 314 should be the minimum wage, to fix this up at Rs. 185 is very small. I would like to suggest that for avoiding inflation if something is to be done it should be done from the bigger pay packets than from the minimum wage. And then, apart from the minimum wage, some facilities should be provided to the Government servants because wage alone is not enough, they should be enabled to get things at cheaper rate, at cheaper prices, as is the case in the Defence Ministry, which gives such things to its officials. The Third Pay Commission has favoured the generalists over the specialists. It has tried to work out something against what our beloved Prime Minister has said, namely, 'A nation which does not value trained intelligence is doomed.' The IAS will enter the selection grade in the fourteenth year of service while doctors and engineers will get the selection grade only in the twenty-third year of their service. For allied services there will be various tests whereas for IAS officers there is only one test at the time of entry which will suffice and they will have to undergo no other tests. This is very unfair.

Then 99 per cent of the posts carry special pay. This has been reduced to 75 per cent in the States. Why should there be special pay?

Then, it is very unfortunate to find the pay structure formed by the Pay Commission for School Teachers of Delhi and Central Schools. It has undone all that

(Shrimati Mukul Banerjee)

was done by the Government of India in 1971. The Pay Commission says that while the total existing emoluments should be broadly protected no further increases are called for in the pay scales. But the Principal who was getting Rs. 380 p.m. in the scale of Rs. 700—1100 would now get the scale of Rs. 1050—1600 and an Education Officer who was in the scale of Rs. 740—1100 would get Rs. 1200—1600 which means an increase of Rs. 170 p.m. to Rs. 400 p.m. But in the case of the teachers there is no increase. Hence the disparities between the pay scales of principals and teachers should be reduced by proportionate increases in pay scales and rates of increments to be given to all categories of teachers working in the Central and Delhi schools.

I also wanted to speak about the staff members here but, I am very happy to note that you have already appointed a Committee.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Please give me only five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please sit down. Now, the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I told you, I would require only five minutes. But, that did not mean that there is no important point that has been made here. I think that most of the Members who have participated in this discussion have made useful suggestions on the Report of the Pay Commission which I have presented. When I did it, I had anticipated that this House should have an opportunity to discuss this issue, so that it may be of use to the Government.

I am glad that this House to-day has discussed all the aspects of the Report—the recommendations made by them. According to some, there is some omission in the Report, and according to some there is some strong point made by the Pay Commission. Many Members who

participated in the discussion have made very constructive suggestions. Some Members on the other side have also made some suggestions. So, I can assure them all that it will ultimately be the Cabinet which will have to take a decision in the matter. We have not gone into the matter in the Cabinet because we wanted to know the views of Members of Parliament.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then we could have had an earlier debate.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is the proper time for discussing it. It is good that we have got the viewpoints of many Members. I can only make one or two points of a general nature.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you have another meeting?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am coming to that. Really speaking, though this question is full of difficulties—I do not deny that—we want to solve this question with an attitude of cooperation from our side as well as from the other side. For that matter, it would be much more important that nobody takes any partisan, political position, or any negative position, and this is my expectation. When I say 'negative position', I mean that somebody mentioned one or two points—someone said 'scrap the Pay Commission Report' or 'scrap the J.C.M.'. I would say that this would be a position of resorting to *status quo*. I think one of the Members—I think it was Shri Raja Kulkarni—talked about scrapping it. I think that is a negative position. I would say that in the course of the last five years or so, a most important thing that has happened between the relations of the Government employees and the Government is the emergence of this very important forum—J.C.M. It is a very important one. We are following some new procedures there, where both the employer and the employees can sit together and discuss their problem and try to find

solutions to their problems. So, it is necessary to strengthen that thing.

Some Members, in a spirit of anger, said 'scrap it if necessary'. But, our attitude is not for scrapping it. Our attitude is to strengthen it up. When a Member said that, I think he did not meant it. He just mentioned it by way of an argument. All that I am saying is, let us have this attitude of constructive cooperation. Then I am sure we will be able to find a practical solution to this.

Before I conclude, I must thank all the Members for their participation in this useful discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Friday, the 17th August, 1973.

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 17, 1973/Sravana 26, 1895 (Saka).