

Tuesday, May 02, 1972
Vaisakha 12, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Series)

Vol. XIV

(April 25 to May 9, 1972/Vaisakha 5 to 19, 1894 (Saka)



Fourth Session, 1972/1893-94 (Saka)

(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 35—Tuesday, May 2, 1972/Vaisakha 12, 1894 (Saka)

COLUMNS				
Obituary Reference ...	...	...	...	1—7
Oral Answers to Questions—				
*Starred Questions Nos. 646, 650 to 654 and 656				7—25
Written Answers to Questions—				
Starred Questions Nos. 621 to 645, 647, 649, 655 and 657 to 660				25—52
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4424, 4425, 4427 to 4476, 4478 to 4542, 4545 to 4605, 4607, 4609 to 4656, 4658 to 4670, 4672 to 4714, 4716 to 4760 and 4762 to 4802				52—324
Short Notice Question No. 3	...	...	...	324
Papers laid on the Table	...	...	...	324—25
Payment of Gratuity Bill—				
Report of Select Committee	...	...	...	325—26
Matter under Rule 377—				
Report of Pay Commission	...	...	...	326—27
Demands for Grants, 1972-73	...	...	...	327— 62
Ministry of Defence	...	...	...	327— 73
Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit	...	...	...	327—30
Shri Jagannathrao Joshi	...	...	...	330—40
Shri Swami Brahmanandji	...	...	...	341—42
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	...	...	342—47
Dr. Kailas	...	...	...	347—50
Shri S. M. Banerjee	...	...	...	351—54
Shri P. M. Mehta	...	...	...	354—56
Shri Jagjivan Ram	...	...	...	356—71
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation	...	...	...	373—447, 450—57, 459—62
Shri Mohammad Ismail	...	...	...	375—80
Shri Ramavtar Shastri	...	...	...	380—89

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

		COLUMNS
Shri Raja Kulkarni	...	505—11
Shri Amarnath Vidyalankar	..	411—17
Shri M. Rajangam	...	417—22
Shrimati Savitri Shyam	...	422—28
Shri M. C. Daga	...	428—35
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	...	435—40
Shri Inder J. Malhotra	...	440—42, 450—52
Shri Balgovind Verma	...	452—57, 459—62
Suspension of Member—		
<i>(Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai)</i>	...	447—50, 458—59

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, May 2, 1972/Vaisakha 12,
1894 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPLAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad and untimely demise of Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj who passed away at Ahmedabad on the last May 1972 at the age of 57.

Shri Bajaj was a member of Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1957-70 representing Wardha constituency. A distinguished son of an illustrious father, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, his early period was spent under the guidance and inspiration of Gandhiji and other freedom fighters. Those of us who sat with him in this House know how quiet, gentle and affable he was. An able parliamentarian, he used to take active part in the proceedings of the House, particularly on educational, culture and industrial problems. He had suffered imprisonment for participating in the freedom struggle and had also helped the freedom movement in various ways. Coming of a noted industrialist family he was a philanthropist and was associated with a number of social and educational institutions.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, we share the sentiments which you have expressed. The news of Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj's sudden

death has come as a great shock to us all.

My family came in close contact with his father, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, through Mahatma Gandhi in the early twenties. Since then I have known Kamalnayanji as well as other members of his family. For some time, we were at the same school in bombay.

Kamalnayanji took a prominent part in the nationalist movement even in his student years and had a deep interest in politics. In post-independent India, following in his father's footsteps, he held positions in the Congress Party. At the same time, through his astuteness and acumen he rose in the world of business. He was connected with many organisations and had a large number of friends all over India and abroad.

A familiar figure has departed from our public life and he will be greatly missed. Would you please convey our deep sorrow, sympathy and condolences to all members of the bereaved family? May I say a special word for his old mother Shrimati Janki Devi for whom this must be an especially grievous blow?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I share the sentiments expressed by you and the Leader of the House and request you to convey our sorrow and condolences to the bereaved family of the late Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अद्यत भरोश्य, कल जब श्री कमलनयन बजाज जी के असामरिक निधन का समाचार मुन्हे को मिला तो बड़ा ध्वनि-मा लगा। चौथी लोक सभा में मैं भी था इसलिये उनको नजदीक से जानने का मुहको मौका मिला था। कुछ समय जब मैं कीरोजणाह रोड पर रहता था, तो हम पड़ीसी भी थे। स्वभाव से बड़े विनाश और सादगी के तो मानों आदर्श ही थे। उनके असामरिक निधन से राजनीतिक क्षेत्र की एक बड़ी क्षति हुई है। आप ने और सदन ने जो भावना प्रकट की है, उसके साथ मैं अपनी और अपने दल की भावना

भी प्रकट करता हूँ और अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उनके शोक सतत परिवार को हमारी सम्बेदना पहुँचा दी जाय।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वर्गीय जमनालाल जी बजाज के सुपुत्र श्री कमलनयन बजाज इस सदन के मदर्य काफी समय से थे। जिम तरह से मेरे माथ उनकी जान-पहुँचान थी—चाहे उनका राजनीतिक हाइटिकोण कुछ दूसरा था, जिसमें मैं कभी महमत नहीं हो सका, या मेरा दल कभी महमत नहीं दे गया, लेकिन फिर भी उनका जाती व्यवहार इनना अच्छा था कि कभी-कभी हम अपने मनभेदों को भी भूल जाया नहीं थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज उनके निधन से कुछ धनि जश्न हुई है और मैं चाहना हूँ कि मेरी और मेरे दल की तरफ से सहानुभूति और हार्दिक शोक उनके परिवार तक पहुँचा दिया जाय।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्न (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब यह दुखद ममाचार हम लोगों को मिला कि श्री कमलनयन जी बजाज अब हमारे बीच नहीं रहे तो हम वहें ममाहित हुए, और ऐसा लगा कि राजनीति, भमाज सेवा और उद्योग के क्षेत्र से एक विशेष व्यक्तित्व का अवसान हो गया है। कमलनयन जी जीवन-संघर्ष में तो सिफे 57 सालों तक जूझते रहे, लेकिन वे जिस शैली में जूझे, वह हीली बराबर सलामत रहेगी। उनके व्यक्तित्व में एक विलक्षण सरलता भादगी और सन्तुलन था। उन्होंने कठिन से कठिन समय में भी अपने विनोद या सन्तुलन को नहीं खोया। राजनीति में दृढ़ आस्था और सकल्य के माथ रहे और उद्योग से भी उन्होंने अपने परिवार के अनुरूप सफलता पाई।

स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में उनके परिवार का जो स्थान रहा, उससे शायद ही कोई स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम का सेनानी अनभिज्ञ हो और यह सबों की राय होगी कि स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में उनके परिवार का इतिहास सदैव के लिये मुराखित रहेगा।

वे बड़े आदर्शों के व्यक्ति थे। कितना जीवन में उतार पाये, उसके बारे में उन्होंने खुद सो लिखा है—“मैंने बहुत नहीं उतारा है।” लेकिन

उनका ऐसा कहना शायद उनकी विनम्रता का चोतक है। अभी हाल में उन्होंने एक पुस्तक लिखी जो उन्होंने मुझे भी दी थी। उस पुस्तक का नाम है—‘काकाजी—बापु—विनोदा।’ उस पर उन्होंने एक बाक्य लिख दिया था, जिसका मेरे जीवन पर बड़ा असर रहेगा। उन्होंने लिखा था—

“प्रिय भाई मिश्न जी,

दूर जाना तो सीखा है, नजदीक आना इस से मीखो।” यानी इस पुस्तक से मीखो। उन्होंने इन नीनों बड़े आदर्शों को, जिन आदर्शों के मूल-मान इस बापु, विनोदा और जमनालाल जी थे, इन नीनों आदर्शों को अपने जीवन में बराबर लाने वी कोशिश की। उन्होंने लिखा है—“बाकाजी के व्यापार में दान था, हमारे दान में व्यापार है।” ‘बापु राम-नाम लेते थे कि उपको भूल न जाएं, हम भूले में राम-नाम लेते हैं।’ “विनोदा वी प्रज्ञा स्थिर है, काया चबल, हमारी काया स्थिर है प्रज्ञा चबल।” वे इन नीन आदर्शों को अपने जीवन में उनारना चाहते थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि ये उनका जीवन कई मासों में विशिष्ट गुणों में विभूषित था, वे भले ही उनका ब्रदर्शन न करते हों।

हम सभी आज उनके गुजर जाने से हृदय से दुखी हैं और हम जब इनकी कल्पना करते हैं कि वे अपनी बहिन के घर से रुखमत हुए तो उम बहन के प्रनि भी हमारी संबेदना का भाव जाता है। एक बहिन का अपने भाई से इस तरह से वियुक्त हो जाये यह एक बड़ी दुखद बात होती है। इसलिये आज हम सबों के हृदय उस बहिन के साथ भी हैं और उस सारे परिवार के साथ है। हम समझते हैं कि हम एक बड़ी विरादी के सदस्य हैं और यह आरम्भियना की भावना हम सबों में बराबर उस परिवार के साथ बराबर रही है। आपने, प्रवान सक्ती जी ने या हमारे अन्य भाइयों ने जिन भाववाक्यों को व्यक्त किया है वे भावनाएं हम सबों की हैं लेकिन मैं आपसे यह भी अनुरोध करूँगा कि आप जब उनके परिवार के पास इन भावनाओं को भेजें तो श्री कमलनयन बजाज की बहिन के पास भी एक खास संबेदना सूचक कोई पत्र भेजें।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : In the demise of Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj we have lost not only a leading industrialist and philanthropist but also a freedom fighter and a close associate of Gandhiji. On behalf of our party we request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (ज्ञावुआ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में जो विचार व्यक्त किए गए हैं उससे मैं सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ। बजाज जी का इतिहास इस देश के विषय में जो कुछ भी है वह सर्वविदित है। बजाज जी ने विशेषकर गांधीजी से प्रेरणा लेकर के इस देश की आजादी के आन्दोलन में एक सक्रिय सहयोग किया। धीरेधीरे इस देश में गांधी जी के चेलों और सहयोगियों का अभाव होता जा रहा है जिससे काफी दुख हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजाज जी ने इस देश के लिए जो कुछ भी कामनायें शेष रखी हैं उनके विचारों से प्रभावित हो करके हम भी कुछ कर सकें। साथ ही उनकी स्वर्योग्य आत्मा के प्रति अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ और दुखी परिवार के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करता हूँ।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of knowing Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj from childhood. At the age of eighteen he was arrested in the freedom movement and we were together in the Hardoi jail. He was a boy of eighteen and he was put in a solitary cell. We were together there for about three months; thereafter we remained friends all our life.

In 1942 on 14th July I was in Wardha when the Quit India Resolution was passed in the Congress Working Committee. His mother Shrimati Janaki Devi was there; so was he and Bapuji was drafting the resolution on that day. A scorpion stung me that day, and all night I was nursed by his mother and him. He was a gentle and amiable person. He was a big industrialist with a big mill in the heart of my State and was a great philanthropist, but not the least proud of his richness or property. He was very generous in aiding the poor.

When I learnt of his death in the morning

papers today I was greatly shocked. I only wish that he had lived long. He was young and serving the country. I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed in the House and request you to send our condolences to his mother and sister.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, I would like to associate myself and my party with the sentiments expressed in the House. Mr. Bajaj, apart from being a colleague of ours in Parliament in the last Lok Sabha, has been a personal friend of mine for some years. I have always enjoyed the banter we used to constantly indulge in, never agreeing on any subject at all. I must admit that in all the moments we have had together, there was always considerable laughter and give and take. Therefore, I would like to associate myself with all that has been said about him. We know that he and his family have played a very useful role in the liberation struggle of our country. I would like you on my behalf and on behalf of my party to convey to his family our sincere sorrow at his very inopportune passing away.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with all the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and others in the House. I would like you to convey to the bereaved family our heart-felt condolences at the sudden demise of Mr. Bajaj.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछली लोकसभा में चार वर्ष तक इस सभा में श्री बजाज के साथ बैठने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ और दो एक बार—विशेष समारोहों में भी एक दो दिन तक उनके साथ रहने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। जैसा कि आपने और इस सदन की नेता ने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं, सरलता और विनोदप्रियता यह दोनों गुण उनमें एक विशेष आकर्षण थे जिससे उनके समीप आने वाले व्यक्ति की इच्छा होती थी उनके पास ही रहे। मैं आपकी भावनाओं से और सदन की नेता की भावनाओं से अपने को सम्बद्ध करते हुए प्रभु से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनके भौतिक शरीर को अग्नि को भेंट करते हुए उनके गुणों में से कुछ गुण अपने जीवन के लिए चुनें और हम भी उसी प्रकार के बनें।

MR. SPEAKER : We will stand in silence for a while to express our sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER : Before we take up Questions, I would like to inform the House that there will be no lunch hour on Wednesday and Thursday. Of course there will be lunch hour today. Next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday there will be no lunch hour.

Now, we will take up Questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Percentage of Missing Coal Wagons

*646. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of missing coal wagons to the total number of wagons booked continues to be high on the Railways, even after the introduction of the new procedure of machine linking since August, 1966 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (1) Inaccurate and incomplete preparation of initial documents.

(2) diversions and interceptions of coal wagons, and

(3) errors in coding and punching of documents.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : The position is quite different from what the hon. Minister has stated. Some six years ago it was stated that there was heavy incidence of missing and unconnected coal wagons and it was stated before the Public Accounts Committee that the position was expected to improve with the introduction of the new procedure of machine linking. Even though that procedure was introduced in 1966, still

there is no improvement. The position continues to remain the same. May I know what was the amount of expenditure incurred for the introduction of the mechanised procedure and what was the number of missing and unconnected coal wagons ?

MR. SPEAKER : Substitute for the missing link.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon Member has said that the position remains the same. With my knowledge I may say that it has worsened during the last seven years. The deterioration on this side is startling. I am very happy that the hon. Member has taken interest in this subject and put a question. The percentage of missing wagons has gone upto 31 per cent on some Railways. There is alarming deterioration in this aspect of railway administration. We are taking various steps for the last two or three months. I have appointed two work-study teams to trace the missing wagons and to rectify the procedure to see that such missings do not take place. I had also appointed through the Financial Commissioner another study Team for coal accounting system and that report is ready. Only today we discussed this subject in the Board and have decided to appoint a sub-committee with the Deputy Minister as the Chairman and the concerned members of the Railway Board as members to go into the whole matter expeditiously and make recommendations so that they can be implemented and the deficiencies remedied.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : My particular question has not been answered. What is the expenditure that was incurred for the introduction of the mechanised procedure, which was intended to obviate these difficulties ? Secondly, what was the cost of the coal that was transported through these missing and unconnected coal wagons ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : I have not with me the information about the exact amount of money involved for the hire of the computers. It is not really question of missing wagons as such. It is a question of mis-directions or mis-delivery and not being able to verify the despatch and receipts.

श्री हुकम अनन्द कांडवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो मिसिंग डिव्हे हुए हैं ये किसी भी गलती के कारण हुए हैं, और जिन व्यक्तियों के

द्वारा गलती हुई है, जो कि आप ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहूँ भी किया है, उनके खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्रवाई की है? और इस गलती के कारण जो पैसे की हानि हुई है, चाहे रेलवे बोर्ड की हुई हो, चाहे उद्योगपतियों की हुई हो, वह कितनी हानि हुई है, इसका भी कोई अनुमान लगाया है? और उनके द्वारा कितना बलम किया गया है?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : This question relates to coal purchase by the railways for their own purposes. Merchants and others do not come into this picture. So far as losses are concerned, the receiving points are more than 500. It is a stupendous task even to assess the irregularities and losses. We are at it now.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL RLDDY : We have heard of only missing children. How is it that fully-loaded adult wagons are missing? The explanation which he has given is not clear.

MR SPEAKER : It is a question of missing link

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The hon. Minister has said that a committee has been appointed with the Deputy Railway Minister as the Chairman. Will he kindly consider the question of taking the co-operation of leaders of recognised trade unions in the railways?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The question of associating labour union leaders arises only in the matter of taking evidence and getting proposals from them. It is not a question of membership of the committee. Labour leaders are welcome to give suggestions. They will be formally invited to give suggestions and we make use of their knowledge and experience.

बिहार को ऊँची दरों पर बिजली की सप्लाई

*650. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या तिचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में उद्योगों की सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दर उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के उद्योगों को सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दर से अधिक है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सभी गज्जों में बिजली की समान दर निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उमकी रूपरेखा क्या है?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपसंचार
(श्री वेनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) जी, हाँ। उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य में मीग्रूदा दरों की तुलना में बिहार में उद्योगों के लिए चार भी जानेवाली दरें अधिक हैं।

(ग) और (ग). गज्ज बिजली बोर्डों को अधिकार है कि वे अपने-अपने धर्त्वों में विविध उपभोक्ताओं को गालाई भी जाने वाली विद्युत् के लिए अपने टैरिप बनाएँ। एक गज्ज से दूसरे राज्य में विद्युत दरों की भिन्नता का कारण विद्युत् जनन, पारेण्य और चिनरण भी लागत में भिन्नता है। सरकार का उद्देश्य यह मुनिष्चित करने का है कि पहले तो प्रत्येक राज्य के अन्दर उपभोक्ताओं की प्रत्येक श्रेणी के लिए समान टैरिफ दरें हों और अन्ततः अखिल भारतीय प्रिड बनाकर दरों की इम असमानता को जितना व्यवहार्य हो सारे देश में कम किया जाए। आध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, केरल, मैसूर, पंजाब, पश्चिम बंगाल और मध्यप्रदेश में प्रत्येक श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए समान टैरिफ दरें बनाई गई हैं। महाराष्ट्र, उडीमा और राजस्थान में जेप बोर्ड भी इस दिशा में कदम उठा रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में बोर्ड ने केवल तीन मुख्य शहरों क्रमशः इलाहाबाद, कानपुर और लखनऊ को छोड़कर, जहाँ बरेली श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए एतिहासिक कारणों से निम्न बोल्टता दरे कम है, सारे राज्य में जुलाई 1968 से सभान दरें लागू कीं। यथापि तमिलनाडु बोर्ड ने सभान दरें लागू कीं, तथापि जल-विद्युत् और ताप-विद्युत् क्षेत्रों में बहुत और भारी उद्योगों के लिए अलग से उच्च बोल्टता दरें रखी गई हैं।

श्री कमल मिथ मधुकर क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेगे कि बिहार में अधिकारिक प्रतिष्ठानों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या कभी आप ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि बिहार में कोम्पट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्यों जायदा है? क्या कभी आपने बिहार इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड या मरकार में इस बारे में विचारित किया है। जबकि दूसरे राज्यों में बिजली की कोम्पट आफ प्रोडक्शन कम है तो बिहार में किन बारणों से ऐसा होना है, और उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए केन्द्रीय मरकार की ओर से बोर्ड कार्यवाही की गई है या नहीं?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K L RAO) We have not taken it up with the Bihar Government. The operating costs are very high there and the loss is nearly two per cent every year. Therefore, we cannot insist upon the reduction of the rate. Anyway, since the hon Member has suggested it, I would ask them to see whether the rate can be lowered. But I doubt it because they are incurring a loss at the moment.

श्री कमल मिथ मधुकर आप ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर ठीक नहीं दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपों खुद कहा कि कौट आफ प्रोडक्शन अधिक है, तो इन बातों के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं कि जो लौस होना है उम्मो रोका जा सके। यह लौस मिसमैनेजमेंट की बजह से होता है। साथ ही आप सर्वानिन्दी देने जा रहे हैं जिसके जरिये से लौस को मंक अप किया जा सके और विजली की दर और राज्यों की तुलना में समान रूप से लागू हो सके?

DR K L RAO All that I can do is to draw the attention of the Electricity Board in Bihar to see how to make up this loss. We have been addressing them from time to time. The losses are due to various reasons. One is that the capital is very high. I hope they will make it up in the next few years.

श्री कौ. एन. तिवारी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बिहार में लौस होता है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कभी आप ने बिहार इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड से इस बात पर विचार किया है कि

क्या कारण है लौस के? आपने कहा कि बहुत से रीजस्ट्रेशन हैं, तो वे क्या-क्या रीजस्ट्रेशन हैं जिनकी बजह से लौस होता है। और लौस आगे न हो इसको रोकने के लिए कौन से स्टेप आपने मजेस्ट किए हैं या कौन से स्टेप बिहार मरकार या बिहार इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड उठा रही है?

DR K L RAO I have not personally discussed it with them but the officials do it from time to time. The officers here discuss it with the various State Governments. The return must be higher because we have promised the World Bank a certain amount of return everywhere. Therefore, discussions are taking place from time to time. The two main reasons why the Bihar rates are very high are (1) over-establishment and (2) more generation than sale. The sales are not as much as the generation. Much more is produced than what is sold.

श्री रामावतार शारदी अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह बात मच है कि जिन्हीं का रेट बिहार में अधिक होने वा बजह से जो छोट-छोटे उद्योग धर्घे हैं वे बहुत सारे बन्द हो गये हैं, यदि हा, तो मरकार उन उद्योग धनधी को चालू करने के सिलसिले में क्या कोई खाम तौर से उन्हें रिआयत देने के लिए तैयार है?

DR K L RAO It is quite true that the rate is high and, at any rate, if they are not closing, no fresh industry will come in there. (Interruption)

श्री रामावतार शारदी 700 के लगभग स्मौत स्कोल डटर्टीज बद हो रही है।

DR K L RAO I quite appreciate that because the rate is high, the small-scale industries may also be affected and no new industry will walk in. Therefore, it is in the best interest of Bihar itself that it must review and see that the rate for the small-scale industry is reduced from 20 paise, which is at present the rate for small-scale industry.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे मूल प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका मन्त्रालय ऐसा विचार कर रहा है कि कोई

एक ऐसा रेट निश्चित किया जाय जोकि सारे प्रदेशों में एक स्तर का हो और कोई एक ऐसा ग्रिड बनाया जाय जिससे कि सारे प्रदेश में जो कौस्ट है वह कम पड़ सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Yes, Sir; in every State we are trying to achieve one rate for one type of load. In that we have practically nearly succeeded except in one or two States. As to having a uniform rate all over the country, I think, that has to wait another Plan. Before we can do that, we have to construct the All India grid lines and then find out whether we can introduce a uniform rate. It is a bit far off.

SHRI DINFN BHATTACHARYYA : The hon. Minister has said that the rate of electricity differs from one State to another due to the different cost of production. But is it also a fact that within a State the rate differs from one place to another ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It depends on the distance at which the station is located from the coalfields. The cost of coal differs from place to place. But what we are trying to see is that the various rates in a State are averaged out and there is one uniform rate.

SHRI SHIYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the difference between the all-India average rate and the rate charged in Bihar, and is the rate charged in Bihar not higher because of the fact that there are small units generating electricity there ; if so, is there any proposal to set up large-scale units there ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Not only in Bihar but all over the country the size of the unit must go up ; then only we can produce power at a cheaper rate. In the Fifth Plan we are trying to see that here after each unit that will be set up will be not less than 100 megawatts and preferably 200 megawatts. In Bihar in particular the average rate differs for different categories. For the small-scale industry the rate in Bihar is 20 paise while in the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal it is about 18 paise ; there is a difference of about two paise.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तरप्रदेश में जो अन्तर है वह कितना-कितना

है ? बिडलाज को जो दिहन्द इम से लागत से कम दर पर बिजली दी जा रही है तो उस नुकसान को सरकार क्यों कर पूरा कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मदस्य कहां से कहां पहुँच गये ?

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : बिडलाज को दो ऐसे पीयूनिट की दर से बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है तो मैं जानना चाहना हूँ कि आखिर यह बिडलाज को क्यों इम कदर कम रेट पर बिजली दी जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदरय बैठ जायें ।

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member is referring to UP. Bihar is not being given power in Bihar at the rate of two paise.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने थोक गया में धूग कर आया हूँ। चूँकि बिजली की दर अन्य प्रान्तों में बिहार में अधिक ली जाती है इसलिए उम्मका सीधा सम्बन्ध छोटे किसानों व छोटे उद्योग धर्थों पर पड़ता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे तत्काल कौन से विशेष कार्य किए जा रहे हैं जिससे बिहार को गर्ती दर पर बिजली दी जा सके ताकि मिचाई का काम चल सके और मध्यम दरों के किसान उनमें लाभान्वित हो सकें ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The rates are fixed according to what each States Electricity Board earns. The only way in which the rate can be reduced in Bihar is to have more extensive use of power and to produce much larger quantity and also to try to save by way of hereafter not increasing the staff. Anyhow, I will point out the hon. Member's desire to the State Electricity Board and the Government of Bihar.

Export Assistance for Cotton Textile Mills

*651. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

- whether there is a proposal to enhance the export assistance to cotton textile mills ;
- if so, the salient feature thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for enhancing the assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : In spite of the fact that the Government of India have given so much concession to the industry, our exports are declining. In view of the fact that we are facing keen competition in our trade abroad and there is a deepening crisis in the industry here, will the Government at least consider to nationalise the export trade and nationalise the industry as a whole ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has nothing to do with what you have asked in the Question. Your Question was about export assistance. This has nothing to do with the question of nationalisation.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : He says 'no' to assistance. So, assistance has proved fruitless. That is why I have asked the question whether this fundamental step will be taken by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : But questions on a matter of policy are not asked in supplementaries.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : As a step to promote exports, will the Government nationalise it ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says, no and does not arise, and still the question is arising.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The question of nationalisation of textile industry does not arise. At the moment, we have no proposal to nationalise the textile industry. About exports, the situation is not as bad as the hon. Member has tried to paint. Of course, we are facing tough competition in export trade and some of the concession that we are enjoying are being threatened. But we are taking steps to pick it up. About nationalisation or taking over of the export trade, we have set up a committee under the Textile Commissioner. The report has been submitted and it is under consideration.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : The Minister says that there is no serious crisis. But there are so many textile mills still closed in the country. Will the Government consider as a part of promoting exports the taking over of the sick mills in the country including the Alagapata Textile Mills in Kerala ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The industry has some difficulties. There are a number of sick mills. We have already taken over 40 sick mills and 23 of them are working satisfactorily. If there is a crisis in Kerala unit, we will examine and investigate it and, if the State Government cooperates, we shall take it over.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : In order to promote exports, may I know whether the Government is contemplating any scheme to channelise exports through the SFC ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have answered this question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the textile mills which are manufacturing medium and coarse cloth are finding it very difficult to export their goods because of the serious competition by China and other Asian countries, and if so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some incentive will be given to the textile mills in Uttar Pradesh, especially those in Kanpur, which are manufacturing medium and coarse cloth. (*Interruption*) or Government will take the responsibility to export the goods manufactured there.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I am surprised that Shri S. M. Banerjee is putting this question. The medium and coarse cloth are meant for the working class and the poor people of this country. We have no desire to export them. Even today we are in short supply of these. As I said, the medium and coarse cloth are meant for the working class whom Shri Banerjee represents here. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In South East Asia, India has a very good market for textile goods. But recently these markets seem to have been captured mostly by China. If it is so, may I know what are the reasons for that and what steps Government is taking to promote textile exports to South East Asian countries...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question was whether Government proposed to enhance export assistance to cotton textile mills, to which the Minister said 'no'. But all these questions which have no relevance to it are coming in.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The question of assistance arose out of failure of promotion of exports.

Secondly, I would like to know whether it is within the knowledge of the Government that a large part of textile goods were exported from West Pakistan to Bangla Desh ..
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is about textiles and export promotion thereof ..

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask a separate question. I am not allowing it now.

Next Question.

पश्चिम रेलवे में रेल दुर्घटनाएँ

*652 श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) यत छ: महीनों में पश्चिम रेलवे में कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं ;

(ख) इनमें से कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ रेल कर्मचारियों की अमायधानी के कारण हुईं ;

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण रेलवे को अनुमानतः कितने रुपये की हानि हुईं ; और

(घ) इन सम्बन्ध में कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) During the last six months i.e. from 1.10.71 to 31.3.72 there were 43 train accidents.

(a) 25.

(c) Approximately Rs. 2,45,279/-

(d) 45.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या मैं भंडी महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं उनका मूल कारण क्या है। इसके सम्बन्ध में कौन से लोग दोषी हैं ? क्या वह लोग दोषी पाये गए हैं जिन से आप बारह-बारह और सोलह-सोलह घंटे काम लेते हैं, और चूंकि अधिक काम करने में वे लोग असमर्थ हैं इसलिए उनके अस्वस्थ होने के कारण दुर्घटनायें होती हैं ? क्या भंडी महोदय इसकी जांच करवा रहे हैं ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, the causes are failure of the railway staff, failure of persons other than railway staff, failure of railway equipment and accidental. The inference that the railway staff is overworked and, therefore, these accidents are caused is not true.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : इस सम्बन्ध में कंट्रोल रूम की सबसे अधिक जबाबदेही है। मुझे कंट्रोल रूम में जाने का मौका मिला है। मैंने देखा है कि उन से बहुत अधिक काम लिया जाता है। उनको छः-छः घंटे तक एक ही स्थान पर बैठे रहना पड़ता है। सारे डिविजन की गतिविधि लगातार छः घन्टे तक उन्हीं के काम करने पर निर्भर करती है। इसलिए एक क्षण के किए भी वह वहां से हिल नहीं सकते। उनके ऊपर काम का बोझ अधिक होने के कारण ही अधिकतर यह दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं। काम के अधिक बोझ के कारण उनमें से 70 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी अस्वस्थ रहते हैं। इसका ध्यान रखते हुए क्या भंडी महोदय उनके काम के बोझ को कम करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? भंडी महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह नहीं बतलाया कि जो दोषी पाये गये हैं उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। क्या इसका उल्लेख वह करेगे ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : The question does not relate to the points the hon. Member is making. But the House knows that every serious accident that takes place is being enquired into by an independent Commission—Railway Safety Commission. My hon. friend who represents labour should have made these points before the Commission whenever there was an inquiry. It is no use making that point in the House or to me

when there is an independent Commission which inquires into the causes of accidents.

Study of flood Problems in Gandak Basin and Lower Damodar Region

*653. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flood problems in the Gandak basin and the lower Damodar region have been studied by the Committee set up for the purpose ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the study ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUSEEL) : (a) and (b) The report of the Technical Committee set up for studying the problem of floods and drainage congestion in the Lower Damodar Basin and for suggesting measures for reducing the recurring damage is being finalised and is expected to be submitted to the Government of India shortly.

The flood problems in the Gandak Basin are yet under study by the Gandak Technical Committee set up for evolving economical and permanent measures for the control of the river.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : In view of the losses caused by floods in the Gandak basin, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have decided to constitute a Flood Control Commission for the Gandak Basin in the lower Damodar area along with the Flood Control Board.

Secondly, it is said that the Study Team report is being finalised. What are the main features in this study report ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Yes, Sir, a Flood Control Commission is being set up as also the Flood Control Board for the Ganga Basin.

As regards the report, we have not received the report yet. So, I would not be able to say what the features of the report are.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It is being finalised—you said.

SHRI K. L. RAO : It is being finalised by the Committee. I have asked them to finalise it. So the report is expected any time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Till receiving the report of the Study Team what measures is the Government proposing to take up to control the flood menace in this particular area ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I do not know whether the hon. Member is referring to Lower Damodar or the Gandak. Assuming it is Lower Damodar, we have sanctioned a project, and also the Government is giving financial assistance to the tune of Rs 5 crores to complete the First Phase of the Damodar. Phase II of the Damodar will then be taken up and an estimate is being prepared for that and will be put up before the Technical Advisors Committee and as soon as it is cleared by the Committee, this work will be sanctioned and completed within three or four years.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Minister just now replied that the first part of the Lower Damodar scheme has been completed and the Second part will depend on the report. Is it not a fact that the Minister himself visited the area and he himself took it very seriously that this project should be taken and completed at the earliest and at least Rs. 14 crores should be sanctioned for that scheme—Lower Damodar Scheme ?

DR K. L. RAO : That is what I said, Nothing is completed. The First Phase has been sanctioned and the Second Phase is about to be sanctioned, but the sanctioned work has to be done and for that the Government is giving a special assistance outside the State Plan to the tune of nearly Rs. 5 crores for the Lower Damodar this year and next year. We are trying to do as much as possible.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Rs. 14 crores is necessary to complete the project. You yourself admitted that when you visited the place.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is the cost of the project. It will take a few years—more than 2 years.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : दामोदर के पानी से बराबर बाढ़ का सिलसिला रहता है। अभी बिहार

मैं एक रिजवर्यर हूँ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तिलैया और कोणार से बिहार को पानी देकर इस बाढ़ को कम किया जा सकता है?

DR. K. I. RAO : I do not exactly follow what the hon. Member said—whether he is referring to Gandak or Tillaya.

SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH : Tillaya.

DR K. L. RAO : Tillaya is in the DVC area. What the hon. Member has said is to assist in the flood control of the Damodar. The water level from Tillaya will help the area of Bihar and there will be some impact on the flood control in the Damodar valley. About Gandak, I would say, Gandak is north of river Ganga and Tillaya is in the south of river Ganga. About Gandak there has been a lot of trouble for a number of years. There was a breach in Chitonii last year and the hon. Minister of Railways has ordered its closure; but he does not spare much money. That is the trouble and the spur protection has to be done by the Government of U.P.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : When will the Lower Damodar Project be completed? What are the areas that will be free from flood? What are the areas which will have the facility of irrigation from this particular project?

DR. K. L. RAO : There will be no irrigation as such. The idea is to construct banks on both sides, dredge Amta and Rupnarain so that water may be drained off quickly. There will be no irrigation as such. We hope the project will be completed as early as possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What are the areas free from flood?

DR. K. L. RAO : Districts of Howrah and other districts bordering on the Damodar river.

Fixation of Jute Price

*654. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix

the price of jute after taking into consideration the production cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Minimum support price for jute is being fixed every season in the light of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission which takes into account the cost of production.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : Due to uneconomic and non-fixation of price of jute a large number of bales are smuggled into Nepal *en route* to China and thereby economic condition of the poor growers is adversely affected. This also causes immense loss of foreign exchange to us. Keeping this in view, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government plans to purchase through its own agency to stabilise the prices because by such way the poor kisans will get standard price of jute.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Government has already started purchasing jute. It is purchasing jute in the secondary market in a number of regions. There is an ambitious programme in this regard.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN : There are various varieties of jute grown in the district of Purnea and in many of the eastern parts of India such as Sonapat (Golden Fibre), Dhaka, Chandi and Gorsan. I would like to know from the Government whether separate prices have been or will be fixed for each variety of jute or one standard price will be fixed for all varieties.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Till now we have fixed for Assam Bottom only. Well, certainly we will fix prices of the other varieties also but till now we have fixed for Assam Bottom only.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Due to import of jute from Bangladesh there is imbalance of prices in those areas near Bangladesh. I want to know whether this is a fact. If it is a fact, how does the Government propose to rectify it?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have not imported jute from Bangladesh. I can't say

anything about smuggling. In our country this price varies from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. All efforts are being taken to eliminate the long chain of middlemen, and that is the only solution in these things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that the hon. Minister is taking steps to assure a remunerative price to the growers. But is he aware that the entire jute industry in West Bengal is coming to a standstill from the 8th of this month because of the threatened strike? I find from the newspapers that the hon. Minister has intervened in the matter. I would like to know what positive steps have been taken to save the jute industry from the impending labour unrest:

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : At 3.30 p.m. today, we are having a meeting with the Bengal Minister, the labour leaders and the Indian Jute Mills Association people. I would request Shri S. M. Banerjee also to help us in avoiding this strike. It is a very crucial period for jute, and we are just picking up. I would request the labour leaders not to go on strike.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He should also advise the employers to pay something.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Of course, I shall do that.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : In case the Jute Corporation is compelled to purchase at that price, will they be compensated for the loss suffered on account of those purchases?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The price to be paid is economic and remunerative price for the growers and there should not be any loss. If there is loss, of course, Government will have to suffer.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्पवाय : जब काश्तकार जूट सेकर मंडी में जाता है, तो उस को काफी कम दाम मिलते हैं। क्यूंकि जूट कार्पोरेशन की शास्त्रायें सभी मंडियों में नहीं हैं, इसलिए वह किसानों का माल खरीदने में असमर्थ रहता है। आपारी बहुत अधिक माला में जूट खरीद लेते हैं और बाद में उसको ऊंचे दामों पर बेचते हैं। इस लिए कार्पोरेशन सभी मंडियों में पहुंचे, ताकि काश्तकारों को उचित दाम मिलें। क्या मंडी महोदय इस बारे में जांच करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सजेस्शन फार एक्शन है। इन्होंने जो सलाह दी है, मिनिस्टर साहब उस को नोट कर लें।

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कल्पवाय : इसमें सलाह क्या है? मैंने सबाल पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य हमेशा जगड़ा न करें। वह स्प्लीमेंटरीज के बारे में रूल्ज को पढ़े।—श्री विभूति मिश्र।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार आसाम बाटम का दाम कलकत्ता शहर में तय करती है। क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि दूसरे बजाये वह प्राइमरी मार्केट में मिनिमम प्राइम तय करे, ताकि ग्रोहज के माय न्याय हो सके? मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में जहाजहां जूट संटर्ज है, वहां सरकार प्राइमरी मार्केट में मिनिमम प्राइम, रीम्युनरेटिव तय बयो नहीं करती है।

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : माननीय रादर्श वा कहना सही है कि कलकत्ते में ही कीमत लगाई जानी है। जूट कार्पोरेशन को टायरेक्षण है कि प्राइमरी और सेकंडरी मार्केट में हर किस्म के जूट की कीमत लगाई जाये और उसको अपवा कर बंटवाया जाये, ताकि किसान को मही कीमत मिल सके।

Mass Rapid Transit System for Delhi

*656. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of the survey for the techno-economic feasibility studies for a mass rapid transit system in Delhi; and

(b) the total amount that has been provided for the survey in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Nearly Rs. 90 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 34.90 lakhs.

SHRI P. GANGADEV : In view of the need to ease congestion in the Delhi urban areas, may I know whether Government have surveyed or have under consideration the need to electrify the railway lines linking Delhi with satellite towns like Faridabad and Ghaziabad ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : That is a different question. What my hon. friend has asked in the main question is about the mass rapid transit system. But I may inform hon. members that there is also the idea of connecting the outlying places around Delhi by an overground mass rapid Transport system, now under examination by the Metropolitan Transport Team and Planning Commission.

SHRI P. GANGADEV : Is there any proposal to have an underground railway system for Delhi ? If so, what is the feasibility to set up the same ?

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes, there is a scheme and it is being worked out. We are now in the stage of working out the techno-economic feasibility aspect of it.

MR. SPEAKER : Short Notice Question No. 3—The member is absent.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Effect of Budget Proposal on the Increase in Price of Fertilisers

***621. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the supply of fertilisers in the open market has become inadequate after the announcement of Budget proposals ;

(b) whether fertilisers are only available at black market rates ;

(c) whether Government have received such complaints ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government intend to take to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P SHINDE : (a) There is no reason to believe that the supply of fertilisers has become inadequate due to the imposition of additional levy of 5% in the last budget.

(b) It is not a fact that fertilisers are generally available only at black market rates.

(c) A few complaints have, however, been received about the sale of fertilisers by unscrupulous dealers at prices exceeding the statutory rates in the State of West Bengal.

(d) The State Governments have been given adequate powers under the Essential Commodities Act and the Fertiliser Control Order made thereunder to apprehend and prosecute the offenders.

According to information received 4 State Governments started proceedings against 66 dealers during 1970 and the first three quarters of 1971. The State Governments have again been reminded to exercise vigilance and to take severe action against the offenders.

Every effort is being made to increase supplies to the farmers through additional indigenous production and imports.

Completion of works of Haldia Port and Ship Building Project and Employment opportunities

***622. SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the works of the Haldia Port and the Ship Building Project there are going to be completed ;

(b) the number of hands working for the purpose and employment opportunities likely to be created for the Port and the Ship Building Project ; and

(c) the number of the local people recruited so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). As yet, there is no sanctioned project for the establishment of a ship-building yard at Haldia. As such, the question of indicating the date of completion of the project and the

employment opportunities that will be available on this account does not arise.

2. As regards the Haldia Port project, the oil jetty was commissioned in August 1968; the Dock system is expected to be completed and commissioned by the end of 1973.

The number of hands directly recruited by the Calcutta Port Commissioners is 1500. Since a large number of contractors have been engaged by the Calcutta Port Commissioners to carry out different items of work relating to the project, no precise data is available about the number of hands employed by them on the execution of the project. As regards the employment opportunities likely to be created, the Calcutta Port Commissioners have indicated that the direct employment potential (i.e. the staff that will be recruited by the Calcutta Port Commissioners directly for the Haldia Dock and the Oil Jetty including those who will be connected with port operation) is expected to be about 7000.

About 2900 local persons out of a total of 1258 evicted and affected families have so far been provided with employment by the Calcutta Port Commissioners and their contractors in connection with the Haldia Port Project and by the Haldia Refinery project and their contractors.

Heart Disease among Children in India

*623. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether heart disease is very common among children in India ; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken for preventing the disease ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Paediatric Centres have been established where comprehensive paediatric care also covering heart disease including preventive and curative aspects is being undertaken.

The setting up of more such centres in the Fifth Five Year Plan will be considered.

Step for Availability of Fertilisers

*624. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking measures for the availability of fertilisers to the maximum possible extent to ensure gradual increase in agricultural production ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The requirements of States for 1972-73 are expected to be met by and large. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have assured this Ministry of the availability of 9.4 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2 lakh tonnes of P205 from the domestic production for use during the Kharif and Rabi crops of 19/2-73. The Ministry of Finance have allocated foreign exchange for additional imports of 5.56 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 2.04 lakh tonnes of P205, 1.50 lakh tonnes of K20 against which the Ministry of Supply and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have been commissioned to make import programmes for timely arrivals of fertilisers. It is expected that together with the stocks as on 1st April, 1972, implementation of these measures would meet the requirements of the States and the availability of fertilisers for the years, as a whole is likely to be larger than for the preceding year, that is, 1971-72.

परिवार नियोजन के लिए विवेशी सहायता

*625. श्री कमलमिश मधुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में भारत सरकार को विभिन्न देशों से परिवार नियोजन कार्य के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित)

अपेक्षित मूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

गत तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त की गई सहायता का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:—

अमरीका अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी से निम्नलिखित सहायता प्राप्त हुई है:—

- परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी प्रयोगात्मक नथा नवीन योजनाओं के लिए 8 करोड़ 40 लाख रुपये।
- गाड़ियों की खरीद के लिए 6 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदान में में 3 करोड़ 76 लाख रुपये।
- कार्यक्रम की बढ़ोतरी के लिए 2 करोड़ डालर (15 करोड़ रुपये)
- इसके अलावा गाड़ियों के आयातित पुर्जों की खरीद के लिए 27 लाख डालर क्षण के बास्ते अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी के साथ समझौता किया गया है। इसमें में 9 '1211 डालर की रकम के लिए बचन पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं और आगे 11,47,802 डालर के लिए आवेदन पत्र अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी को भेज दिया गया है।
- देश के खास-खास क्षेत्रों में बृहद् नसबन्धी केम्पों की शुरुआत के आयोजन से सम्बंधित प्रयोगात्मक परियोजनाओं के लिए अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी और भारत सरकार के मध्य हुए समझौते के फलस्वरूप अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी से अधिक में 320 डॉ. ८० द्वारा 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की रकम प्राप्त हुई है।
- हाल ही में 50 मिलीग्राम खायी जाने वाली गर्भरोधक गोलियों की प्राप्ति के

लिए 10 लाख 20 हजार की रकम के लिए एक अन्य समझौता भी किया गया था। पेशी में 320 डॉ. ८० ने पूरी रकम प्राप्त कर ली है।

- उपग्रह के अलावा, पूर्व वर्षों में किए गये समझौतों के अनुसार अमरीकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी से तकनीकी गहायता वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान प्राप्त होनी रही।
- एक अन्य देश त्रिससे परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए गहायता प्राप्त हुई वह स्वीडन है। (स्वीडन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण स्टाक्सोग)। 1 जुलाई, 1968 में किए गये समझौते के अनुसार जो 30 जून 1970 तक बैठ था, निम्नलिखित पूरी मामग्री पहले ही प्राप्त हो गई है।
- 16 करोड़ 49 लाख निरोध।
- 250 टन आफ मेट बागज़।
- 500 टन रनेज़ड न्यूज़ प्रिट
- 1 पेकिंग मणीन
- एक लाख स्वीडिश काउन में आकस्मिकता निधि।
- परामर्श मेवाओं, शिक्षावृत्तियों और उपकरण के रूप में सयुक्त गार्ड (यू० एन० 320 पी० ० और यू० एन० एफ० पी० ८०) तथा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और यूनिसेफ जैसे विशिष्ट एजेन्सियों से भी सहायता प्राप्त की जा रही है।
- वर्ष 1971-72 में एक समझौता नावें (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास के लिए नावेंजियन एजेन्सी (नोराद) के साथ किया गया है। समझौता के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार ने अखिल भारतीय प्रमबोत्तर कार्यक्रम में उपयोग किए जाने के लिए 88,27,- 352.48 रुपये की महायता प्राप्त की है।

10. विदेशी सहायता परिवार नियोजन उपायों को बढ़ाने और खास तौर से निम्नलिखित योजनाओं के लिए उपयोग की गई है:—

- (1) खाये जाने वाले गर्भरोधक प्रदर्शन
- (2) वाणिज्यिक वितरण कार्यक्रम
- (3) परिवार नियोजन प्रशिक्षण अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों का सुदृढ़ीकरण ।
- (4) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के लिए चलचित्र सहायता में सुधार करना ।
- (5) दाइयों को प्रशिक्षण किटें प्रदान कर परिवार नियोजन के लिए प्रसूति और बाल स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करना ।
- (6) टेप रिकार्डों के माध्यम से परिवार नियोजन के लिए व्यापक रेडियो सहायता ।
- (7) जीव-चिकित्सीय अनुसन्धान ।
- (8) रक्त क्षीणता की रोकथाम के जरिये परिवार नियोजन के लिए प्रसूति, बाल स्वास्थ्य सेवा का सुदृढ़ीकरण ।
- (9) जनांकीकीय प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, बम्बई (अब जनसभा अध्ययन का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थान)
- (10) एकीकृत डाक प्रेक्षण पद्धति का विकास
- (11) खाम-खास क्षेत्र और सघन जिला कार्यक्रम
- (12) प्रसवोत्तर कार्यक्रम
- (13) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम और केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य परिवहन संगठन। राज्य स्वास्थ्य परिवहन संगठनों के लिए गाड़ियों की प्राप्ति ।

Restrictions on Inter-State Road Transport

*626. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK :
SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

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

- (a) whether there are restrictions on the inter-State road transport of men and material;
- (b) if so, the main features thereof ; and
- (c) whether Government are planning to end these restrictions and if so, what is the reaction of various State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) to (c). Under the Constitution, the executive responsibility in respect of motor transport rests with the State Government. The Central Government are only concerned with the regulation of Inter State Transport through the agency of the Inter-State Transport Commission appointed under the Motor Vehicles Act. Taxation on motor vehicles and on goods and passengers carried on them is solely in the State field.

Multiplicity of taxes, absence of uniformity in the rates and the method of collection of taxes, need for counter-signatures of permits for operation of transport vehicles and existence of octroi and other check-posts are the main impediments to the free flow of inter-State traffic.

A Working Group has been set up by Government to go into the question of simplification of procedures for the levy and collection of various taxes on motor vehicles, avoidance of multiplicity of agencies for collection of these taxes and rationalisation of the prevailing tax structure generally.

The Inter State Transport Commission has initiated several Zonal Permit Schemes for free movement of goods vehicles within the respective Zones on the basis of payment of tax at a single point and without counter-signature of permits. The South Zone Permit Scheme, covering the five States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore and Tamil Nadu have been in operation since 1st

January, 1967. The Western Zone and Northern Zone Schemes are at an advanced stage of finalisation.

The question of abolition of octroi is being pursued with the State Governments concerned.

The Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee recommended that sales tax and other check-posts set up by the State Government Departments should be abolished and one check-post under a single organisation set up to serve the needs of the several Departments concerned ; the need for combining various check-posts on the common frontiers of two States was also emphasized by this Committee. The question of implementation of these recommendations is being pursued with the concerned States.

Adult Education Scheme in big Cities

*627. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce the adult education scheme in big cities of each State ; and

(b) if so, the special features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). 1. The Government have under consideration the proposal of introducing a comprehensive programme of Out-of-School Education, including adult education, to cover all districts including big cities of each State.

2. Related to the proposed scheme of model schools, is the scheme of Nehru Youth Centres, to be set up in all the districts in the country. It is envisaged that programmes relating to Out-of-School Education, including adult literacy, adult education, continuing education, further education, functional literacy for different occupational groups, rural and mobile libraries, will also be taken up along with these schemes to cover the adult population especially in the age-group 15-25. The model schools will have Departments of Out-of-School Education, which will organise

appropriate programmes according to the requirements of different areas. Fuller details of the scheme are being worked out.

3. The Government have also under consideration the proposal of eradication of illiteracy in some districts during the Fourth Plan.

Establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute in U.P.

*628. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Institute of Agricultural Research is to be established in Banaras Hindu University to cater to the needs of agriculture-dominated regions of Eastern U.P. and Western Bihar ; and

(b) if so, whether this Institute will cater to the needs of regions profitably and whether the Institute will be of the status and scale of Pant Agricultural University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No proposal for the establishment of an Agricultural Research Institute in Banaras Hindu University has been received so far either from U.P. Government or from the Banaras Hindu University. Both the University and the State Government have been asked to indicate the latest position. Necessary information will be furnished to the House on receipt of their replies.

Targets of Production of Foodgrains, Poultry, Fish, Milk and Vegetables

*629. SIIRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the targets fixed for the production of foodgrains, poultry, fish, milk products and vegetables during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the progress made in each case so far ?

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

Statement

Item	Unit	Targets of production		Actual/Anticipated production	
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
I. Foodgrains	million tonnes	106	112	107.81	NA
II. Poultry (Eggs)	millions	Targets for these years not laid down ; target for 1973-74 is 8,000 million eggs.		5638	6040 (anticipated)
III. Fish	Lakh tonnes	target was not fixed	21.01	19.02	20.78 (anticipated)
IV. Milk Products					
Infant milk food	thousand tonnes	Production targets have been fixed for 1973-74 at 45,000 tonnes for infant milk food, 15,000 tonnes for condensed milk and 40,000 tonnes for milk powder.		15.7*	16.8
Condensed milk	"			6.2*	8.4 ↘
Milk Powder	"			7.4*	11.9 ↘
Malted milk food	"			11.3*	12.0 ↘
V. Vegetables	Million tonnes	targets not laid down		4.64** (for potatoes)	NA

NA — Not yet available

** — Estimate is available for potatoes only.

* — Relates to 1970.

↖ — Relates to 1971.

Study of Sub-Soil Water Reserve

*630. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to study the question of the sub-soil water reserves to cope with the drain by the increased fixing up of the pumping sets in various regions of the country ; and

(b) if so, whether the copies of such study or reports would be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Steps taken in the matter include :

- (i) Systematic hydro-geological investigations undertaken by the G.S.I. ;
- (ii) Deep exploratory drilling together with the electric logging of the bore

holes and pump tests carried out by the Central Ground Water Board ;

- (iii) Undertaking of special projects under representative hydrological units for complete evaluation of the Groundwater resources by the C.G.W.B. ;
- (iv) Collection, compilation and analysis of hydrological and hydrogeological data by the State Ground Water Organisations ;
- (v) Expanding net work of discharge-gauging sites, hydro-meteorological stations and observation wells for hydrological assessment of ground water resources ;
- (vi) Approximate assessment of ground water resources in relation to specific schemes/projects formulated for implementation ; and
- (vi) Setting up adequate organisation in

the States and at the Centre for performing the above functions.

(b) A large number of reports of studies under individual items involved in investigation of sub-soil water resources are available. However as the available reports are numerous, technical in nature, and limited in scope, it is not proposed to place them on the Table of the Sabha.

Staff Working in Delhi Polytechnics

*631. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the staff except workshop staff is vocational in the Delhi Polytechnics ;

(b) if so, the grounds on which they are not allowed to avail of all those benefits which are availed by the staff of other categories ; and

(c) whether Government intend to extend all those benefits to them and treat them at par with other staff ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No Sir, There are also other categories of staff, which are non-vocational ;

(b) Their presence during summer vacations is essential for repairs, maintenance, upkeep and installation of machinery etc., of the polytechnics.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration. All the non-vocational staff are entitled to earned leave according to normal rules.

Temporary Advances Drawn by Officers of I.I.T., New Delhi

*632. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether temporary advances are being drawn by officers of the Indian Institute of Technology ; New Delhi to the tune of several lakhs of rupees ;

(b) whether some of these advances re-

currently remain unaccounted for years together ; and

(c) if so, are there any criteria of ceiling fixed for such advances ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. On an average, an amount of about Rs. 1 lakh per month is given as an advance to officers in cash for the purchase of materials for works organisation, equipment and consumable articles for the Departments.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 20,268 advanced upto 31.3.71 is outstanding as on 31.3.72.

(c) The criteria followed by the Institute is the urgency of the requirements of the Departments for purchase of various materials and equipment. No ceiling is feasible.

Pilferage of Medicines from C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in New Delhi

*633. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been large scale pilferage of medicines from the C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in New Delhi ;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the annual loss to Government on account of this pilferage ; and

(c) what concrete steps are being taken to check this pilferage ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : The requisite information is as under :

(a) There has been no large scale pilferage of medicines from the CGHS Dispensaries in New Delhi. During the last three years only 6 cases of pilferage of medicines came to notice in the 68 dispensaries functioning under the CGHS in Delhi/New Delhi, as indicated below :—

1969	—	5
1970	—	1
1971	—	nil

(b) The estimated cost of medicines alleged to have been pilfered from the CGHS dispensaries during 1970 was about Rs. 5,500/-

(c) The following steps have been taken to prevent the pilferage of medicines from CGHS Dispensaries :

- (1) An Internal Audit Unit was set up under the CGHS two years ago to conduct periodical/surprise inspections of CGHS dispensaries. Inspection team of this Audit Unit makes surprise checks of medicines/equipment under the charge of Pharmacists/store Keepers in the CGHS dispensaries.
- (2) Liaison has been developed with the Drug Control Organisation to evaluate the quality of medicines stocked in the stores of the dispensaries and to keep in check the leakage/pilferage of medicines in the dispensaries through replacement of spurious sub-standard medicines.
- (3) Complaints giving clues to the leakage/pilferage of medicines from the CGHS dispensaries as and when received are passed on the Special Cell functioning under the S.P.E. for investigation.
- (4) The handing/taking over of charge by Store Keepers and Pharmacists under the supervision of the Medical Officer Incharge of the dispensary concerned, has been made compulsory.

India's Share in World Shipping Tonnage

*634. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state India's share in the total World shipping tonnage as on 1950, 1960 and 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : India's share in the total world shipping tonnage during 1950, 1960 and 1970 was as follows :—

	(In lakh GRTs)		
	1950	1960	1970
Indian Tonnage :	4.20	8.59	24.01
World Tonnage :	845.80	1297.70	2274.90
Percentage of India's share to total World tonnage :	0.49%	0.66%	1.06%

Report of the Committee on Development of Sugarcane

*635. SHRI K. BAI. ADHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Pasricha Committee on Problems of Sugarcane Development in the North has submitted its report ;
- (b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee ; and
- (c) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1887/72].

मध्य प्रदेश में कपास के मूल्य में गिरावट

636. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : वया कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या कपास के मूल्य घटते जा रहे हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में मण्डिया बन्द हो गई हैं;
- (ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय युक्त बैंकों ने कपास के भण्डार शिरकी रख कर छून देना बन्द कर दिया है; और
- (ग) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप किसानों, को

वित्तीय संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य संबंधी (श्री अष्टावश्विनी पी० शिंदे) (क) : जी हाँ । निम्नलिखित कुछ महीनों में कपास के मूल्यों में गिरावट आ गई थी परन्तु अब मूल्यों के पूर्व-स्तर पर आने की सम्भावनायें हैं और कई उपायों को क्रियान्वित करके मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाई जा रही है।

(ख) तथा (ग) : जी नहीं । वास्तव में रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने हाल ही में कपास के लिये यैक पेशागियों पर ऋण नियंत्रण के मम्बन्ध में कुछ छूट दी है।

Representatives from Indian Press in Olympic Games at Munich

*637. SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representatives of the Indian Press will attend the forthcoming Olympic Games at Munich as official invitees ;

(b) if so, the number of invitations received in this regard through the Ministry and/or the Indian Olympic Committee ;

(c) the procedure adopted for allocating such invitations to particular newspapers and/or sports Journals in this country ; and

(d) The newspapers which will get the benefit of such invitations for the Munich Games and basis of their selection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : According to information furnished by the Indian Olympic Association in August, 1972 the Association was allotted 4 accreditations for Indian Newspapers/Journalists by the Organising Committee of the XX Olympics, Munich. The accreditation forms were to be sent back to the organising committee by November, 1971. On receiving requests from Indian Newspapers and Journalists the Indian Olympic Association allotted

the 4 accreditations to the following four newspapers on a first come first served basis :

1. The Times of India, New Delhi.
2. The Deccan Herald, Bangalore.
3. The Amrita Bazar Patrika, Calcutta.
4. The Motherland, New Delhi.

Later the I.O.A received further requests for accreditation. Thereupon the Indian Olympic Association made special efforts to get at least two more accreditations from the Organising Committee but managed to secure only one more accreditation. This accreditation has been allotted by the Indian Olympic Association to the United News of India.

Subsequently the accreditation allotted to the Motherland was surrendered. The Indian Olympic Association has now recommended to the Organising Committee that this may be allotted to the Press Trust of India. The decision of the Organising Committee is awaited.

Working of Bal Bhavan Society of India
New Delhi

*638 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints against the working of Bal Bhavan Society of India, New Delhi and if so, the contents thereof ; and

(b) whether the service rules framed by the Bal Bhavan have not been approved by Government and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is being collected. The same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Gujendragadkar Committee on Pay Structure of University and College Teachers

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

(a) the date by which the Gajendragadkar Committee will submit its report regarding

the pay structure of the University and College Teachers ; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in submitting the report ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) This question is still under consideration of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges and it is difficult at this stage to indicate the date by which the Committee will submit its report.

(b) The work of the Committee has been delayed on account of the complicated issues involved and also to some extent due to the resignation of Dr. Gajendragadkar.

तकनीकी शिक्षा का विकास एवं सुधार

*640 श्री मूल चन्द डगा : क्या शिक्षा और समज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना के अनुसार तकनीकी शिक्षा की प्रगति, उत्थान और उम्मी किसमें में कोई विशेष सुधार नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और अब सरकार इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय सोच रही हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) और (ख) : विभिन्न कोटि सुधार कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए चौथी पच वर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों के सेक्टरों में ध्वन्यस्था की गई है। जब कि योजना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के कार्यक्रम सन्तोषजनक प्रगति कर रहे हैं, राज्यों के सेक्टर में वर्तमान संस्थाओं के सुदृढीकरण और उनके विकास की विभिन्न योजनाओं में अभी भी पर्याप्त प्रगति की जानी है। रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, मुख्य कारण यह है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इन योजनाओं को अपेक्षित प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा रही है। इस मामले पर हाल ही में अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् द्वारा विचार

विमर्श किया गया था। अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इस मामले पर राज्य सरकारों और योजना आयोग का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जा रहा है।

Action taken Against Firms for not Meeting Export Obligations

*641. **SHRI C CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which penal action has been taken against firms for not meeting their export obligations in 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) how many meetings of the Inter-ministerial group set up exclusively to review the progress in this regard have taken place ; and

(c) the nature of punishment awarded to the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Action against 9 firms who were issued Capital Goods Licences and in whose cases export obligation was imposed was taken during 1970-71 and 1971-72.

(b) Four.

(c) The punishment was in the nature of forfeiture of bank guarantee, debarment from getting licences/Release Orders for specified periods. The question whether prosecution should also be resorted to is at present under consideration.

Foreign Exchange Earned through Export of Films

*642. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earned in foreign exchange from films exported in the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the names of the countries which are interested in the Indian films ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Information relating to the total amount earned in foreign exchange from films exported in the financial year 1970-71, is not available. However, information available on calendar year basis shows that the net foreign exchange earned is Rs. 4.39 crores during the year 1970 and Rs. 2.31 crores during January-June, 1971.

(b) A statement showing the names of the countries to which Indian films have been exported during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto October, 1971) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1888/72].

Progress made in Gumat Project in Tripura

*643. **SHRI DASARATHA DFB :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made on the Gumat Project in Tripura ; and

(b) when this project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) The construction of approach road, bridges at Kawamara and Nutan Bazar, buildings and colony have been completed. Dam, power channel, forebay, penstock, power house and switchyard are under construction. Most of the electrical equipments have already been received.

(b) The project is likely to be completed by September, 1974.

Proposal for running Special Trains to meet Summer Rush of Travellers

*644. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have chalked out a plan to run special trains on important trunk routes in order to meet the increased summer rush of travellers ;

(b) the routes on which these special trains will be operated ; and

(c) what other measures are being adopted to clear the summer rush ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes Sir.

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

(c) The loads of existing trains are being augmented on various routes having regard to the traffic offering, hauling capacity of the engines and the availability of resources.

Statement

1. New Delhi-Madras.
2. Bombay Central-Pathankot.
3. Bombay Central-New Delhi.
4. Bombay VT-Cochin.
5. Bombay VT-Vrindavan.
6. Bombay VT-Madras.
7. Bombay VT-Lucknow.
8. Bombay VT-Bangalore.
9. Bombay VT-Vasco.
10. Bombay VT-Poona.
11. Howrah-Madras
12. Howrah-Bombay VT.
13. Bombay VT-Secunderabad.
14. Lucknow-Howrah.
15. Delhi-Lucknow.
16. Ahmedabad-Abu Road.
17. Viramgam-Rajkot.

Irrigation Development Plan

*645. **SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any part of 1971-1981 Irrigation Plan has been incorporated in 1972-73 Annual Plan ;

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

(c) the brief outline of the ten-year Irrigation Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The Perspective Plan for development of Irrigation during the decade 1971 to 1981 prepared in May, 1971, proposed the addition of over 28 million acres to the irrigated areas under major and medium projects, which along with an increase of 17 million acres in minor irrigation areas, and by use of improved seeds, fertilisers etc. would enable increase in our foodgrain production to 160 million tonnes. The Plan emphasised the need for providing adequate resources during the Fourth Plan for the irrigation projects in hand and envisaged an outlay of Rs. 2250 crores in the remaining seven years.

The objectives of the Decade Plan are being incorporated in the Annual Plans to the extent possible keeping in view the resources available. The annual Plan for 1972-73 targets for an additional potential of about 2.25 million acres, about 50% more than what was achieved in 1971-72. Detailed proposals for the Fifth Plan (1974-75 to 1979-80) are also being drawn up keeping in view the perspective plan for the decade.

Kerala's Contribution in Total Exports

*647. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution of Kerala to the export earnings in 1971-72, both in amount and in percentage ; and

(b) the total amount spent in Kerala for the development of export-oriented industries in 1971-72 and the amount proposed to be spent for this purpose in 1972-73 together with the nature of the industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Statewise export statistics are not maintained.

(b) Specific information in respect of export oriented industries is not available.

Cottage Industries Emporium, Calcutta

*649. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cottage Industries Emporium in Calcutta is running at a loss ;

(b) if so, the extent of the loss and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to shift the Emporium from its present location to new premises, involving a huge expenditure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Year	Loss
1968-69	Rs 1,03,619
1969-70	Rs. 2,70,129
1970-71	Rs. 2,01,309 (Provisional)

The Branch Emporium is in the initial stage of establishment. For any such new venture it takes time to establish itself and to draw sufficient clientele to make profits.

(c) A proposal to shift the Emporium from its present premises in Chowinghee, Calcutta, is under consideration, as there are no parking facilities and the place is crowded.

Take over of Textile Mills in Maharashtra

*655. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of the 31st March, 1972 regarding the take over of a number of textile mills by Government in Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the value of such mills ; and

(c) how many employees have been affected as a result of such take-over and what action is being taken by Government in regard to these employees ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wants to know the net worth of the companies of these mills. The net worth of the

companies of these mills as at the end of the accounting year for which the latest accounts are available is given below :—

Name of the Mill	Net worth (Rs in lakhs)	As on.
(i) Model Mills Ltd., Nagpur.	(—) 29.94	30.6.1970
(ii) R S.R.G. Mehta Mills Ltd. Akola	(+) 57.88	28.2.1972
(iii) Chhaganlal Textile Mills, Chalisgaon.	(—) 5.26	28.2.1970
(iv) Ahmedabad Jupiter Bombay and Ahmedabad.	(+) 65.72	31.3.1970
(v) Digvijay Spg. & Wvg, Mills Ltd., Bombay.	(—) 212.77	31.12.1970
(vi) India United Mills Ltd., Bombay.	(—) 788.54	31.12.1970
(vii) Aurangabad Mills Ltd, Aurangabad.	(+) 2.00	31.12.1970
(viii) Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., Nanded.	(—) 29.88	30.9.1969

(c) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member wants to know the number of workers to whom employment has been provided in these mills. The number of workers in the employment of these mills is 28420.

मूतपूर्व शाहदरा सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे को पुनः चालू किया जाना

*657. श्री मुक्ती राज सेनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहारनपुर और शाहदरा के बीच शाहदरा सहारनपुर लाइट रेलवे लाइन को पुनः चालू करने के बारे में लोक सभा के सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल उनसे मिला था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बैठक के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्त्या) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। प्रतिनिधि मण्डल को बता दिया गया था कि रेल मंत्रालय लाइट रेलवे को दुबारा खोलने और उसे चला सकने में समर्थ

नहीं होगा और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उसे चलाने के लिए कदम उठा सकती है। लाइट रेलवे अपना अलग अस्तित्व और स्वरूप रख सकती है। राज्य सरकार सड़क और रेल परिवहन का समन्वय भी करेगी। तदनुसार इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत उसके संचालन में होने वाली हानि को न्यूनतम रखना सम्भव हो सकेगा। फिर भी, रेल मंत्रालय चल स्टाक और अन्य उपस्करणों को प्राप्त करने में राज्य सरकार की सहायता करने को तैयार रहेगी। रेलवे को चलाने में राज्य सरकार की सहायता के लिए अनुबंधित शर्तें पर उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों की सेवाएँ भी प्रदान की जा सकती हैं।

Concessions expected from Developed Countries at UNCTAD-III

*658. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some concessions are expected from the developed countries at the Third Conference of the UNCTAD at Santiago in the near future; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The Third Conference which is now in session from 13th April, 1972 in Santiago is expected to conclude its deliberations on May 19, 1972. At present, the main Committee and Sessional Bodies established by the Conference to Negotiate on the various substantive matters before the Conference, have only initiated their work. It is, therefore, too early to anticipate the concessions that the developed countries will be granting at the Third Conference.

Appointment of Lady Advocates as Puisne Judges of High Courts

*659. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to appoint Lady Advocates as Puisne Judges of the High Courts ; and

(b) whether there was any bar against their appointment as Judges of High Court in the past ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE & PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Under the Constitution, any person who is a citizen of India and has, for at least 10 years, held a judicial office in the territory of India or has, for at least 10 years, been an advocate of a High Court is eligible for consideration for appointment to the High Court. There is, therefore, no bar against the appointment of lady advocates as Judges of High Courts. If any lady advocate is recommended, she will, no doubt, be considered provided she satisfies the criterion of merit and suitability. In view of the constitutional position, there is no question of taking any decision in the matter.

(b) No, Sir.

Selling of Porbander Thermal Power Station to Birlas

*660. **SHRI VEKARIA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to sell Porbander Thermal Power Station to Birla Bros. ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the interests of small industries and the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c) The 15 MW thermal power station at Porbander set up by the former Saurashtra Government and now owned by the Gujarat Electricity Board has been supplying power, process steam and sea water to the Saurashtra Chemicals Limited, Porbander and other consumers in the area since 1959. This small sized steam power station had proved suitable for the purpose of generation of power and supply of process steam to Saurashtra Chemicals Limited earlier in the period when load in the area needed to be nursed and built up. However, with the development of a State-wide grid in Gujarat served by large thermal and nuclear power stations, it is now proving uneconomical. Gujarat Electricity Board, in consultation with the Government, have therefore decided to sell the thermal power station at Porbander to Saurashtra Chemicals, in June, 1973.

Small and medium industries and other consumers in the areas presently served by this power station will continue to receive power from Gujarat Grid at the same rate and dependability. The employees of the Board attached to this power station will be absorbed at the other installations of the Board and will continue to receive the same emoluments, benefits and prospects in the service of the Board as they have been receiving hitherto. Thus the interests of small industries and workers employed at this power station will not be affected adversely.

मध्य प्रदेश में आवास बोर्डों को दिये गये ऋण

4424. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आवास और नगर विकास निगम द्वारा अपनी स्थापना के बाद मध्य प्रदेश राज्य आवास बोर्डों को अलग-अलग कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक आवास बोर्ड द्वारा कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर्जे के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में केवल एक आवास बोर्ड है और आवास तथा नगर-विकास निगम समिति द्वारा उस आवास बोर्ड को अभी तक कोई क्रृण नहीं दिया गया है। उस राज्य में भोपाल सुधार न्यास ही केवल एक अधिकरण है जिसे उस निगम द्वारा क्रृण स्वीकृत किया गया है। इस विक्री के लिये 652 एकड़ विकसित करने हेतु 39 लाख रुपये का क्रृण स्वीकृत किया गया है।

Jute Production Target for 1972-73

4425. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the raw jute production target for the year 1972-73 as proposed by the Planning Commission ; and

(b) what would be the State-wise break-up in terms of bales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAIIB P. SHINDE) : (a) The all-India raw jute production target for 1972-73 has been fixed by the Planning Commission at 64 lakh bales.

(b) The working targets fixed by the State Government are as follows : -

(lakh bales of 180 kgs each)

West Bengal	38.00
Assam	12.12
Bihar	10.00
Orissa	4.25
Uttar Pradesh	2.16
Tripura	0.75
Meghalaya	0.54
Total	67.82

Central Grant for Rural Works Programme for Rewa and Satna Districts in M.P.

4427. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money granted by the Union Government for Rewa and Satna Districts under the Rural Works Programme undertaken during 1971-72 ; and

(b) the number of persons given employment under the scheme during 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SIIUR SINGH) : (a) The Rural Works Programme, now redesignated as Draught Prone Areas Programme, is not implemented in the Districts of Rewa and Satna. Under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, however, the State Government had allotted a sum of Rs. 10.62 lakhs for Rewa district and Rs. 9.44 lakhs for Satna district.

(b) The number of persons and the period of their employment differs on different projects. It is, therefore, more appropriate to go by the number of mandays of employment generated rather than in terms of number of persons provided employment. The reported mandays of employment upto the end of February, 1972 in respect of Rewa District are 4849 and in respect of Satna District 1180.

Evolution of a New Variety of Wheat in Rajasthan

4428. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a young farmer in Rajasthan has evolved a new variety of wheat which gives a yield of more than 100 maunds per acre ;

(b) if so, whether this new variety has been tried by Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : (a) to (c). Shri Gurdarshan Singh a farmer from Shri Ganganagar (Rajasthan) has sent two varieties namely Gurdarshan TD 4 (Dwarf Variety) and Gurdarshan AIG 2 (Medium Tail) for trials by the ICAR. These varieties were tried in 1970-71 season at the IARI but both of them were not found to be promising and as such were not included in the regular varietal trials. The yield of Gurdarshan TD 4 was found to be 40.00 Quintals per hectare and that of Gurdarshan AIG 2 36.00 Quintals per hectare, which was 14.4% and 27.1% less respectively than Kalyan Sona, which yielded 48.00 Quintals per hectare.

Drinking Water Facilities in Rural Areas

4429. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) the amount of funds allotted by the Union Government to provide drinking water facilities in the rural areas of Rewa Region in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of villages District-wise that have been covered under the scheme and the number of villages yet to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Water Supply Programmes are included in the State Sector. The responsibility for formulating rural water supply schemes in a particular village or region, their phasing, allocation of funds and implementation of the schemes rests with the State Governments. Central assistance is given by way of block loans and block grants in the ratio of 70 per cent and 30 per cent respectively without specific reference to any particular scheme or head of development. However, to ensure proper implementation of rural water supply schemes, Plan outlays are earmarked at the time of Annual Plan's discussion but this is also done for Rural Water Supply Programme as a whole and *not* scheme-wise.

(b) The required information is awaited from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Assistance for Chronically Drought Affected Areas

***4430. SHRI MARTAND SINGH** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected certain Districts for special assistance to develop chronically drought affected areas ; and

(b) if so, their names State-wise and the criteria for determining them as backward Districts ?

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

(b) The State-wise list of the 54 districts selected for implementation of the Drought prone Areas Programme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. I T-1889/72] The selection of drought prone districts was made on the basis of objective criteria like incidence and pattern of rainfall, the extent and severity of past occurrence of drought and the percentage of irrigated areas.

Expenditure on Family Planning in Madhya Pradesh

4431. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money which has been spent by Government on Family Planning during last three years in the State of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the number of clinics set up during above period and the amount going to be spent in this head along with the number of clinics proposed to be opened during Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A sum of Rs. 1275 lakhs is estimated to have been spent by Government on Family Planning Programme during the years 1969-72 in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The number of clinics set up during the period 1969-72 is as follows :—

- (i) Urban Family Welfare Planning Centres. 10
- (ii) Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres. 13
- (iii) Rural Sub-Centres. 40

Sixteen more rural family welfare planning centres and 256 additional rural Sub-Centres are to be established during the 4th Five Year Plan. The amount to be spent will depend on the number of centres that will be actually opened by the State Government during the rest of the 4th Five Year Plan period.

Area under Sanctuaries and National Parks

4432. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total area of all Wild Life preserves in the country including all Sanctuaries and National Parks is only 0.5 per cent of the total land area of India ;

(b) whether the Expert Committee set up by Central Government had recommended an increase by 4.0 per cent of the total land area of India for purpose of Wild Life preservation ; and

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

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

(c) Based on a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Indian Board for Wild Life on this subject, the State Governments have been advised that "areas under National Parks and Sanctuaries must be increased to the extent necessary to provide enough habitat for perpetuation of the local species."

मध्य प्रदेश की संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा अनुदान

4433. श्री गंगा वरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनको गत वर्ष में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड से अनुदान प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ख) वर्ष-वार अनुदान किस आधार पर दिये गये तथा उनका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड अपने कुछ कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को सीधे अनुदान देता है तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए इसके अनुदान राज्य समाज कल्याण बोर्डों के माध्यम से दिए जाते हैं।

इन अनुदानों का विवरण सहायक अनुदान कार्यक्रमों से विहित किए गए सिद्धान्तों और प्रक्रिया के अनुसार निया जाता है। अनुदान विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों के लिए दिए जाते हैं और उनका उपयोग भी तदनुसार किया जाता है। मार्गी गई सूचना के अन्तर्गत संकेतों ही सत्थाएं आनी हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के अध्यापकों के लिये तिहरी लाभ योजना हेतु वित्तीय सहायता

4434. श्री गंगा वरण दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अध्यापकों के लिए तिहरी लाभ योजना लागू कर दी गई है।

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इम योजना को लागू न करने का कारण यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिली;

(ग) उक्त योजना को लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि मार्गी थी; और

(घ) यदि योजना को लागू कर दिया गया है तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ? पहली किस्त 1968 में दी गई थी ।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उच्च-मंत्री (श्री श्री० पी० यादव) : (क) और (घ). मध्य प्रदेश के सहायता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों में त्रिलोभ योजना आंशिक रूप से लागू कर दी गई है, अर्थात् केवल मामान्य भविष्य निधि की सुविधा उन्हें दी जाती है ।

(क) और (ग). शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय को, उक्त योजना लागू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु राज्य सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

बुरहानपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में स्टेडियम का निर्माण

4435. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : वया शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बुरहानपुर नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) में सुभाष हाई स्कूल के अहाते में बन रहे स्टेडियम के निर्माण के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके लिए कोई धनराशि दी गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी; और

(ग) क्या स्टेडियम का काम पूरा हो गया है; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है और इसके पूरा न होने के क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० तुरल हसन) : (क) बुरहानपुर स्टेडियम समिति, बुरहानपुर द्वारा बनाए जा रहे स्टेडियम के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी ।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई 25,000 रुपये की राशि में से, 15,000 रुपये की

(ग) कार्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। परियोजना को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को स्मरण-पद भेजे गए हैं। उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया है कि परियोजना के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Social Condition of Fishermen of Coastal Areas of Kerala

4436. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deplorable social conditions of the fishermen of the thickly populated coastal areas of Kerala, and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their social upliftment and the schemes Government propose to take up in 1972-73 for this purpose and its estimated expenditure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Fishermen in Kerala State have been classified as Other Backward Classes by the State Government. They get educational facilities under the Backward Classes Sector. The Fisheries Department of the State Government gives scholarships to the eligible children of fishermen for higher education. Some reservation has also been made for the candidates of this community in the various posts and services by the State Government.

The State Government has a colonisation scheme for fishermen under which houses are constructed and given free to fishermen whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1200/-

Details of the provisions made for 1972-73 for fishermen are not available.

Expenditure on the Development of Fishing Harbour in Kerala

4437. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent for the development of fishing harbours in Kerala, including

that of creating landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at Cochin Port, during 1971-72 ; and

(b) the present stage of the works of different fishing harbours in Kerala and the details of works proposed to be taken up during 1972-73 and the estimated expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at Minor Ports, a sum of Rs. 19.44 lakhs was paid to the Government of Kerala as Central Aid during 1971-72. The fishing harbours covered under the sanction were continuing works at Vizhinjam (Rs. 18.02 lakhs) and Mopla Bay (Rs. 1.42 lakhs).

Under the Central Scheme for landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at Major Ports, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was paid to the Cochin Port Trust as Grant-in Aid during 1971-72 towards preliminary cost in respect of a fishing harbour at Cochin.

(b) A fishing harbour at Cochin was administratively approved for Rs. 272.40 lakhs in June, 1971 under the Central Scheme. The Project is being executed by the Cochin Port Trust. The Port Trust authorities have taken up land acquisition work with the Government of Kerala. The Port Trust will undertake construction work during 1972-73 after the completion of land acquisition work and finalisation of tenders etc. The Project will continue till 1973-74. The Port Trust have indicated, as their requirement during 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 94.00 lakhs.

The construction work in respect of Vizhinjam and Mopla Bay fishing harbours will continue during 1972-73. A proposal for undertaking additional work at Molpa Bay in Cannanore fishing harbour, is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. This is estimated to cost about Rs. 20.85 lakhs.

The U.N.D.P. Survey Project has recommended the construction of Needakara fishing harbour, for which necessary plans and estimates are being prepared by the Project.

Conversion of Health Centres into Small Hospitals in States

4438. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres in Kerala and the proposed additions in 1972-73 and its estimated expenditure ;

(b) whether the Central Government has circulated a proposal among the States to develop some of these Health Centres as small hospitals with some beds ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Kerala Government to his proposal and how far the Central Government have moved in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) 162 primary health centres are functioning in 143 community development blocks. There is no block without a primary health centre. As such, no additional primary health centres have been proposed during 1972-73.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government of Kerala agree to the proposal in principle. Each primary health centre has 12 beds attached to it. The State Government would like to increase the number of beds but have indicated that it may not be easy to find funds from the State's resources and have accordingly requested for Central assistance for this purpose.

During the Fourth Plan, no Central assistance is available for this scheme and State Government was advised to meet the expenditure from the outlay in respect of "Hospitals and Dispensaries" under the State Sector.

Rules for Allotment of Government Quarters

4439. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have changed the rules for allotment of Government quarters to Central Government Employees in Delhi ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the present rule ; and

(c) whether as a result of the amendment of the rules, period of waiting for allotment of quarter can be reduced and if so, to what extent and the period for which the employees will be required to wait for each category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Amendments to the existing Rules are being made from time to time.

(b) Since the 15th May, 1963, the following major changes have been made in the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963 :—

(i) Date of priority in respect of all types was initially the earliest date from which an employee had been continuously drawing emoluments relevant to a particular type or a higher type in a post under the Central Government. This provision was liberalised so as to take into consideration the period of service rendered under the State Governments. All employees, except those entitled to type I, were eligible for allotment of accommodation in the next below type. This provision was modified and employees entitled to type IV and below were allowed to count their entire service rendered under the Central Government/State Government for purposes of date of priority and the next below concession in their case was withdrawn.

(ii) Officers owning houses at the station of their posting were not eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool. This provision was modified in May 1966 and such employees were declared eligible for allotment of Government accommodation.

(iii) Entitlements of employees were revised taking into account the dearness pay with marginal adjustments.

(iv) Rule regarding applications for allot-

ment was modified so that Central Government employees stationed at Delhi could apply only when annual applications for allotment of general pool accommodation are invited.

(v) Separate pools for four categories of officers were abolished in 1966 but keeping in view the difficulty experienced by lady officers and Tenure Officers, two pools were again revived.

(vi) Provision regarding out-of-turn allotments on medical grounds has been omitted from the rules.

(c) There being an overall shortage of accommodation in the general pool, amendments have not reduced to a great extent the period of waiting for different categories of employees. To meet the need for residential accommodation of their employees, Government have a continuing programme of construction. The programme depends upon the availability of funds, building materials, land and technical capacity. No time limit can be set for fulfilling the requirements of accommodation.

Import of Milk Powder

4440. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of milk powder being imported from USA and whether the supplies of milk powder are likely to be affected ; and

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made to meet the shortage through other sources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Out of 19,522 tonnes of commercial purchase from abroad of skim milk powder for the Central Pool during 1971-72, 2100 tonnes was from U.S.A. The supplies from U.S.A. are not affected and are scheduled to arrive in India in May and June, 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Registered Religious Institutions in Delhi

4441. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to allot land to registered religious institutions in Delhi ; if so, the number of plots so far allotted during the last two years ;

(b) whether any of the plots thus allotted was originally earmarked for educational institution and if so, the reasons for this deviation ; and

(c) the number of applications at present pending with D D A. for allotment of such land and time by which allotments will be made to these religious institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Emnployment Opportunities created and Financial Assistance to States under Crash Programme

4442. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of employment opportunities created under crash programme for rural employment ;

(b) whether Government propose to give more financial assistance to these States in 1972-73 considering their success in this field in 1971-72 ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) As the labourers benefited by the scheme are employed for varying periods on different works in different States, it is more appropriate to go by the number of mandays of employment generated rather than by the simple number of persons employ-

ed. A statement showing the mandays of employment reported by different States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1890/72].

(b) Financial assistance during the 1972-73 is being provided to different States and Union Territories on the same scale as during the year 1971-72 except in the case of Manipur, Tripura, A. and N. Islandis, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, L. M. A. Islands and Pondicherry whose allocations have been reduced to accord with their actual needs.

(c) Guidelines have been circulated for implementation of the programme during the year 1972-73. Some of the salient points indicated in the guidelines are as follows :—

1. The following kinds of projects can be sanctioned by the State Governments themselves without reference to the Government of India :
 - (i) Road building ;
 - (ii) reclamation development of land ;
 - (iii) drainage, flood protection and anti waterlogging ;
 - (iv) water conservation and ground water recharging ;
 - (v) minor irrigation ;
 - (vi) soil conservation ;
 - (vii) afforestation ;
 - (viii) construction of additional class-rooms for primary school buildings ;
 - (ix) special repairs—as distinguished from ordinary day to day, maintenance repairs—of existing assets with a view to making them durable and useful.

Other projects will have to be referred to the Government of India for prior approval.

2. No project is to be left incomplete. Any project which should have been

but has not been completed in the year 1971-72 should be completed in the year 1972-73.

3. Cost of field staff for supervision of projects can go upto 5% of the total cost of the projects instead of 3% prescribed in the year 1971-72.
4. The Government of India may allow the diversion of funds from one district to another if sufficient justification exists.

Ship Building Activity in Private Sector

4443 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARGCHA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to allow private sector to undertake ship building activity in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा

4444. श्री पन्नालाल बाहुपाल : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा प्राथमिक शिक्षा के ज्ञान और उमके प्रमाण-पत्र की प्राप्ति को कब तक अनिवार्य घोषित कर दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : नागार्लैंड तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा अधिनियम है। संघ क्षेत्रों में से दिल्ली अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह तथा चंडीगढ़ में आवश्यक कानून है। जिन राज्यों में अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा अधिनियम है तथा जो निशुल्क शिक्षा प्रदान करते हैं, वहां भी, कुछ राज्यों को छोड़कर क्षेत्र में दाखिले की संख्या सामान्य नहीं हुई है। इसके अंतर्निहित सामाजिक आर्थिक

तथा अन्य कारणों को दूर करना होगा तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा को लानु करने से पूर्व अतिरिक्त वित्तीय साधन ढूँढ़ने होंगे। राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से मामले की लगातार समीक्षा की जा रही है। 6-11 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग को 1975-76 तक तथा 11-14 आयु वर्ग को 1980-81 तक सर्वव्यापी शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के प्रस्तावों की जांच हो रही है।

लहान के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

4445. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लहान में विद्यार्थियों के लिए छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या को बढ़ाने का है जिससे गरीब तथा परन्तु उत्तसाही लहानी विद्यार्थी राज्य के तथा देश के अन्य भागों में उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में किये जाने वाले उपायों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) संस्कृति विभाग देश के सभी भागों में उत्तर मैट्रिक अध्ययन हेतु लहानी छात्रों को सीमित संख्या में छात्रवृत्तिया प्रदान करने की योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) अभी प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Part-Time Engineering Degree Course in Universities

4446. SHRI S D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Questions No. 649 and 2922 on the 20th March, 1972 and 17th April, 1972 respectively and state the names of Universities where the part-time Degree Course in Engineering is for four years ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : The following institutions are conducting part-time Degree courses of four years' duration for Diploma holders in Engineering :

1. L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad. (Affiliated to Gujarat University).
2. Government Engineering College, Jabalpur (Affiliated to Jabalpur University).
3. S. G. S. Institute of Technology and Science, Indore (Affiliated to Indore University).
4. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.

Ex-members of Parliament in Possession of Government Accommodation

4447. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some ex Members of Parliament are still in possession of Government accommodation unauthorisedly and if so, their names ;

(b) the rate at which rent is being charged from them for the said unauthorised occupation viz. whether at the market rate or some penal rent or ordinary rent ; if ordinary rent, the justification thereof ;

(c) whether any amount of rent is due from any such ex-M.P. and if so, the amount due from each such ex-M.P. ; and

(d) whether some officers are responsible for failing in getting the said unauthorised occupation vacated and if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (c). A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1891/72].

(b) Rent at market rate is recovered from ex-M.P.s and at penal rate from ex-Ministers.

(d) No, Sir.

Open Nullahs in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

4448. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether open nullahs for rainy water have been constructed in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, Gole Market, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the said nullahs have been constructed in front of quarters and not at their back and thus they look very ugly ;

(c) the width of the road on both sides of which these nullahs have been provided and whether the area left on the road is sufficient for vehicles and persons to pass ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to cover these nullahs and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Small open storm water drains have been constructed for drainage of rain water along the sides of quarters, except in the case of 10 quarters, which have such drains in their frontage. This could not be avoided due to layout of the blocks.

(c) The width of the metalled road is 12' and the overall width from the edge of the drain to the edge of the drain on the other side varies from 16' to 18' which is considered sufficient for internal traffic.

(d) No Sir.

Employees of the National Seeds Corporation

4449. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the office of the National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi along with the categories of posts and number of employees category-wise ;

(b) the total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them, category-wise ;

(c) whether some employees in various categories have been declared surplus there and if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons declared surplus and of those who belong to non-scheduled castes and have been declared surplus ; and

(d) whether the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been filled by those belonging to these castes and if not, the reasons for which the employees belonging to these castes have been declared surplus and steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDI) : (a) The total number of employees in the National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi Office is 368.

Category-wise information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1892/72.*]

(b) The total number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 48.

Category-wise information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1892/72.*]

(c) Yes, Sir.

The Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, who had reviewed the staff position at the headquarters of the Corporation, had declared 39 persons as surplus. Four of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(d) No, Sir.

The Four employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been declared surplus, as they happened to be the last four in seniority in their category.

It has, however, been decided by the Board of Directors of the Corporation not to retrench any of the employees declared surplus. All of them are being absorbed against requirements at Regional Office/Head Office.

Opening of more D.M.S. Booths in Janakpuri Colony, New Delhi

4450. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to state :

(a) the total number of milk booths provided by the Delhi Milk Scheme in Janak Puri Colony, New Delhi;

(b) whether he is aware that the number of milk booths so far opened there are very insufficient to cater to the needs of the residents of the colony ; and

(c) if so, the measures being adopted by Government to provide more milk booths there and when they are likely to be constructed and their proposed location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHRI SINGH) : (a) One (two depots).

One depot functions in the morning, and the other in the evening.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Janakpuri is a growing colony and Government is aware that there is need for more milk depots in the area. Accordingly, the area has been surveyed and D.M.S. has requested the D.D.A. to erect 3 additional milk booths at the following sites :—

(1) On the foot-path near electric pole No. 64. Opposite House No. A2A/243 to 252, Janakpuri.

This will cater to the requirement of blocks A, A1, A1B and A2A.

(2) On the corner in an open space near the Primary School (tent) B3A Block, Janakpuri

This will cater to the requirement of B, B1 and B3A blocks.

(3) On the foot-path opposite Electric Pole No. 254, outside Municipal Park near present DESU Office B1 Block, Janakpuri. This will serve blocks B1 and B2B.

In case the D.D.A. do not take up this work, it will be taken up by Delhi Milk Scheme in the next phase of their expansion programme, envisaging the erection of 150 additional milk booths. It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when the booths will be erected.

D.D.A. Flats in Janak Puri, New Delhi

4451. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of flats constructed and allotted by the Delhi Development Authority in Janak Puri, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the roads, street lights, rain water nullahs, sewerage and drinking water have since been provided there ; and

(c) if not, the time by which all these facilities are likely to be provided there and save the residents of the colony from facing further inconvenience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a).

Constructed	Allotted
2961	2757

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Small Irrigation Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

4452. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes approved under 'Small-Irrigation Schemes' in Rewa, Sidhi, Satna and Shahdol Districts of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the projects which are under development and the time by which they are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The number of small irrigation schemes approved in Rewa, Sidhi, Satna and Shahdol districts ; is five, one, two and three respectively. In addition eighteen number of schemes have been approved in Sidhi district under drought prone areas programme. Private minor Irrigation works like wells, pumpsets etc are also being

financed from Institutional sources in these districts.

(b) All the projects the number of which is given above are in progress and are likely to be completed during the Fourth Plan Period.

Permanency to Scheduled Castes Teachers in Delhi

4453. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration, Delhi issued an Office Order No. 515 dated 22nd July, 1965 declaring its employees permanent, whereas Scheduled Castes teachers (T.G.Ts and P.G.Ts) working in Delhi Administration Higher Secondary Schools are not being declared permanent though they are working since 1961 ;

(b) whether these Scheduled Castes teachers have not been granted benefits under the provisions of 1961 orders and in spite of other repeated orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Delhi Administration in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, no Office Order No. 515 dated 22nd July, 1965 concerning confirmation of Trained Graduate Teachers and Post Graduate Teachers was issued by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration. All teachers including those belonging to Scheduled Castes are being declared permanent according to the Seniority and availability of the permanent posts.

(b) Scheduled Castes teachers are being given all benefits as directed by the Government of India from time to time.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount Sanctioned for Rural Works Programme during 1970-71 and 1971-72

4454. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state :

(a) the total amount of money sanctioned, disbursed and actually spent, State-wise, during 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 29th February, 1972) on account of Rural Works Programme ;

(b) whether "Rural Works Programme" was aimed at creating 1000 new jobs in each district ; and

(c) if so, the progress of the Programme in each State, so far, in physical terms, particularly, in respect of the creation of additional jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The information is given at Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1893/72]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have not yet furnished the full details of the physical progress of the Programme and the employment generated through its implementation. However, on the basis of the available information received from the State Governments, employment generated in various States through the implementation of the Drought Prone Areas Programme (formerly called Rural Works Programme) is shown at Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1893/72].

उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपभोक्ता बस्तुओं की सप्लाई

4455. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मूल्यों में बढ़िया रोकने और उन्हें स्थिर रखने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किन-किन उपभोक्ता बस्तुओं को उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है; और

(ख) किन-किन नगरों में यह व्यवस्था की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अग्नासाहित धी० शिंदे) : (क) सामान्यतः उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से दी गई मुख्य वस्तुएँ गेहूं, गेहूं से पदार्थ, चावल और चीनी हैं। तथापि, कभी-कभी वनस्पति, मिट्टी का तेल आदि जैसी अन्य वस्तुएँ भी उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से दी जाती हैं।

(ख) उचित मूल्य की दुकानें अथवा राशन की दुकानें अधिकांश प्रमुख नगरों तथा कस्बों में स्थित हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के भोंडी पिपरिया गांव में पाए गए चांदी के सिक्के

4456. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के नरसिंहपुर बिले के भोंडी पिपरिया गाव में चांदी के कुछ मिक्के मिले हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे किस काल के हैं तथा इम मम्बन्व में आम व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, हा। तथापि, कलेक्टर, नरसिंहपुर में प्राप्त सूचना के अनुमार गाव का नाम गोडी जिंगिया है।

(ख) चांदी के मिक्कों की संख्या 107 है। इनमें मुख्य राजाभो कमानुसार अकबर, जहांगीर, शाहजहां, बीरगजेब, शाहआलम I और जहादारशाह के सिक्के शामिल हैं।

एक निजी खेत में भूमि संरक्षण विभाग द्वारा भूमि के खुदाई कार्य के दौरान में 18 और 19 मार्च को ये प्राप्त हुए थे।

अब ये सिक्के नरसिंहपुर स्थित जिला खजाने की अभिरक्षा में हैं श्री० खजाना अधिनियम के अधीन जिला मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा इनके सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाई शुरू की गई है।

New Housing Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation

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

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has submitted for Government's sanction a new housing scheme under which State Housing Boards would work as Life Insurance Corporation's agents for the construction of townships and make the houses built available to the insured on the lines of the "Own your house" scheme ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government and the State Governments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes. The LIC of India had forwarded for consideration of the Government a scheme for financing of State Housing Boards for construction of houses for policy-holders. This Scheme is more or less on the lines of 'Own Your Home' Scheme already being operated by the LIC themselves. The Scheme, *inter alia*, contemplates that the State Housing Boards should operate the Scheme as agents of the LIC. The Scheme of the Corporation has been circulated to the State Housing Boards for their views which are still awaited.

Identification of Sick District Cooperative Banks

4458. SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has identified the sick District Cooperative Banks in the different States ;

(b) if so, the names thereof, Statewise ; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to rehabilitate these banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A State-wise list of 54 Central Cooperative Banks identified by the Reserve Bank

as "Weak Central Cooperative Banks", is given in the attached statement.

(c) A Central Sector Scheme for the rehabilitation of selected weak Central Cooperative Banks is being implemented from the current year in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The objective is to write off the accumulated losses and bad and doubtful debts upto a limit of 50% of accumulated losses and overdues over three years as on 30th June, 1971.

Statement

1. Andhra Pradesh

1. Sriakakulam
2. Cuddapah
3. Mahbubnagar
4. Medak
5. Nellore

2. Assam

6. Cachar
7. Dibrugarh
8. Goalpara
9. Kamrup
10. Nowrangpur
11. Sibsagar
12. Tezpur

3. Bihar

13. Bhagalpur
14. Bihar-Barh-Fatwah
15. Motihari
16. Nawadah

4. Gujarat

17. Kutch

5. Haryana

18. Gurgaon
19. Hissar

6. Himachal Pradesh

20. Jogindra

7. Jammu and Kashmir

21. Anantnag
22. Baramulla
23. Jammu

8. Maharashtra

24. Poona

9. Madhya Pradesh

25 Bhopal
 26 Jhabua
 27 Panna
 28 Surguja
 29 Vindhya
 30 Satna

(c) the main features of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir The Governing Council of the UNDP has approved a project entitled 'Central Agmark Research and Training Institute, Nagpur'

10. Mysore

31 Bangalore
 32 Bellary
 33 Chitradurga
 34 Gulbarga
 35 Kolar
 36 Tumkur

(b) The project contemplates a UNDP contribution of US \$1 001 million and Government of India's contribution of Rs 28 11 Lakhs

11. Rajasthan

37 Ajmer
 38 Banswara
 39 Bhilwara
 40 Gangaragar
 41 Jhunjhunu
 42 Jodhpur
 43 Pali

(c) The Institute at Nagpur is being set up for streamlining the marketing and inspection facilities for agricultural products, specially perishables. It will conduct research in improving the methods of picking, packing, handling, transport, cold storage, assembling etc. The results of these researches will be demonstrated to show their applicability and profitability to the cooperatives and others concerned with the marketing of these products. The Institute will also provide training in improved methods of marketing to candidates deputed by cooperatives and other agencies engaged in the marketing of agricultural and animal husbandry products. Thus the project will provide for modernising marketing operations of perishable products, specially fruits and vegetables

12. Uttar Pradesh

44 Hardoi
 45 Kanpur
 46 Muznupur

**Irregularities Committed by Director
IIT Delhi**

4460 SHRI KARTIK ORAON Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of irregularities committed by the Director of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi have been brought to the notice of Government, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b) The Government has received some complaints of irregularity in the matter of appointment, promotion, fixation of pay and extension of service at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. The complaints are examined with reference to the provisions of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961 and the Statutes

United Nations Development Programme for 5 Year Project for Streamlining Marketing and Inspection Facilities for Agricultural Products

4459 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme is to give assistance for a five year project for streamlining the marketing and inspection facilities for agricultural products especially perishable goods,

(b) if so, the amount provided therefor, and

framed thereunder. On examination, some of them have been found unjustified and the examination of the rest is in progress.

Manufacture and Import of a Trawler

4461. SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has given an assurance to the indigenous ship manufacturers that an order for one trawler would be given to them against the import of every two trawlers from the Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A formula providing for placement of order with indigenous ship building yards in the ratio of one indigenous to every two imported vessels has been under consideration of Government on the basis of consultation with the ship building industry. While no formula as such has been adopted so far in connection with imports expected to be made from the USSR, it is proposed to ensure full utilization of indigenous capacity and to meet only additional requirements by import.

R.S.S. Influence in Educational Institutions

4462. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to check the increasing influence and communal propaganda of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh in the educational institutions in the country ;

(b) if so, main feature of the scheme ; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to implement it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). Government is implementing several programmes for eliminating

from the academic community any narrow or communal feelings, for imbuing it with a sense of national purpose and fraternal feelings, and for discouraging the activities of all communal organisations in the educational institutions. The more important among these programmes are :—

(a) (i) A Critical examination of all books prescribed or recommended for study in standards 1 to 11 in all the schools in the country in subjects like languages History, Civics, and Social Studies, with a view to removing objectionable material from the stand-point of national integration, in co-operation with the State Governments.

(ii) Steps are also being taken at Central level for the production of quality textbooks at school level with a view to ensure that such reading will lead to the understanding of the composite culture of India as against any communal or sectarian approach.

(iii) A Teacher's Hand-book has been prepared and circulated to all State Governments to provide guidelines to school teachers for the promotion of communal harmony among school children.

(b) National Integration Samitis have been set up in about 120 universities and colleges, and one of the objectives of these Samitis is to promote friendly feelings among all sections of the community.

(c) Apart from the above, the National Book Trust of India has also been producing translation of most representative and well-known books from each language into other regional languages to promote mutual understanding of the feelings and urges of people living in various parts of the country.

2. The Government's general policy remains that no Government grant-in-aid should be given to any organisation, including the R.S.S., indulging in communal activities.

3. A proposal to set up a Committee to enquire into the activities of communal nature in academic campuses

is under consideration of the Government.

Population Policy Recommended by Economists, Sociologists and Mass Communication Experts

4463. SHRI M. S. SIVASAMY :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the new population policy as recommended by the economists, sociologists and mass communication experts from universities and other institutions who recently had a critical look at India's population policy in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the out-come thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). No specific population policy was recommended by the Seminar of Sociologists held in Delhi on 25th and 26th March, 1972. Certain views were expressed and these will be given due consideration.

Rural Electrification Corporation Schemes, for Adivasi Areas

4464. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed in sanctioning Rural Electrification Corporation schemes for Adivasi areas ;

(b) the number of schemes of this nature that have been set up for sanction by the Himachal Pradesh State Government ; and

(c) the number of such schemes that have been sanctioned by the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The Department is not concerned with the subject matter. The

Ministry of Irrigation and Power who are concerned with the Rural Electrification Corporation schemes have stated that they have no schemes for Adivasi Areas including Himachal Pradesh.

Untouchability and Bonded Labour in Gujarat

4465. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

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

(a) the names of districts or regions in Gujarat State where untouchability and bonded labour is still practised ; and

(b) the steps being taken for eradication of untouchability completely from the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) The number of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, during the year 1971 was 169, out of which 151 cases were challaned by the police. The information regarding the districts or regions in which these cases occurred is not available. The State Government has reported that bonded labour is not prevalent in the State.

(b) The steps taken by the State Government for eradication of untouchability are given in the note laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1894/72].

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 is also being amended to make its penal provisions more stringent.

Procurement Price of Rice in States

4466. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased state :

(a) the procurement price of rice in each State ; and

(b) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended that the procure-

ment price of rice should not be changed; and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAEL P. SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) The Commission recommended that the price of paddy and rice fixed for 1970-71 be continued during 1971-72 season in all States except in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Tamil Nadu, where, the price of standard variety of paddy be marginally increased by Re. 1/- per quintal and consequential changes made in the other varieties of paddy and rice.

Statement

Procurement prices of Standard variety of rice in the various States during 1971-72 season

(In Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Standard Variety	Procurement price for 1971-72
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Akkullu	80.32
2.	Assam	Winter Sali	—
3.	Bihar	Coarse	95.25
4.	Gujarat	Sathi	85.34
5.	Haryana	Begmi	85.50
6.	Kerala	Palghat Matta	85.88
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gurmatia	83.00
8.	Maharashtra	Coarse	81.00
9.	Mysore	Coarse (Raw)	74.30
10.	Orissa	Medium	95.20
11.	Punjab	Begmi	85.50
12.	Rajasthan	Suthersaul	—
13.	Tamil Nadu	Kattaisamba	88.31 (Boiled)
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Grade III	89.00
15.	West Bengal	Common	91.20

शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में हाथ का काम करने की व्यवस्था और उत्पादन सम्बन्धी गतिविधियां

4467. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और सभ ज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में आर्थिक कठिनाइयां और बेरोजगारी की गम्भीर समस्या को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में हाथ का काम करने की व्यवस्था तथा उत्पादन संबंधी गतिविधियां लागू करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या महात्मा गांधी द्वारा चलायी गयी दुनियादी शिक्षा में भी सुधार लाने का विचार है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हाँ। ऐसे कार्य अनुभव कार्यक्रमों को जिनसे शारीरिक तथा बौद्धिक दोनों प्रकार की कुशलताओं का विकास होता है, स्कूल स्तर पर प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्तर पर लागू कर दिया गया है। स्कूलों में कार्य अनुभव कार्यक्रमों को भलि भांति संचालित करने

के योग्य बनाने के हेतु, बी०ए० डिप्री प्रदान करने वाले चार क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा कालेजों में प्रशिक्षार्थियों के लिए भी इन्हें लाभ कर दिया गया है। गैर युवकों को स्वतः रोजगार के लिए उपयुक्त बनाने हेतु, क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा कालेजों में गैर छात्रीय युवकों के लिए व्यावसायिक कार्यक्रम भी लाभ कर दिए गए हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा 1971-72 के दौरान 1000 मिडिल स्कूलों में पूर्णकालिक कार्य-अनुभव अध्यापक नियुक्त करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता दी गई है। निकट भविष्य में स्थापित किए जाने वाले आदर्श स्कूलों और नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों के साथ उत्पादन एक संलग्न करने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) कार्य अनुभव कार्यक्रम, जो आधुनिक समाज की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखता है, महात्मा गांधी द्वारा चलाए गए बुनियादी शिक्षा के बहुत निकट है।

Phased Programme for Development of Soil Conservation in Damodar Valley Area

4468. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the phased programme of development works pertaining to soil conservation in the Damodar Valley area drawn up ;

(b) the progress made in implementation of the phased programme ; and

(c) when this is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The present ten year phased programme of soil conservation in upper-Damodar Valley area was taken up in the year 1969-70.

(b) Under the composite programme of soil conservation which includes afforestation, soil conservation on agricultural up-lands and soil conservation engineering measures in gullied lands and denuded forests, an area of 1,43,924 hectares has been treated upto 1970-71.

(c) The current phased programme of works is likely to be completed by the end of the 5th Plan

Phased Programme for Development of Afforestation in Damodar Valley Area

4469. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) when was phased programme for development works, pertaining to afforestation in the Damodar Valley area drawn up ;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the phased programme ; and

(c) when this is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The present ten year phased programme of afforestation under the composite programme of Soil Conservation in Upper Damodar Valley areas was taken up in the year 1969-70.

(b) An area of 1,43,924 hectares has been treated by various soil conservation measures such as afforestation, soil conservation measures up-lands and soil conservation Engineering measures in gullied and denuded forest areas up to 1970-71. This include afforestation of 47,747 hectares and soil conservation Engineering measures in denuded forests 11,591 hectares.

(c) The current programme of work is proposed to be completed by the end of the 5th Plan.

Phased Programme for Development of Fisheries in Damodar Valley Area

4470. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the phased programme for the development of fisheries in the Damodar Valley area drawn up ;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the phased programme ; and

(c) when this is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The development of fisheries in the reservoirs of the Damodar Valley Corporation has been receiving attention from 1950 under various programmes. After they were taken over by the Central Fisheries Corporation in 1966 a Project report covering a period of five years was drawn up. The need was however felt for detailed technical studies, and these were entrusted to the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute. On the basis of these studies a programme of stocking of the reservoirs was drawn up in 1968.

(b) and (c) In 1969 the question of the future of the Central Fisheries Corporation came up for review and it was decided in this context not to undertake developmental measures in the reservoirs. It has since been decided to return the reservoirs to the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Phased Programme for Development of Agriculture in Damodar Valley Area

4471. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the phased programme for development of agriculture in the Damodar Valley area drawn up ;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the phased programme ; and

(c) when this is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The present ten years phased programme of Soil Conservation on agricultural up-lands was taken up in the year 1969-70, under the composite programme of Soil Conservation in Damodar Valley area ;

(b) An area of 1,43,924 hectares has been treated by various Soil Conservation measures upto 1970-71. This include soil conservation measures on agricultural up-lands over an area of 61352 hectares,

(c) The current programme of work is proposed to be completed by the end of 5th Plan i.e.; 1978-79.

Phased Programme for Development of Public Health in Damodar Valley

4472. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) when was the phased programme of development works pertaining to public health in Damodar Valley drawn up ;

(b) the progress made in the implementation of the phased programme ; and

(c) when this is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The first phased programme for Public Health was taken up by establishing camps at Tilaaiya Konar and Hazari Bagh in the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 respectively. Similar camps were later set up at Maithon Panchet and Durgapur. A phased programme for Malaria control was also taken up in respect of the Reservoir at Tilaaiya in 1950, Konar in 1951 and Maithon in 1952 and Panchet in 1954.

(b) The camp areas are now reported to be free from communicable diseases except Influenza. Only one case of Diphtheria was reported in 1970-71 at Maithon.

(c) Public Health measures are a continuing process comprising various preventive measures.

Increase in Price of Tobacco and Elimination of Middlemen

4473. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual increase registered in prices of tobacco since State Trading Corporation entered the tobacco market to avert its distress selling ;

(b) whether the benefit of this price increase goes mainly to the merchants since State Trading Corporation is not making any direct purchases from the farmers ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to eliminate middlemen from the tobacco market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) There has been a rise of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- per quintal in the price of tobacco after State Trading Corporation entered the tobacco market for purchase.

(b) and (c). The primary producers of the commodity have also benefited by the increase of prices.

मध्य प्रदेश के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों का विकास

4474 श्री फूलबन्द बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि राज्य में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों का विकास करने हेतु, चतुर्थ पचवर्षीय योजना में नियन्त की गई धनराशि में वृद्धि की जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इम बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) चतुर्थ पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने आदिवासी विकास खण्डों की योजना के लिये 381.14 लाख रुपये की धन राशि की अधिकृत निधिया मांगी थी ।

(ख) वित्तीय निश्चिता को व्याप्ति में रखते हुए यह प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया ।

जिला परिषदों, ग्राम पंचायतों और पंचायत समितियों के लिए योजनाएं

4475. श्री मूलबन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना बनाने से पहले ग्राम पंचायतों, पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों से परामर्श लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या जिला परिषदें अपने जिलों की योजनाओं का प्रारूप बना कर भेजती है; और यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी योजनाओं के प्रारूपों में रहो-बदल करने से पूर्व सम्बन्धित जिला परिषदों से परामर्श लिया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या जिला परिषद और ग्राम पंचायतें इसलिए निषिक्य हो गई हैं क्योंकि उनकी अपनी योजनाएं तो स्वीकार नहीं की जाती हैं और उन पर ऊपर से अन्य योजनाएं लादी जाती हैं ?

कृषि भवालय में राज्य भवाली (ब्र० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने गर्ज्य सरकारों / केन्द्र शामिल क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से बार-बार अनुरोध किया है कि पंचायती राज स्थानों को अपने-अपने स्तरों पर स्थानीय आयोजना का कार्यभार मम्भालना चाहिए । इस नीति वा कार्यन्वयन हर राज्य में स्थानीय पंचायती राज स्थानों के विवास के अनुसार अलग-अलग प्रकार से है । तथापि, देश के कुछ भागों में पंचायती राज संस्थानों के कम प्रभावी होने के कारण अलग-अलग हैं और उसके लिए एकमात्र उन पद्धतियों को ही उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है जो विभिन्न राज्यों में योजना तैयार करने के लिए अपनाई जाती है ।

Changes in Prohibition Policy suggested by Delhi Administration

4476 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any changes in the prohibition policy have been suggested by the Delhi Administration ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Building for Special Central School, New Delhi

4478. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Special Central School at New Delhi is at present housed in tents ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken to construct building for the School ; and

(c) whether any site has been selected for the purpose and when construction work is likely to be taken in hand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Special Central School at New Delhi is partly housed in tents and partly in a temporary accommodation provided by the Ladhak Baudha Vihara at Bella Road, Delhi.

(b) and (c). A decision has been taken to construct the building for the School. A request has already been made to the Ministry of Works and Housing for allotment of a suitable land. No site for the building has yet been selected. Construction work will start as soon as land is made available.

शहरी सम्पत्ति की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के बारे में अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशें

4479. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरी सम्पत्ति की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशें क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या अध्ययन दल ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि उद्देश्य के लिये सारे देश के लिये ममान कानून बनाया जाए; और

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

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को 15 अप्रैल 1972 को प्रस्तुत की। रिपोर्ट में सरकार को की गई उनकी सिफारिशें हैं। सरकार सिफारिशों पर विचार किए जाने से पूर्व इस अवस्था में इन सिफारिशों का प्रचार करना बांधनीय नहीं समझती।

Appointment of Committee to Investigate Fall in use of Fertiliser

4480. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have appointed any committee to investigate into the cause of fall in use of fertiliser ; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is expected to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No Sir. No such committee has been appointed by the Government. In fact, there has been no fall in the use of fertiliser ; only the rate of growth of the consumption of fertilisers has declined from 40% in 1965-67 to 14% in 1970-71. However, during the period 1965-66, to 1970-71, the consumption of fertilisers has increased at a compound growth rate of 24%.

However, a Committee is being appointed to make a forecast of demand for the V Plan, as suggested by the National Commission on Agriculture.

Promotional Programme to Boost use of Fertilisers

4481. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the Fertilisers Promotion Commissioner the use of fertilisers has fallen steeply ;

(b) whether the fall in the use of fertilizers is due to high cost of fertilizers and unremunerative prices for farm-products ; and

(c) if so, the main features of promotional programme being contemplated to boost the use of fertilizers in coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The rate of growth of fertiliser consumption in 1976-78 was 40% over the previous year, 14% in 1968-69 ; 13% in 1969-70 and 14% in 1970-71.

(b) No, Sir. The fall in rate of growth of fertiliser consumption is due to the following reasons :

- (1) A break-through was achieved with high yielding varieties of wheat in middle 1960 and there was a spurt in fertiliser use soon thereafter. The break-through in paddy has so far relatively been less spectacular than in the case of wheat, and its impact on fertiliser use has also been accordingly less dramatic than in the case of wheat.
- (2) Deficiencies in the distribution systems in some of the States and weak cooperative structure in some States,
- (3) Lack of availability of sufficient credit in time.
- (4) Gaps in extension efforts,

(c) The main features of the proposed ten-point promotion programme to boost the use of fertilisers in the coming years are :—

- (1) Massive demonstration programme in 70 selected districts on a package approach in collaboration with the other demonstration programmes in respect of cereals and specific cash crops like cotton, oil seeds, jute, sugarcane etc.
- (2) Training of V.L.Ws, retail dealers including cooperative salesmen, Extension officers and other field officers in proper fertiliser use and management, so that they can assist

the farmers on the efficient use of fertilisers.

- (3) Training of farmers including farm women in proper use and management of fertilisers in the selected districts.
- (4) Dissemination of information on the use of fertilisers through personal contact, group discussions and mass media such as films, radio and television.
- (5) Organisation of fertiliser festivals in the selected districts.
- (6) Strengthening of the existing soil testing laboratories in the districts with provision of mobile testing laboratories and also strengthening the quality control laboratories at the centre and in the States.
- (7) Increasing cooperative credit facilities to farmers for fertiliser use.
- (8) Credit to be given in kind as fertilisers as far as possible.
- (9) More selling points to be opened in each block and their proper dispersal.
- (10) Linking of Commercial Bank Credit Programme with fertiliser sales on an area basis.

Wild Life Census

4482. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the census for the wild life in the country has been conducted and completed ;

(b) whether the wild life population is on the increase or decline ; and

(c) the findings of the census held and the steps taken in safeguarding the wild life in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir, Census for all animals in the country has not been conducted. However census of lions in Gir Sanctuary, wild-ass in the Rann of Kutch, animals in Kaziranga and Orang sanctuaries

in Assam and tigers in U.P. and Maharashtra have been done. A country-wide census of tigers has been taken up for completion by 15th June, 1972 and will be repeated next year in April-June.

(b) The Expert Committee on Wild Life Conservation appointed by the Government have reported in late 1969 that there is decline in wild life population of the country except in selected wild life preserves.

- (c) (i) 177 lions are reported in Gir Sanctuary in 1958,
- (ii) 362 wild-asses in the Runn of Katch during 1969.
- (iii) Census conducted recently in Kaziranga has shown an increase of animals by 149 7% over the census figures of 1966.
- (iv) 452 tigers in U.P. during 1970-71 and 214 tigers in Maharashtra during 1971,

The steps taken for safeguarding the wild life in the country are:—

- (i) Establishment of more sanctuaries and National Parks;
- (ii) Ban on the shooting of endangered animals;
- (iii) Ban on the export of Mere and endangered animals and birds and their products;
- (iv) Restriction on the export of certain animals and birds and their products;
- (v) Creating wings under the Forest Department for systemic conservation of wild life;
- (vi) Training of inservice personnel drawn from the States in wild life conservation and management at Dehra Dun.

Pay Scales of Guidance Counsellors in Government Schools, Delhi

4483. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : SHRI D. K. PANDA :**

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

(a) whether the Guidance Service in the Government Schools of Delhi was introduced in 1959;

(b) whether all the appointments of the Guidance Counsellors were made in the pay scales of the Post-Graduate Teacher (PGT) prevailing at respective times and if so, number of Guidance Counsellors appointed so far;

(c) whether their pay scales have not been revised along with others in May, 1970 and September, 1971 and they have been placed in the lower grade of Rs. 250-470 with retrospective effect; and

(d) if so, whether Government are considering their demand for the revised grades?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The number of Educational and Vocational Guidance Counsellors appointed so far is 32. The pay scale for these posts is Rs. 250-470, the same as the scale of pay for post-graduate teachers as sanctioned on 1st July, 1959. While the pay scales of the post-graduate teachers have been revised subsequently in 1967, 1970 and 1971, the pay scale of the Educational and Vocational Counsellors has not been revised so far. The question of the revision of the scale of pay of Educational and Vocational Guidance Counsellors, along with other left-out categories of teachers, is under active consideration of Government.

Housing Schemes Covered by the Loan Sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation

4484. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA : SHRI P. GANGADEV :**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Housing Schemes covered by loans sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the construction of homes for low and middle income groups; and

(b) the broad features of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a). 20 (Twenty).

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of
the House. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-1895/72].

नसबन्दी आपरेशन पर प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय

4485. श्री कमल शिथ भवुकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या नसबन्दी आपरेशन पर होने वाला प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय सभी राज्यों में एक समान है अथवा निम्न-भिन्न है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० श्री० पी० अट्टोपाठ्याय) : महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात तथा तमिलनाडु को छोड़कर जहाँ कि नसबन्दी आपरेशन के प्रति मामले पर खर्च औषधियों तथा पट्टियों की लागत के अलावा क्रमशः 46 रुपये, 40 रुपये तथा 40 रुपये है, आम-तौर पर प्रति मामले पर 30 रुपये खर्च किए जाने हैं। 1971-72 के दौरान प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर गठित किए गए नसबन्दी कैम्पों के सम्बन्ध में उपर्युक्त राशियों के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र सरकार ने 20 रुपये से 84 रुपये प्रति नसबन्दी के मामले की दर से अतिरिक्त सहायता स्वीकृत की है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्थानीय चन्दे से धन एकत्र किया गया है तथा कैम्पों पर खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने भी धन दिया है।

शिक्षकों और छात्रों में नई सामाजिक नीतिकार्यालयों की स्थापना

4486. श्री कमल शिथ भवुकर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस और दिलाया गया है कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के दीक्षांत समारोह में भाषण करते हुए श्री अच्युत पटवर्द्धन ने हाल में यह कहा था कि "भारत के" सभी 92 विश्वविद्यालयों को सब से पहले अपने शिक्षकों और

छात्रों में नई सामाजिक नीतिकार्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए जागरूकता और जगती चाहिए; और

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

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति भवी (प्रो० एस० तुरुल हसन) : (क). बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के 54वें दीक्षांत समारोह में अभिभाषण करने हुए, श्री अच्युत पटवर्द्धन ने, अन्य बातों के साथ आथ, निम्नलिखित बातें कही :—

(i) समाजवादी समाज के निर्माण में जिम सामाजिक शील और नए मूल्यों की आवश्यकता है, उमका निर्माण और उमकी दुनियाद देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में डालना एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। शासन और विश्वविद्यालय, दोनों को मिलाकर इस समाज-शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम का मंचालन करना चाहिए।

(ii) समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के लिए जन-मानस में जो परिवर्तन जरूरी है, उन संस्कारों और प्रवृत्तियों को सर्वप्रथम विश्वविद्यालय के अध्यापक और छात्र जीवन में माकार करना चाहिए।

(iii) विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा का एक पहलू है—सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व का भान। स्नातक पदवी के पूर्व साल-डेढ़ साल ग्रामीण साक्षरता का अध्यापक और छात्रों की शिक्षा का आवश्यक अंग मानना चाहिए।

(iv) ब्रीहों की निरक्षरता के उन्मूलन के कार्य की उपेक्षा की जा रही है। ग्रामीण साक्षरता अभियान में सहकर्तों की संख्या में युवकों को भाग लेना चाहिए। इस कार्यक्रम की सफलता

से अन्य विकास कार्यों विशेषतः कृषि-उत्पादन, परिवार नियोजन आदि को अवश्य गति मिलेगी ।

(ख) भारत सरकार सितम्बर, 1961 से स्वैच्छिक आधार पर राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना कार्यान्वित कर रही है। इस योजना का उद्देश्य विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों में सामाजिक जागरूकता पैदा करना और सामाजिक सेवा परियोजनाओं में समाज में कार्य करने का अवमर प्रदान करना है। इस योजना के कार्यकरण के मूल्यांकन के फलस्वरूप, निम्नलिखित प्रमाणव विचाराधीन हैं :—

(क) विश्वविद्यालयों नी पाठ्यचर्चाओं का नए भिन्न से अभिविन्यास किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि छात्र मक्किय रूप से जन-जीवन के सम्बर्क में आये और उनकी समस्याओं से अवगत हो सके ।

(ख) प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय अपने पड़ोंम के एक खण्ड अथवा जिले के इलाके के सामान्य विकासात्मक कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में राष्ट्रीय सेवा के एक समेकित कार्यक्रम के हेतु अपनाये ।

(ग) 20,000 नए स्नातकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय सेवा स्वैच्छिक कोर की एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना स्थापित की जानी चाहिए। ऐसे स्नातकों को एक बर्यं तक वृत्तिकार्य, मिलेंगी और तीन मास के गहन प्रशिक्षण के बाद, उन्हें, प्रोड शिक्षा, अधिक्षिण शिक्षा, साक्षरता, विस्तार, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य-विज्ञान और स्वच्छता आदि जैसी समाज सेवी योजनाओं में लगाया जाएगा। इस परियोजना के कार्यकरण में अनुभव प्राप्त करने के बाद, एक ऐसे व्यापक कार्यक्रम को प्रारम्भ करने के प्रस्तुत पर विचार किया जाएगा, जिसमें प्रत्येक छात्र को, अपने प्रथम डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के बाद, अपनी इंग्री प्राप्त

करने और जीवन-संघर्ष में प्रवेश करने अथवा आगे अध्ययन शुरू करने से पहले, कुछ तिघर्फरित अवधि तक राष्ट्रीय सेवा का कार्य करना होगा ।

Night Homes for Pavement Dwellers

4487. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established night homes for pavement dwellers ;

(b) if so, the numbers of cities in which they have been established ;

(c) the total amount spent for their construction during 1970-71, 1971-72 ; and

(d) the amount earned from these centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme provides, *inter-alia* for the construction of night shelters for providing sleeping accommodation for shelterless people, on payment of a rent not exceeding 25 Paise per person per night inclusive of service charges. The Scheme is in the State Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan and the responsibility for provision of night shelters is that of the State Governments. Information about the number of such shelters, the amount spent thereon during 1970-71 and 1971-72, and amount earned by letting out such shelters is not available.

Student Participation in Management of University Affairs

4488. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA ; SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH :

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

(a) whether the proposal under consideration of Government to include student representatives in the management of University Affairs has since been finalised ;

(b) if so, by which date the proposal is going to be implemented ; and

(c) what are the special features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee, including those relating to Students participation in University Administration have been accepted in principle by the Central Government. The implementation of these recommendations would require amendment of the Acts of the Universities and further action in this regard is to be taken by State Governments and the Central Government. So far as the Central Government is concerned, these recommendations are being taken into account in formulating legislative proposals for the Central Universities. Copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Establishment on an Agricultural Research Institutions in Kanpur, U.P.

4489. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether to cater to the needs of the Central U.P., a third Institute for agricultural research at Kanpur, will be initiated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Information has been called for from the Government of U.P. and the same will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Grim Prospects facing North Indian Sugar Mills

4490. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : SHRI RAMKANWAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Indian Sugar Mills in private, public and co-operative sectors face the grim prospect of having to cope with the economic consequences of high cane prices, low recoveries, limited cane availability and a shortfall in production ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to adopt to make them run smoothly to

meet the requirements of domestic consumption and export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a). Yes, Sir. Quite a large number of sugar factories in the North generally do not do as well economically as those in the South, particularly in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore etc., on account of inadequate availability of sugarcane, lower sugar content of sugarcane, and the old and uneconomic capacity of the plants in many cases. Keen competition from the gur and khandsari producers in the purchase of cane, especially in the north, also necessitates payment of higher cane prices.

(b) The following measures have been taken to improve the working of the factories in the North :—

- (i) Intensive development schemes for sugarcane around sugar factory areas in most of the States have been undertaken
- (ii) The modernisation and rehabilitation of old uneconomic units depend on the initiative of the sugar factories themselves. Applications for expansion received from them are sympathetically considered.
- (iii) In order to examine the matter from an all India angle, the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission set up in September, 1970, has been asked to suggest a blue print for the development of the sugar industry over a period of the next 10 to 15 years.

Setting up of Agro-Service Centres to Provide Employment to Educated Rural People

4491. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agro-Service Centres so far opened to provide employment to the educated young rural people ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the total number ;

(c) the agency through which the setting up of such Centres is executed ; and

(d) the number of educated rural youth who have benefited from this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) 132 Agro-Service Centres have been established in various States till 20th April, 1972.

(b)	U.P.	85
	Bihar	37
	Haryana	18
	Madhya Pradesh	2
	Total :—	132

(c) Agro-Service Centres are being established through the State Agro-Industries Corporation/State Governments.

(d) So far 120 nos. of technically qualified personnel 200 nos. of skilled persons and 100 nos. of clerical staff have been gainfully employed.

Production of Foodgrains, Poultry, Fish, Milk Vegetables

4492. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the Statewise break up of production of foodgrains, poultry, fish, milk products and vegetables during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : Statements (I to V) giving available information in regard to production of foodgrains, eggs, fish, milk products and potatoes are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1896/72].

Progress made by Central Food Technological Research Institute for Nutritious Food

4493. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made by the

Central Food Technological Research Institute for nutritious 'food for poormen' during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The nutritious food for low income groups developed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute and promoted by Government include the following :

- (i) *Balahar* : It is low-cost mixture of vegetable protein, cereal grains, milk powder/pulse flour, vitamins and minerals and is now being produced on a large scale for child feeding programmes
- (ii) *Bal Amul* : It is a high protein pre-cooked weaning food made from cereals, soya flour, milk powder and fortified with vitamins and minerals which will be commercially marketed by the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union.
- (iii) *Fortified Atta* : The wheat atta produced in the Roller Flour Mills is fortified with a protein-concentrate like edible groundnut flour and fortified with vitamins and minerals. A fresh programme for production of fortified atta is under implementation in Bombay and Cuttack.
- (vi) *Miltone (Protein isolate toned milk)* : It is a high protein beverage prepared by using vegetable protein (groundnut protein) and blending it with normal milk and is fortified with vitamins.

Success of Vasectomy Among Different Strata of People

4494. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any data have been collected separately as to the percentage of the success of vasectomy in upper-middle, middle and lower income groups ;

(b) whether data have been collected on family planning community-wise ; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of data will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPA-DHYAYA) : (a) No systematic study on an all-India basis has been carried out to find out the percentage of successful cases among vasectomised persons belonging to upper-middle, middle and lower income groups. However, a few localised studies have been made among the vasectomised cases which furnish their distribution by income. A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1897/72].

(b) and (c). Community-wise statistics regarding acceptance of the Family Planning Programme on State/All-India basis are not maintained. However, some ad-hoc studies have been conducted and the results of such studies have been compiled. These are shown in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1897/72]

Effect of Mechanised Farming on Agricultural Production

4495. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the increased agricultural production has been largely contributed by use of mechanised farming ;

(b) whether any study has been made as to the effect on production by mechanised farming and by reduction of the ceilings on lands ; and

(c) if so, the results of such studies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Introduction of mechanised farming has also helped in increasing the agricultural production in the country although the exact contribution made has not been assessed so far.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, studies are being undertaken by the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and Indian Institute

of Management, Ahmedabad with the objective of measuring the impact of farm mechanisation on employment and productivity in representative farming areas of the respective States. The final report of the study may become available some time during 1974.

Stoppage of use of Loop

4496. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of loop has been completely denounced and stopped ;

(b) if so, why ; and

(c) how much investment had been made by Government for manufacture of this device ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPA-DHYAYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The I.U.C.D. is being manufactured by the Small Scale Industries Department of the Uttar Pradesh Government. The Government of India has made no investment for manufacture of this device.

Restrictions on Medical Facilities to Government Servants to Check Explosion of Population

4497. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to bring in legislation or to impose restrictions in the matter of medical facilities to Government servants in order to check the explosion of population ; and

(b) if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPA-DHYAYA) (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of Demonstrators, Engineering Instructors and Workshop Instructors in Delhi Polytechnics

4498 DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Engineer has recommended same scales of pay for Demonstrators, Education Instructors and Workshop Instructors in Delhi Polytechnics ;

(b) whether these two categories of Polytechnic teachers are having the same scales in Uttar Pradesh and Jamia Millia Rural Engineering Institution Okhla, New Delhi ;

(c) whether pay scales of these teachers are different in Delhi Polytechnics : and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove this anomaly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1898/72].

(d) In view of the position indicated in the statement the question of revision of the pay scales of the staff of Delhi Polytechnics does not arise.

Faculty House/Nalanda Hostel of I.I.T.
Delhi

4499. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Faculty House/Nalanda Hostel, of Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, is remaining absolutely under utilised ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Faculty House consists of two parts : (i) Nalanda Hostel and (ii) Nalanda Guest House. The Nalanda Hostel is designed to provide accommodation to research scholars with families. According to the report received from the Institute, all the 54 suites of the hostel are occupied in full. The Nalanda Guest House provides accommodation for casual visitors (Institute's guests), parents of students, Faculty Guests and participants of Summer Schools, Winter Workshops, Seminars Conferences, etc. The average occupancy is 55 per cent each month.

Irregularities in fixation of Salaries of Officers in I.I.T. Delhi

4500. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Administrative Officers of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, were irregularly granted additional pay or for that matter the fixation of salary itself suffered from marked irregularities ; and

(b) if so the number of such Officers who fall under this category ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The emoluments of various members of staff are fixed by the authorities of the Institute according to the provisions of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. Recently, a few complaints of irregularity in the fixation of pay of some members of the administrative staff and grant of special pay have been received and the matter is being examined.

Work of Computer Centre of I.I.T. Delhi

4501. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of the Computer Centre of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi was undertaken in abeyance of the standard procedure laid down by the Government of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not following the standard procedures ; and

(c) the resources and additional expenditure that was involved in not following the standard procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The Civil Work of the Computer Centre of the Institute was undertaken in accordance with the standard procedure. Tenders for the air-conditioning of the Centre were initially invited on open tender basis but consequent on the failure of the party to accept the conditions of tender, the work had to be awarded on limited tender basis to a reputed firm. This is in accordance with the normal procedure as it is a specialised precision work. The Institute has denied that there has been any loss to them in the allotment of this work.

Rhabilitation of Blind Persons

4502. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the estimated number of blind persons, State-wise ;

(b) how many of them have been benefited by the various schemes of his Ministry formulated for each State, and

(c) the nature of assistance rendered by the Social Welfare Department to each State, during the last three years, for the rehabilitation of the blind persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISIRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K S RAMASWAMY) : (a) No reliable data about the size of the blind population or its State-wise break-up are available. However, it is estimated that the country has about 5 million blind estimated.

(b) The Department of Social Welfare has not formulated schemes for the welfare of the blind for each State ;

(c) In the IV Plan, programmes for the rehabilitation of the blind have been transferred to the State sector. The Department of Social Welfare does, however, have certain Central programmes, the benefits of which are open to blind students from all the States.

Consumption, Demand and Supply of Fertilizer, State-wise

4503. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the average consumption of fertilizers per hectare of cultivated land in each State, year-wise during the last three years ; and

(b) the state-wise demand and supply of fertilizers year-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAEB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Two statements are showing the average consumption per hectare of net area shown in each State and year-wise, during the last three years and the demand and supply of fertilizers in terms of plant nutrients in each State, year-wise, during the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT 1899/72]

The demands of States shown for each year are the net requirements of the States as finalised in consultation with them to be met by both the domestic manufacturers and the Central Fertiliser Pool.

State wise Outlay and Expenditure on Rural Road Development Works

4504 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY :

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

(a) the Central allocation to each State on rural road development works, year-wise, from 1969-70 to 1971-72 ; and

(b) the Central assistance actually utilised by each State year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and block grant and there is no separate allocation for the development of rural roads. However, in the Fourth

Five Year Plan, the State Governments have been asked to earmark at least 25% of the outlay on roads in the State Plans for the development of rural roads. It is estimated that during the first three years of the Plan, i.e., 1969-70 to 1971-72, the State Government have spent about 40% of their total expenditure on roads on rural roads which comes to approximately Rs. 120 crores. In addition, local resources are also mobilised.

Funds are also being provided under certain Centrally financed programmes such as Drought Affected Areas Programme, Command Areas Development Programme, etc. These programmes provide for various developmental activities which include, inter alia, rural roads also. Available information shows that expenditure aggregating Rs. 11.46 crores was incurred under the two programmes, namely, Drought Prone Area Programme and Command Areas Development Programme, till 31.3.1972.

Development of National Capital Region

4505. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken by Government on the studies completed by the Town and Country Planning Organisation for the development of National Capital Region ;

(b) whether the National Capital Regional Planning Board has been constituted ; and

(c) if so, the composition and the duties assigned to the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The studies are being examined by the Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh who are concerned with the National Capital Region.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Development Plan for South East Resource Region

4506. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number and brief outlines of studies completed by the Joint Planning Board set up for the preparation of a development plan for South East Resource Region comprising Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the action taken on such completed studies ; and

(c) if not, when these studies are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 20. The studies relate to the delineation of the region ; the development of Agricultural, Forest and Mineral Resources ; Cropping pattern ; Iron and Steel Industry and its export potential ; industrial development potential ; transportation and communication ; pattern of the movement of coal and ore ; social services and welfare including tribal welfare ; educational programme for tribal population ; rural and urban settlements, regional land use ; role of growth foci in regional development ; development of water and power resources ; etc.

(b) and (c). The completed studies have been furnished to the concerned State Governments so that they could make use of them in the preparation of development plans for their Districts.

Levy of Tax on Sight-Seeing of Vijay Sathambh at Chittorgarh

4507. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have levied tax on the sight seeing of Vijay Sathambh at Chittorgarh in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the monthly income earned by way of taxation ; and

(d) the adverse effects on the visitors and sight-seers of Chittorgarh Fort and Vijay Stambh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) An entry-fee of 50 paise per head has been levied at Vijaya Stambha (Victory Tower) at Chittorgarh for persons above the age of fifteen. Entry, however, is free once a week.

(b) Entrance-fee has been levied not only at Vijaya Stambha (Victory Tower), but also at twenty-five other Centrally-protected monuments which are of great tourist interest and where it has been found feasible to enforce the fee. The purpose of levying the fee is to control entry and, incidentally, also to augment revenue which could be ploughed back for the maintenance of monuments.

(c) and (d). A statement of the monthly income from the levy of entrance fee is laid on the Table of the House, from which it will be seen that there has been no adverse effect on the number of visitors to Vijaya Stambha and inferentially to the Chittorgarh Fort. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1900/72].

मेडिकल कालेजों में परीक्षा पास कर निकलने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या

4508. श्री आर० बी० बड़े :

श्री जी० बाई० हुण्डन :

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

(क) 1969-70 और 1970-71 में मेडिकल कालेजों से डाक्टरी की शिक्षा पूरी करने के बाद कितने डाक्टर कालेजों से बाहर निकले; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने डाक्टरों को काम मिल गया है और कितने अभी तक बेकार हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किल्कू) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पठल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली में रेन बसेरे

4509. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कितने रेन बसेरे हैं;

(ख) इन रेन बसेरों में एक साथ कितने व्यक्ति आश्रय पा सकते हैं; और

(ग) इनमें और सुधार करने के लिये क्या योजनाएं हैं?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) नगर निगम क्षेत्र में 11 स्थायी तथा 10 मौसमी (केवल ग्रीन काल के लिये) रेन बसेरे हैं।

(ख) स्थायी रेन-बसेरों में 3240 तथा मौसमी रेन-बसेरों में 1985.

(ग) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है।

रामेश्वर द्वीप में भगवान राम का मंदिर

4510. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या रामेश्वरम स्थित भगवान राम के मंदिर की सुरक्षा हेतु अनुदान देने की कोई योजना मरकार के विचाराधीन है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्र० एस० नुरुल हसन) : क्योंकि मंदिर एक केन्द्र संरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है अतः भारत सरकार का इससे कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। तथापि, तमिलनाडु सरकार से एक प्रार्थना प्राप्त होने पर भारत सरकार ने उसे यूनेस्को के पास भेजा था जिसने एक विशेषज्ञ की सेवाए 1970 में प्रदान की थी। विशेषज्ञ ने आकर मंदिर को देखा और एक रिपोर्ट दी जो आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य सरकार के पास पहले ही भेजी जा चुकी

है। मंदिर की मरम्मत और संरक्षण के लिए 10,000 डालर की लागत का साज सामान देने के हेतु भी यूनेस्को सहमत हो गया है।

यूनेस्को विशेषज्ञ की रिपोर्ट में सुझायी गयी मरम्मतों के कार्यक्रम की आयोजना और कार्यान्वयन के मरम्मत में तकनीकी सलाह और मार्ग दर्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए राज्य मरकार को भारतीय पुरानत्व सर्वेक्षण से संपर्क स्थापित करने की सलाह दी गयी है।

Procedure for Grant of Loan in Gujarat for Agricultural Purposes

4511. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the special facilities being given with regard to the procedure and conditions for the advancement of loans for agricultural purposes in Gujarat, and

(b) the impact of these facilities on agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAIHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have exempted agricultural loans from commercial banks, upto certain limits, in respect of stamp duty and registration fee etc. The details of the concessions given by the State Government are given at pages 86-87 of the Report of the Expert Group on State enactments having a bearing on commercial Bank lending to agriculture (Palwar Committee), which is a priced publication issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Special guarantees have also been

provided for loans issued to small and marginal farmers in selected areas.

(b) These facilities have helped in the flow of larger credit for agriculture.

Sugar Factories in Gujarat State and Sugar produced by them

4512. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar factories in Gujarat State and the quantity of sugar produced by each of these factories during the last three years ;

(b) how many of these factories are in the private sector and how many in the co-operative sector ; and

(c) whether there is scope for starting more sugar factories in Gujarat, keeping in view the total cane production of this State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). There are at present seven sugar factories in Gujarat State and all are in the cooperative sector. A statement indicating the quantity of sugar produced by each of these sugar factories during the last three years i.e. during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 seasons is attached.

(c) In view of the cane potential in the State of Gujarat, letters of intent/licences have already been granted for the establishment of six more cooperative sugar factories and these are likely to go into production in the next few years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the factory	Quantity of sugar produced (Tonnes)		
		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shri Khedut Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandal Ltd., Sardar Baug, Bardoli, District Surat.	21,656	25,119	21,467
2.	The Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandal Ltd., Gandevi, Bilmora, District Bulsar.	7,373	10,336	7,927

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Shree Bileshwar Khand Udyog Khetud Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Kodinar, District Amreli.	28,890	24,198	25,425
4.	Shree Una Taluka Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Una (Sorath) District Junagadh.	14,509	18,426	12,242
5.	Shree Madhi Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Post Madhi, District Surat.	4,210	20,591	15,853
*6.	Shree Chalthan Vibhag, Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandli Ltd., Chalthan, District Surat.	—	—	349
*7.	Charotar Sahakari Khand Udyog Ltd., Petlad, District Kaira.	—	—	194

*The factories at Chalthan District Surat and Petlad District Kaira started production during 1970-71 season.

Facilities for Fishing Operation at Gujarat Coast

4513. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate facilities exist for fishing operations in the coastal areas of Gujarat ;

(b) whether there are proposals under consideration for improving and constructing fishing harbours in the State ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Fishing harbour facilities in the coastal areas of Gujarat exist to some extent at Navabunder, Jafrabad, Umbergaon, Porbunder, Umersadi, Kolak, Mangrol, Hirakot and Jakhau. In addition, a fairly large-sized harbour has been provided at Veraval at a cost of Rs. 26 lakhs. Harbour facilities on a small scale are available at Kandia. The Government of India has issued total sanctions amounting to Rs. 59 lakhs for creation of landing and berthing facilities in the coastal areas of Gujarat. A survey of these areas has also been carried out by the UNDP assisted Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours Project, Bangalore, for preparation of project reports for intensive development. They have indicated Umbergaon as suitable from the engineering point of view for developing into a harbour. Detailed in-

vestigations are likely to be taken up during late 1972.

The State Government have sent proposals for undertaking some additional works at Veraval such as providing dry dock, electricity, crane facilities etc and for providing navigable aids some fishing centres. These are being examined in consultation with the State Government.

Economic Condition as Criterion for Determining Family's Backwardness

4514. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to fix economic condition of a family excepting the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people as the criteria for backwardness for educational facilities ; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have not drawn up any list of Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The matter has been left to be decided by the State Governments who have been advised that in the opinion of the Governments of India, it would be better to go by economic tests rather than caste.

Economic condition of a family is a principal consideration apart from academic merit, in the case of national scholarships awarded by the Central Government. Central Government have also under their consideration measures to provide special educational facilities to children belonging to the socially and economically deprived sections of the community.

Appointment of Hippies by Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi

4515. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Bal Bhavan Society of India, New Delhi has appointed a few hippies without the approval of Government and in contravention of Foreigner's Registration Act ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Control over Working of Bal Bhavan Society of India, New Delhi

4516. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of Government control over the working of Bal Bhavan society of India, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the post of Director of Bal Bhavan is filled through the Union Public Service Commission ;

(c) the academic qualifications prescribed for the post of Director ; and whether the present Director is not academically qualified to hold the post ; and

(d) if so, whether she has been appointed on regular or on ad-hoc basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Bal Bhavan Society of India is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act. The affairs of the Society are managed and conducted by a Board of Management, according to the rules and regulations of the Society which have been framed with the approval of the Government of India. The previous sanction of the Government of India is also required for any change in the rules and regulations.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Bal Bhavan Society are appointed by the Government of India. Two representatives of the Government of India, one each from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance are also nominated on the Board of Management.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) and (d). The appointment of the present Director was made by the Chairman of the Bal Bhavan after calling for applications through an advertisement in the leading newspapers. The academic qualifications prescribed for the post were as follows :—

"Essential—Good M.Sc./M.A. (Preferably first Class) Degree or equivalent advanced Degree or Diploma in Creative Art. or performing arts. Minimum Five Years' experience of working with children in school/or out-of-school setting. While in school the candidate must have been responsible for organising and conducting extra-curricular activities, such as Art, Dance, Drama, Music, Science Clubs, Exhibitions, Field Trips, Games and Physical Education Activities.

Desirable : Minimum 2 years' administration or supervisory experience. Study abroad in any one or more of the following fields : Education Art - Education, Science Education, Child Development, Group work (Social Work) Educational Psychology, Experience of working abroad in schools, Science Clubs, Boys Clubs, Children's Museums, Summer Camps, Community Centres, Authorship and publication of articles, pamphlets, proposals, books on education, out-of-school education, and all matters related to children. Familiarity with problems of creative education and recreation.

Membership in Professional Organisation and Association with Educational Societies Experience of research and organising of Teacher Training Programmes, Seminar and Conferences.

The present Director is a B Sc. T.D. and is a Associate of the Drama Board (London) and has been considered well qualified to hold the post of Director, Bal Bhavan.

The present Director was appointed for a period of one year as a result of the selection made in response to the advertisement. On the basis of her performance, she has been given a fresh contract for three years

Grant-in-Aid to Bal Bhavan Society New Delhi

4517. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state .

(a) the grant-in-aid given to Bal Bhavan Society of India, New Delhi by Government during the last three years ; and

(b) whether the auditors have raised serious objection on wasteful expenditure, if so, their findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Grant-in-aid given to Bal Bhavan Society, India, during the last three years are as follows :—

1969-70	Rs. 6,45,000.00
1970-71	Rs. 7,22,000.00
1971-72	Rs. 7,15,000.00

(b) The reports of the Government Auditors have only been received for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. These reports do not contain any serious objection on wasteful expenditure. The Government audit for the year 1971-72 has yet to take place.

Children on Roll of Bal Bhavan Society of India, New Delhi

4518. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children on the rolls of Bal Bhavan Society of India, New Delhi, and the actual number of children who attend the Bhavan daily in the evening ;

(b) the annual income of the Bhavan from fees charged from children ; and

(c) whether the number of children is increased only during the summer break, and not during academic season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) : (a) The total number of children on rolls of the Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi was 2,969 during 1970 and 4932 during 1971. No daily attendance registers are kept. Attendance varies from 20 to 1000 daily depending on the time of the year and the school examination schedules.

(b) The annual income of the Bhavan from fees charged from the children was Rs 20,3111.20 during 1970-71 and Rs 33,042 during 1971-72.

(c) The enrolment goes on throughout the year, the maximum occurring immediately after the annual examination.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Purnia, Bihar

4519. SHRI Md JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any step towards "Crash Programme" in the District of Purnia Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof schemewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 26.94 lakhs was allotted for the Purnia District under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during the year 1971-72. Under

this programme, the Government of Bihar have taken up road schemes only estimated to cost about Rs. 36.89 lakhs. The total expenditure reported upto the end of January, 1972 is Rs. 5.98 lakhs resulting in the generation of 1.46 lakhs mandays of employment.

Opening of Warehouse for Food Corporation of India in Purnia

4520. SHRI M. JAMILURRAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to open Warehouse/Godown for Food Corporation of India in Barni Hat, Rauta Hat (Sadur, Purnia), Bahadurganj and Bishan Pur (Kishan Ganj Sub-Division, Purnia) ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In order to meet the storage requirements of the Food Corporation of India in the Kishan Ganj sub-Division of Purnia district, approval has been given to the Central Warehousing Corporation to construct 5,000 tonnes storage capacity in the above sub-division. The location selected is the headquarters of the sub-division.

Sugar Production and its effect on Export

4521. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of sugar in the country during the current year as compared to last two years, year-wise ; and

(b) whether fluctuation in sugar production has in any way affected export of sugar and to what extent our foreign exchange earning has been affected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The production of sugar during the current year 1971-72 (1st October 1971 to 30th September, 1972) upto

the 15th of April, 1972, was 29.32 lakh tonnes. The total production during the year may be about 31 lakh tonnes as against 37.40 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 and 42.62 lakh tonnes in 1969-70.

(b) Yes, Sir. During the year 1972 a quantity of about 1 lakh tonnes only of sugar is likely to be exported which may earn a foreign exchange of about Rs. 12 crores. The quantity of sugar exported during the year 1971 was about 3.32 lakh tonnes which earned a foreign exchange of about Rs 31 crores.

Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies

4522. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies was originally established to impart Higher education upto the Degree level to the students from the border areas;

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken to convert it into a Higher Secondary School on the lines of Central Schools ;

(c) what are the likely repercussions on the career and emoluments of the member of the staff who joined the Institute with the hope of teaching Degree classes; and

(d) the likely fate of the students who came from border areas and joined this Institute for higher learning ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (d). The Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies was originally established to impart education and training upto Shastri level of the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya to selected students of the Himalayan Border areas stretching from NEFA in the East to Ladakh in the West including Himachal Pradesh, Kullu and Spiti Valley, Sikkim and Bhutan and also for other students who may be admitted to the Institute. The Institute was receiving grant-in-aid from the Delhi Administration. With the discontinuance of Grant-in-aid by the Delhi Administration to

the former Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies and consequent closure of the Institute by the Governing Body of the Society (Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies) the Government, at the request of the President of the Society, decided to ask the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan an autonomous body, to set up a Special Institute known as 'Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya' to which the students of the Institute were transferred.

The Society named as Ladakh Institute of Higher studies served notices on all the staff members to the effect that their services shall stand terminated at the end of 3 months from the date of the receipt of the notices. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan considered the cases of the teachers and employees of the Institute and offered temporary appointments to them in such grades as they were found to be suitable for. The pay scales and allowances admissible to the staff members in the former Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies and in the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya are the same and the existing emoluments of such staff who have been appointed to equivalent posts in the Vishesh Kendriya, Vidyalaya have been protected.

The existing courses in the former Institute have been allowed to continue and such of the students as have been preparing themselves for the Shastri Examination have been provided facility to continue their studies without any break. Those students who wish to go in for the Higher Secondary Examination are being provided suitable instruction for that purpose.

Future set up of Delhi University

4523 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teachers of the Delhi University will be consulted on the future set-up of the Delhi University and its constituent Colleges ;

(b) if so, the names of the Associations/ Bodies of teachers which would be associated in such consultations ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a recent meeting of the Delhi University

teachers has charged a certain association with by-passing the interests of the general body of teachers and levelled serious charges against its working ; and

(d) whether in such a situation Government propose to circulate the proposed bill on Delhi University for eliciting public opinion ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is proposing to amend the Delhi University Act in the light of the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee, which have been accepted by Government in principle, and of a Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission under the Chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, to examine the administrative and organisational difficulties of the University. The views expressed by the teachers of Delhi University on the Gajendragadkar Committee report will be taken into consideration while preparing the Amendment Bill.

(c) No such report has been received by the Government or the University.

(d) It is for the Parliament to take a decision in this regard.

Growth of Long Staple cotton in Rajasthan Canal Area

4524. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to encourage the growth of long staple cotton in the Rajasthan Canal area ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes. A proposal to encourage the cultivation of long staple cotton in the command area of Rajasthan Canal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The main features of the proposal are :—

(i) Adequate supply of irrigation water throughout the cotton growing season

particularly during the optimum sowing time in April and at the maturity period during September-October ;

- (ii) Proper land levelling and stabilisation of sand dunes ;
- (iii) Making available inputs on subsidised rates within easy reach of the farmers ;
- (iv) Arrangements for crop loans ;
- (v) Control of pests and diseases on a campaign basis ;
- (vi) Organisation of a large number of demonstrations to educate the farmers in the technique of growing cotton scientifically.
- (vii) Establishment of proper facilities for ginning and marketing ;
- (viii) Development of adequate transport and communication facility ; and
- (ix) Assurance of remunerative price for Kapas.

Progress of Centrally Aided Housing Schemes for Low-Income Groups

4525. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Centrally-aided housing schemes for low income groups have not made any satisfactory progress ;
- (b) if so the reasons therefor ; and
- (c) the steps taken to accelerate the progress of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The schemes have not made adequate progress.

(b) The main reason for the inadequate progress is the low priority accorded to Housing in the National Planning against competing claims of other priority programmes,

such as those of Agriculture, Irrigation and Power etc. Consequently, the resources available for Housing are also limited.

(c) During the Fourth Plan, the State Governments are competent to determine their own priorities and allocate funds accordingly for various schemes. In order to help the States to pay greater attention to State-Sector Housing Schemes, the Central Government have taken over the following two Schemes in the Central Sector :—

- (i) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers which provides for 50% loan and 37½% grant to the Planters for the construction of houses ; and
- (ii) Scheme for provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas for which 100% grants-in-aid are given to the State Governments.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, floated as a Central Government Undertaking in April, 1970, also gives financial assistance to the State Governments etc., for executing projects of an economically viable nature including construction of houses for low income groups.

Export of Wheat and Wheat Products by Food Corporation of India

4526. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Food Corporation of India proposes to export wheat and wheat products to foreign countries ; and
- (b) if so, the total quantity to be exported and the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The matter is being examined.

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की आवास योजना
के लिये 2 करोड़ सर्वर्कों की जाग

4527. श्री कूलचन बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य की

आवास योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्र से 2 करोड़ रुपये की मांग वरी है, और

(क) यदि हा, तो इस पर केन्द्र सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० मुख्यराज) (क) 712 30 लाख रुपये के कुल ऋण की निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित अस्तिकरणों में प्राप्त हुई हैं :-

अस्तिकरण का नाम	योजना का नाम	मांगा गया रुपये (लाख रुपयों में)
1. नगर निगम रायपुर	राम सागर में मार्किट नथा आवासीय योजना	1 32
2. सुधार न्याम रायपुर	मध्यम आय वर्ग आवासीय परियोजना, टिकरपारग	15 00
3. सुधार न्याम भोपाल	भोपाल शहर वी रिहायशी-वाम योजना	44 56
4. सुधार न्याम ग्वालियर	रिहायशी वाम तथा बाणिजियक योजना	41 27
5. सुधार न्याम जबलपुर	बाणिजियक तथा रिहायशी-वाम योजना	43 00
6. सुधार न्याम उज्जैन	पण तथा बार्गाइय योजना	4 50
7. सुधार न्याम इन्दौर	आर्थिक विकास से कमजोर वर्गों, निम्न आय वर्ग तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के लिये भूमि का विवास	10.00
8. मध्य प्रदेश आवास बोडं	मेडिनन बाटिज जबलपुर ने ममीग मकानों का निर्माण तथा प्लाटो का विवास	132 51
9.—वही-	ई-6-ई 7, गंग गरकारी क्षेत्र भोपाल में मध्यम आय वर्ग तथा निम्न आय वर्गों के मकानों का निर्माण	40.20
10. टीचर्ज वैल्केर सोसाईटी, इन्दौर	सुदामा नगर हार्डसिंग कालीनी	390.00
		जोड 712.36

(ब) भद्र सख्ता 3 की योजना के सम्बन्ध में आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम सीमति द्वारा 39 लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृद किया गया है जिस के लिये ऋण के करारनामे पर 14-4-72 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये हैं। शेष योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं तथा ज्यूही आवैदकों से मारी गई सूचना/स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त हो जाते हैं तथा उनकी जांच पूर्ण हो जाती है, उन्हे स्वीकृत कर दिया जायेगा।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य लोगों के केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कोटा में दाखिल लड़के

4528. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा क्या शिक्षा और समर्पण कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कोटा में दाखिल केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लड़कों और

अन्य व्यक्तियों के लड़कों की संख्या कितनी-
कितनी है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भवालय तथा
संकृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० पी०
यादव) : 1971-72 वर्ष के दोगने कन्द्रीय विभागों
कोठा में कन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के 93
बच्चे दानिल किये गये और उनका विवरण
निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) रक्षा कर्मचारियों के बच्चे	21
(2) रेलवे कर्मचारियों महिल कन्द्रीग मरणों के अन्य कर्मचारियों के बच्चे =	64
(3) आधिकार मार्गीय सेवाओं और रक्षायान निकायों द्वारा किये रक्षानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चे = 8	

अनाज की यारी के लिए एजेंसी

4529. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(अ) क्या गरमार ने गत वर्ष की तरह इस
वर्ष भी अनाज लारीने वाली व्यवस्था की है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो किया पार्वती की मारकन
की गई है ?

कृषि भवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अष्टा-
साहिब पी० पिंडे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ब) भारतीय चाव फिल्म, राज्य गरकारों
और महकारी समितियों के माध्यम से अधिप्राप्ति
की जाएगी ।

Family Planning through Supply of Literature instead of Personal Meetings with Medical Advisers

4530. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether majority of married couples
do not want big family but consider this sub-
ject as very confidential or secret one and

hesitate to tell the same even to the attending
physician ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would
supply to such couples the requisite informa-
tion and technique of averting pregnancy
(instead of meeting personally) to solve the
problem ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) Several studies show that
a majority of couples are not in favour of big
families. There is no conclusive evidence to
suggest that married persons consider this
subject as very confidential and hesitate to
speak about it even to their attending physi-
cians.

(b) All methods and media including
literature, are utilised for informing, educating
and persuading couples to adopt one or the
other method of family planning. However,
personal contact is a valuable method of
motivation and cannot be abandoned.

Survey of Book Industry and Trade in India

4531. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will
the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was appointed
by Government for comprehensive survey of
the book industry and trade in India ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by
this Committee ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P.
YADAV) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has recommended
that the survey may be entrusted to the
National Council of Applied Economic Re-
search. The matter is accordingly under
discussion with the National Council of
Applied Economic Research.

परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण परियोजना

4532. श्री मूलबहू डागा : क्या शिक्षा
और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा

आमीण लोकों से परिवार तथा बाल कल्याण परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, यदि हाँ, तो कब से और उन परियोजनाओं के कार्यकालाप क्या हैं;

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस प्रकार की परियोजनाएं अब चल रही हैं तथा जहाँ अभी नहीं चल रही हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन पर कुल कितनी बनराशि रब्ब की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं की उपयोगिता पर कभी विचार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इन परियोजनाओं के कार्यों की जांच करने का काम सौंपा गया था?

शिला और समाज कल्याण भवान्य में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण पत्र जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है, सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है। [भवान्य में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1901/72]

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा
आमीण लोकों ने स्वेच्छिक संगठनों
को अनुदान दिया जाना

4533. श्री भूलचन्द डाला : क्या शिला और समाज कल्याण मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड उन स्वेच्छिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देता है जो आमीण लोकों में भृत्याओं और बच्चों के लिये कार्य करते हैं;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1969-1970 और 1971 में, अलग-अलग, किस-किस संगठन को कितनी-कितनी बनराशि दी गई थी और क्या उनको अनुदान देने से पूर्व उनके कार्यों की जांच की गई थी; और

(म) राजस्वान में ऐसे स्वेच्छिक संगठनों की सीधा कितनी है जिन्हें सरकार वित्तीय

सहायता देती है और उनमें प्रत्येक संगठन को किस तारीख से कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है?

शिला और समाज कल्याण भवान्य में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(क) और (ग) : केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं को यह सुनिश्चित करने के बाद कि अनुदान पाने वाली संस्थाओं का काम संतोषजनक है; सहायता कार्यक्रमों में विहित किए गए सिद्धांतों और प्रक्रिया के अनुसार अनुदान देता है। मांगे गए व्यारों के अन्तर्गत सेकड़ों ही संस्थाएं आती हैं; केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को दी गई कुल बनराशियाँ नीचे दी गई हैं :—

1969-70	6,02,907 रुपए
1970-71	4,79,000 रुपए
1971-72	4,84,117 रुपए

भेड़ों के लिए चरागाहों का विकास

4534 श्री भूलचन्द डाला : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पशुधन को भी उतना ही महत्व देती है जितना कि कृषि को;

(ख) क्या भेड़-पालकों को चरागाहे न होने से बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चरागाहों का विकास करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

कृषि संबंध में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेरौस्ह) :

(क) जी हाँ। अनुगामी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें, दोनों पशु विकास नियाकालापों की गति बढ़ाने पर काफी व्याप्ति दे रही हैं। प्रत्येक योजना में पशु-पालन तथा डेरी विकास के लिये बड़ी

व्यवस्था बढ़ाई गई है, जो निम्नलिखित है—

1. प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना	16.0 करोड़ रुपये
2. द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	33.4 करोड़ रुपये
3. तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना	78.25 करोड़ रुपये
4. चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना (आपरेशन फ्लड सहित)	233.43 करोड़ रुपये (आपरेशन फ्लड तथा दिल्ली दुर्घट योजना के लिये 97.65 करोड़ रुपये)

(ख) वर्तमान चरागाहों को सुधारने की आवश्यकता सामान्यतः स्वीकार कर ली गई है, यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में भेड़-पालकों से कोई शिकायत सीधे प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथाति, भेड़ विकास परिषद् की दूसरी बैठक में अधिकांश सदस्यों ने निम्न श्वेणी के चरागाहों तथा उनको सुधारने की आवश्यकता पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किये।

राज्यों में चारा तथा भूसा विकास योजनाओं के महत्वपूर्ण किया-कलापों में एक किया-कलाप चरागाहों का विकास करना है। राज्यों में चरागाह विकास कार्यक्रम तथा सामान्यतः चारा तथा भूसा विकास कार्यक्रमों की सहायता की दृष्टि से, 40 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत से देश के विभिन्न कृषि-जलवायु क्षेत्रों में चारा उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन के लिये 7 प्रादेशिक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया है। इन केन्द्रों के किया-कलाप की मुख्य मदों में से एक मद, चरागाह भूमि तथा प्राकृतिक चरागाह और पारिस्थितिक रूप से अपनाई गई चारा तथा फलीदार चारे की सुधारी किट्मों के विश्रण से उनके उचित उपयोग की पद्धतियों का प्रदर्शन करना है। सरकार ने ज्ञासी में भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान पहले ही स्थापित

कर दिया है, जहां निम्न कोटि के चरागाहों में चारा की उपयुक्त किट्मों के विकास तथा उनके आर्थिक उपयोग की पद्धतियों के विकास के लिये भी अनुसंधान कार्य किया जा रहा है।

Guide Lines for American Scholars in India

4535. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Hindu* of the 2nd April, 1972 stating that there has been need for India to establish guide-lines governing the visit to India by the American scholars for research and study ; and

(b) If so, reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are reviewing the question of guide-lines governing the visits to India of American and other foreign scholars for research and study.

Target of Milk Production during Fourth Plan and Expenditure thereon

4536. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for increasing milk production during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the progress made so far in increasing milk production in the country ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Centre in promotion milk production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) 25.86 million tons

(b) The estimated level of production of milk by the end of 1971 is of the order of 22 million tons.

(c) An amount of Rs. 167.25 lakhs has been spent upto the end of March, 1972. This expenditure incurred by the Centre Intensive Cattle Development Project intended to stimulate milk production in the milk shed areas of Delhi Milk Scheme.

Demand by Ship-owners for Re-Introduction Development rebate for Shipping

4537 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand made by ship-owners to re-introduce the development rebate facilities for shipping has been considered by Government, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b). The development rebate for shipping industry is available till 31st May, 1974. Representations have been received from concerned interests for its continuance beyond this date. These are under examination.

एक टाइप नीचे के सरकारी आवास के आवंटन के लिये पात्रता।

4538. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृति करेंगे कि .

(क) यह टाइप चार से ऊपर के सरकारी आवास के हकदार अधिकारी अपने से निवेद टाइप ना आवास ले सकते हैं किन्तु टाइप एक, दो, तीन और चार के हकदार ऐसा नहीं कर सकते, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस भेद-भाव के कारण है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० क० गुजराल) (क) जो, हाँ।

(ख) टाइप V तथा इनसे ऊपर के पात्र कर्मचारियों के मामले में सामान्य पूल के आवंटन के

उद्देश्य से वरिष्ठता उस तारीख से मानी जाती है, जिस से ऐसे कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार के अधीन एक पद टाइप विशेष या उससे ऊचे टाइप के लिए अनुरूप परिलक्षित नियन्त्र प्राप्त कर रहा है। उनके मामले में उनकी सारी सेवा पर वास के आवंटन के लिए विचार नहीं किया जाता। टाइप IV तथा उसमें नीचे के टाइप के पात्र कर्मचारियों के मामले में वरिष्ठता उस तारीख से मानी जाती है, जब भै वे केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार के जीवन नियन्त्र सेवा करते आ रहे हो और सामान्य पूल में वास का आवंटन के उद्देश्य के लिए उनकी सारी सेवा का ध्यान में रखा जाता है। उन वासों का देया हुए टाइप V तथा इसमें ऊपर के पात्र कर्मचारियों को वास उससे निचेने टाइप में, अनुरूप फैसले पर आवार्ट गिया जाता है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों वाला आवास का बदलना

4539. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह विष्ट वह निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृति करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या एक टाइप के आवास में केवल एक वार ही आवास परिवर्तन करने की अनुमति है चाहे सरकारी कर्मचारी वो किनी भी कठिनाईयों का सामना नयो न करना पड़े,

(ख) क्या कुछ समय पूर्व, 6 महीने के बाद पुनः आवास बदलने की अनुमति थी; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उक्त नियम को पुनः लाग करने का विवार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० क० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). सरकारी निवास-स्थान (दिल्ली में सामान्य-पूल) आवंटन नियम, 1963 में निहित उपवन्धों के अनुसार यदि एक अधिकारी उसे दी गई मकान बदलने की पेशकश को स्वीकार नहीं करता, तो उस टाइप के निवास स्थान के परिवर्तन के लिये उसके मामले पर पुनः विचार नहीं किया जायेगा। ऐसे मामलों में होने वाली कठिनाईयों से बचने

के लिये अप्रैल, 1968 में यह निर्णय किया गया था कि जो अधिकारी परिवर्तन लेने से इन्कार करता है, उसके मामले परछ: मास के बाद पुनः विचार किया जाए। इस पद्धति का अब भी अनुमत्रण किया जा रहा है।

पटना नगर में पेयजल की अत्यधिक कमी 4510 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना नगर (टाउन) में इन दिनों पेय जल के भीषण सकट के कारण नागरियों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है;

(ख) क्या विनार मरकार ने इस सकट के हल के लिए देशीय मरकार में किसी प्रकार की गहायता वीं माग की है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बाने क्या है, और

(ग) इस गस्तब्ध में सरकार वीं क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० ई० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) मे (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

रांसद् मदस्यों की विभिन्न टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों में मनोनीत करने के लिए भाष-दण्ड

4511. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्त्रालय विभिन्न शहरों में गठित टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के मदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत करने के लिए संसद् मदस्यों के नामों की मांग करता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मदस्यों के नामों की सिफारिश करने के लिए कोई माप-दण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौग क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हा;

(ख) और (ग). जी हाँ। इस प्रकार के नामांकन करने समय माधारणनया नियन्त्रित माप-दण्ड का अनुकरण किया जाता है।—

(i) विशिष्ट स्टेशन (शहर) के रहने वाले अथवा अमुक निर्वाचन धोका प्रति-निधित्व करने वाले सदस्यों में समान्यता ऐसी प्रत्येक समितियों पर मनोनीत किया जाता है। यदि कोई स्थानीय समद् सदस्य उपलब्ध नहीं है तो समीप के निर्वाचन धोका अगवा (टेलीन) का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले मन्द समद् सदस्य को मनोनीत करने के लिए प्रायमिकता दी जाती है।

(ii) ऐसे मदस्यों को जो समिति की मदस्यता की दो वर्ष की पूर्ण अवधि के लिए एक बार इन समितियों के गदस्य रह चुके हैं सामान्यत हूमरी अवधि के लिए पुनः मनोनीत नहीं किया जाता है। यदि विशिष्ट स्टेशन/निर्वाचन धोका में कोई अन्य स्थानीय संसद् मदस्य उपलब्ध नहीं है तो उस विशिष्ट समिति के पूर्व सदस्य को, विरोध पारंपरण, पुनः मनोनीत करने के लिए विचार किया जाना है।

(iii) विनीय समितियों के सदस्यों को सामान्यतः इन समितियों गे मनोनीत नहीं किया जाता है।

(iv) नामांकन को अनिम रूप देने से पहले दलकार्य के लिए मदस्यों वीं सहमति प्राप्त कर ली जाती है।

Value of Stolen Idols

4542. KUMARI KAMIA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the total value of idols stolen from protected monuments, State-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : A statement showing the number of thefts and art-objects stolen from the Centrally-protected monuments during the years 1969 to 1971 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1902/72].

As the art-objects from protected monuments/sites and museums are not for sale, their valuation in terms of money has not been done. Nor will it be appropriate to make any hypothetical evaluation.

Drinking Water in Orissa Villages

4545. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money which was allotted to Orissa in the first three years of the Fourth Plan for providing drinking water in the problem villages of Orissa ;

(b) the amount spent by the Orissa Government during the first three years ;

(c) the total number of problem villages in Orissa which were provided with drinking water during these first three years, District-wise ; and

(d) the total amount of money proposed to be given to Orissa for the purpose in 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

UNICEF Assistance for Rural Water Supply Programme

4546. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any UNICEF assisted rural water supply programme has been undertaken in Orissa to tackle the problem in hard rock and hard soil formations ;

(b) if so, the areas in Orissa where this is being undertaken ;

(c) the work done so far in Orissa in the field ; and

(d) the number of rigs supplied to Orissa for this purpose and the places where these rigs are operating ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, the programme is being undertaken at present in 40 drought affected villages in Boden and Sinali Blocks of Kalahandi District. The programme will be extended to other areas also.

(c) and (d). One rig has been supplied. This is being tried at Bolangir before it is taken to the interior villages.

Stolen Idols Recovered

4547. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the number of stolen idols recovered last year in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : No data about the recovery of idols stolen in various States from places/monuments which are not Centrally-protected are available. In so far as Centrally-protected monuments are concerned, nine stolen art-objects were recovered in the various States during the year 1971.

The break-up is as follows :—

Name of the State	No. of stolen objects recovered
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	1
Madhya Pradesh	1

1	2
Mysore	3
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	3
Total	9

पशु-चिकित्सालयों/बीषधालयों की कुल संख्या 6583 है और ये मुख्यरूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं। पशु-रोग के नियंत्रण के लिए बैक्सीन और नैदानिक अधिकरणों का नियमण करने वाले 15 जैविक उत्पादन केन्द्र भी स्थापित किए गये हैं।

मिलों को गन्ने की सप्लाई के बारे में
जोनल प्रतिबन्धों का हटाया जाना

पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान महाविद्यालय

4548. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या
हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने पशु चिकित्सा
विज्ञान महाविद्यालय हैं;

(ख) इनकी वार्षिक प्रवेश-क्षमता क्या है;

(ग) निजी, सार्वजनिक और अन्य क्षेत्रों में
इस कार्य के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कितने पशु चिकित्सा
विज्ञान स्नातकों की आवश्यकता होती है; और

(घ) क्या इस समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को पशु
चिकित्सा विज्ञान का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है और
यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर^०
सिंह) : (क) इस समय देश में 20 पशु
चिकित्सा विज्ञान महाविद्यालय हैं।

(ख) और (ग), रज्य सरकार/संघ क्षेत्रों
से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलने
पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(घ) चौथी योजना में 872 नए हस्पताल/
बीषधालय खोलने और 331 पशु चिकित्सा
बीषधालयों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर पूर्ण हस्पताल बनाने
के लक्ष्य में से योजना के पहले 3 वर्षों के दौरान
660 नए हस्पताल/बीषधालय खोले जा चुके हैं
-और 200 बीषधालयों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जा चुका
है। इस प्रकार चौथी योजना के तीसरे वर्ष तक

4549. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या
हृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य उत्पादकों की कठिनाइयों
और उनकी मांगों को देखते हुए सरकार विभिन्न
मिल क्षेत्रों के लिए लगाये गए जोनल प्रतिबन्धों
को समाप्त करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या जोनल प्रतिबन्धों के कारण
किसानों को उन्हीं चीजों मिलों को गन्ना बेना
पड़ा है जो न तो गन्ना उत्पादकों का गन्ना समय
पर लेते हैं और न ही समय पर भुगतान करते
हैं ?

हृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (प्रो० शेर^०
सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) गन्ने के विभिन्न खपतकारों अर्थात्
चीनी मिलों, खंडसारी यूनिटो, शक्ति चालित
कोलहों आदि के लिए उनके क्षेत्र में गन्ने की
सप्लाई का समान वितरण मूलिकता करने के
लिए राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न चीनी मिलों के लिए
क्षेत्रों का आरक्षण करती हैं। प्रत्येक चीनी मिल
के लिए एक पृथक क्षेत्र आरक्षित किया जाता है।
आरक्षित क्षेत्रों के अंदर गन्ने की सप्लाई और
खरीद एक करार ढारा शासित होती है। यह
करार कारबाने और गन्ना उत्पादक अथवा उत्पा-
दक सहकारी समिति के बीच होता है। गन्ने के
मूल्य का भुगतान कारबाने के लिए वैक पेशनी की
राशि में से कुछ राशि रख देने की प्रणाली लागू
होने से गन्ने के मूल्य के भुगतान की स्थिति से
काफी सुधार हुआ है।

पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त अनुदानों से प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

4550 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण वाडेय :
श्री अन्नसाहेब शिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पी० एल० 480 के अधीन प्राप्त अनुदानों से अब तक कितनी पुस्तके प्रकाशित हुई हैं ;

(ख) ये पुस्तके किन-किन विषयों पर लिखी गई हैं और उन प्रकाशकों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने भविष्य में इस योजना के अधीन पुस्तके प्रकाशित न करने का निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भवालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डॉ पी० यादव) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित की गई पुस्तकों के हेतु भारतीय प्रकाशकों को यू० एस० आई० एस० द्वारा सीधे दिये गये अनुदानों से 1265 पुस्तके प्रकाशित की गईं ।

(ख) सम्बन्धित प्रकाशकों के नाम और उनके द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के विषय सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं । [प्रथालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1903/72] जुलाई, 1971 तक प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक पुस्तक और प्रकाशक की सूचना 1971 लो-प्राइस्ड टैक्सड-बुक्स-केटलाग आफ इण्डियन एडीशन्स आफ अमेरीकन यूनिवर्सिटी टैक्सड-बुक्स नामक प्रकाशन में देखी जा सकती है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारणी नहीं है ।

Drought in Andhra Pradesh

4551. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of

the continuing drought conditions in Chittoor District and other areas in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Government have asked for assistance to carry on relief of operations ; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the request of the State Government Central Teams visited the State in September, 1971, and January, 1972, to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation and the requirement of funds. On the basis of the recommendations of the Central teams, which had been accepted by the Government of India, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 15.03 crores had been released to the State Government during 1971-72.

The Central team had a further review of the situation with the representatives of the State Government on 14.4.1972. The recommendations made by the team as a result of this review are under consideration of the Government.

Establishment of 1000 ton Sugar Factory in Cooperative Sector at Renigunta, Andhra Pradesh

4552. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the renewed request of the Andhra Pradesh State Government for licence to establish a 1000-ton Sugar Factory in the Cooperative Sector at Renigunta in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh has been considered and licence issued ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A fresh application for the grant of a licence for the establishment of a cooperative sugar factory of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity at

Renigunta in Chittoor District has been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government on 24.4.1972 and is under the consideration of the Government.

Establishment of Agro-service Centres during 1972-73

4553. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of Agro-Service Centres proposed to be started during the year 1972-73 and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : It is proposed to establish 1,000 Agro-Service Centres during 1972-73. These Centres are being established by un-employed technical personnel, with the financial help of banking institutions and the guidance of the State Agro-Industries Corporations/State Governments. The location of these Centres will be decided by them

Request from Andhra Pradesh for Assistance to Milk Processing Plant at Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh

4554. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought approval and assistance for developing the Milk Processing Plant at Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh to undertake the production of milk powder ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Free Ration to Villagers in Kargil due to Famine Conditions

4555. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether free rations have been arranged for the villagers in the villages which

were liberated by Indian forces in Kargil area recently, due to the famine conditions prevailing there ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The State Government has intimated that there is no population in such area in the Kargil sector. The question, therefore, does not arise.

Setting up of Mechanised Brick and Cellular Concrete Plants by N.B.O.

4556. SHRI C. CHITTIRABU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the techno-economic feasibility studies for the establishment of mechanised brick plants, sand-lime brick plants and cellular concrete plants have been completed by the National Building Organisation and if so, the action taken by Government on the studies completed so far ;

(b) whether the preliminary project proposal for sand-lime brick plant to produce 10-20 million bricks has been finalised ; and

(c) if so, when and where this project will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, The N.B.O. has been conducting techno-economic feasibility studies for establishing brick plants, sand-lime brick plants and cellular concrete plants. Based on these reports, one Mechanised Brick Plant was established at Delhi by the National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. in 1967. One cellular concrete plant has been put up at Ennore which is on trial production at present. Techno-economic feasibility report for setting up a brick plant at Bangalore was also completed by the N.B.O. and the Mysore Housing Board has obtained the Import Licence for the machinery and equipment which are not indigenously available and are processing the matter further.

(b) and (c). Yes. The preliminary project proposal for production of sand-lime bricks

in Indore Region (M.P.) has been prepared at the request of the Madhya Pradesh Government. This is still under the consideration of the Madhya Pradesh State Government.

Recommendations of the Expert Committee set up for studying low cost Housing Construction

4557. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Expert Committee set up to study the methods of low cost large scale housing construction in six major cities in the country ;

(b) what action has been taken on these recommendations ;

(c) whether remaining 10 out of 16 projects approved under the Experimental Scheme of National Buildings Organisation have been completed ; and

(d) if so, the action taken on completed experimental projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India has made a number of recommendations. A statement showing important recommendations and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1904/72].

(c) Upto the 6th meeting of the Experimental Housing Assessment Committee, 16 Experimental Projects were approved. In the 7th and 8th meetings 5 more projects have been approved. Out of the total 21 projects, 12 have been completed, 6 projects are at various stages of construction and construction work on 3 projects is yet to be started.

(b) The completed projects are under observation. Out of 12 projects completed so far, interim assessment reports of 2 projects have been considered by the Experimental Housing Assessment Committee and thereafter these have been widely circulated to all concerned for trying certain new techniques. Wide publicity to the experimentation projects undertaken have been arranged through articles in technical journals, seminars and get

together. Reports in respect of 4 projects are under scrutiny by the Committee. Sponsoring authorities of the remaining completed projects have been asked to submit their reports.

Some of the new/improved techniques tried in the experimental projects have been found useful and are being adopted by construction departments. These are thinner load bearing walls, precast lintels, underreamed piles, lower ceiling height etc.

Aid sought by Christians and other Missions for running Hospitals and Medical Institutions

4558. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether various Christian and other missions running hospitals and other medical institutions are facing difficulties due to the stoppage of foreign aid to them ;

(b) how many of such institutions have asked for Government aid ; and

(c) whether Government propose to offer aid to these institutions and if so, whether Government have laid down any conditions such as Indianisation of staff etc. before grant of aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c). Some Christian institutions are beginning to find it difficult to manage hospitals run by them with dwindling foreign assistance. One or two institutions have approached Government for making suitable financial arrangements for continuing their services in the hospitals and colleges attached to them. Government have not fully considered the matter yet nor has a decision been taken. The question of imposing any restriction or any pre-requisites to assistance does not, therefore, arise.

Foodgrains for Tripura for 1972-73

4559. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foodgrains that are allocated for Tripura for the financial year 1972-73 ;

(b) the total requirement of foodgrains of Tripura for the year 1972-73 ; and

(c) what amount of foodgrains have already been dispatched to Tripura during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Government have not asked for any allotment of rice or wheat for the year 1972-73 and, therefore, no allotment has been made to them so far.

(c) Apart from a negligible quantity of wheat, about 3.4 thousand tonnes of rice were despatched to Tripura during the period January to March, 1972, against the allocations made in 1971.

Production and Import of Milk and Milk Products

4560. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise and Sector-wise production of milk and milk products, during the last three years ; and

(b) the products-wise import of milk and milk products during the last three years, including free assistance, quantity and value-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Milk production is estimated on the basis of live-stock census held quinquennially. The estimated annual production of milk and milk products state-wise is given in a statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1905/72]. This estimate is based on the livestock census of 1966. Information on the subsequent period is not yet available.

The quantities of other milk products such as infant milk food, condensed milk, milk powder and malted milk food manufactured in the organised sector during the last three years i.e. 1969, 1970 and 1971 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1905/72].

(b) The quantities of milk products imported including imports under various foreign aid programmes along with their values for the year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given in the statement laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1905/72].

Progress in Availability of Milk

4561. **SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress of programmes launched in India with or without international assistance, to increase availability of milk ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : The Fourth Five Year Plan aims at increasing milk production from an estimated 21.2 million tonnes during 1968-69 to 25.86 million tonnes by the end of 1973-74. The Central and State Governments have been giving increasing attention to various cattle development and its supporting programmes with a view to increasing the availability of milk. The important programmes which have bearing on milk production are :—

- (1) Intensive Cattle Development Projects linked with the various milk supply Schemes ;
- (2) Key Village Schemes,
- (3) Production of progeny tested bulls through establishment of new cattle breeding farms and strengthening of existing cattle farms ;
- (4) Cross breeding scheme including establishment of cattle breeding farms having exotic breeds for supply of bulls and semen such as Indo-Danish, Indo-Swiss, Indo-Germen, etc.
- (5) Feed and Fodder Development Scheme ;
- (6) Animal Disease Control Programme.

Government are also implementing with assistance from World Food Programme, a massive programme for milk marketing and dairy development estimated to cost Rs. 95.40

expenses for increasing milk processing facilities of the public sector dairies in the four Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras from 1,00 million litres a day at present to 2,75 million litres a day at the end of the five-year project period and also for increasing the milk production and procurement from the milk-shed areas of these cities located in 10 States.

2. By 1971-72, 52 intensive Cattle Development projects have been taken up in different parts of the country. Similarly 529 Key Village Blocks have been set up by the end of 1971-72. The other schemes are in the process of implementation.

Employment Oriented Education

4562. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have drawn up any schemes for employment oriented education for the next academic year ;
- (b) whether Government have discussed this issue with all the State Education Ministers ; and
- (c) the decision of the various States on this issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Education has not drawn up any schemes for employment-oriented education specifically for the next academic year and the question has not been discussed with State Education Ministers. However, the Education Commission (1964-66) appointed by the Ministry of Education emphasised the role of education as a powerful instrument of social, economic and political change. The Commission concluded that one of the means of achieving the national goal is by linking education to productivity and this link can be forged by introducing "work experience" as an integral part of general education.

The National Policy on Education issued in 1968 has emphasised the importance of work experience and National Service.

Government of India has given assistance to State Governments for appointment of teachers in 1000 schools to introduce a programme of work experience for which the entire cost will be borne by the Government of India. Under this scheme, cost of equipment and work-shed will also be given to the schools.

The Ministry of Education has drawn up a scheme for strengthening guidance and career advising at the School stage. The scheme envisages appointment of a guidance counsellor on a full-time basis. Under this scheme one counsellor is to be appointed in one district of each State.

The University Grants Commission has under consideration the question of introducing 'Production or work Experience' as part of education. A Committee has been appointed by the Commission to formulate guidelines for assistance to Universities/Colleges in this regard. The details will be worked out after the receipt of the Committee's report.

(c) The States have generally welcomed the proposals.

पेय जल की समस्या हल करने के लिए आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग को आवंटित किया गया था

4563. SHRI अरविन्द नेताम : क्या शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य कल्याण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में पेय जल की समस्या हल करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग को गत तीन बष्टों में धन आवंटित किया है; और

(ख) क्या इस धन राशि का समुचित रूप से उपयोग किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो किन जिलों में इस धन को व्यय किया गया था तथा प्रत्येक जिले में कितना धन व्यय किया गया था ?

शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य कल्याण विभाग वे उप-मंत्री (जी के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क)

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले वर्षों के कल्याण के लिये पेय जल की समस्या हल करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय और भारत सरकार द्वारा आवंटित निधियों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

वर्षी	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	परिव्यय व्यय		परिव्यय व्यय		परिव्यय व्यय (प्रत्याशित)	
अनुमूलित जातियां	—	—	0.60	0.61	0.60	0.60
अनुमूलित आदिम						
जातियां	0.34	0.00	1.00	0.93	1.00	1.00
योग	0.34	0.10	1.60	1.54	1.60	1.60

(ब) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किये गये व्यय का जिलेवार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

आदिवासी सहकारी विकास निगम, मध्य प्रदेश में लगी पूँजी

श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के अन्तर्गत बने आदिवासी सहकारी विकास निगम में सन् 1971 तक कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई;

(ख) सन् 1971 तक निगम को कितना घाटा हुआ;

(ग) गवन के किन भागों दर्जे किये गये और किन भागों का निपटारा हो चुका है; और

(घ) निगम की आर्थिक स्थिति इस समय कैसी है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भव्यतालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कौ० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से

मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Improvement in Standard of Football and Hockey for Competing in Olympics

4565. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India have not been able to meet with the rising world standard both in Football and Hockey ;

(b) whether during the match with West German Hockey Team in Delhi recently it was proved that India requires more vigorous hockey ; and

(c) If so, what positive steps are being taken to improve the standard of hockey with a view to compete in the coming World Olympics ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). It is a fact that India has not been able to win any important international event relating to Football and Hockey in the recent past. A prevailing section of opinion is that India requires very vigorous Hockey. The Indian Hockey Federation is seized of the matter. Besides agreeing to defray full expenses on extended coaching of the Hockey players before they leave for Olympics, Government of India had also permitted the Indian Hockey team to participate in several Hockey matches abroad

for the purpose of pre-Olympic competitive practice. Government are also requesting the All India Council of Sports to consider this matter and advise Government regarding any further steps that may be needed.

Financial Assistance for Dearness Allowance to Teachers in Uttar Pradesh

4566. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether teachers in Uttar Pradesh have not been given Dearness Allowance at Central level by the State Government because of non-availability of enough finances ;

(b) whether the State Government had demanded financial aid from the Centre for raising the Dearness Allowance of the teachers in Uttar Pradesh at Central level ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India ; and whether any amount has been sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b) The teachers in Uttar Pradesh have not been given Dearness Allowance at the Central rates by the State Government nor has the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare received any request for financial assistance from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Question does not arise.

Merger of Central Hindi Directorate into Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology

4567. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of work in the Central Hindi Directorate after the merging of Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and whether the Directorate is fulfilling the purposes for which it is in existence ;

(b) whether the Ministry has made or is likely to make any move so that there is co-

ordination of work of similar nature being done by other Ministries ; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the work in hand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has not been merged with the Central Hindi Directorate. Before 1965, the Central Hindi Directorate provided the Secretariat for the Commission. That year, however, in view of the increasing terminology work of the Commission, it was decided to provide it separate staff. The position was again reviewed in 1970 and keeping in view the reduced work of the Commission on finalisation of the bulk of the terminology being evolved by it, it was decided to revert to the arrangement existing before 1965 with effect from 5th August, 1971. As only nine months have elapsed since this arrangement came into effect, an assessment of the work done has not yet been made. The Central Hindi Directorate, however, is discharging the functions for which it is in existence.

(b) The co-ordination of the work and programme relating to the propagation and development of Hindi being executed by the various Ministries is brought about by the Central Hindi Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(c) The Ministry has recently reviewed the existing Schemes relating to the propagation and development of Hindi and has under consideration the necessary steps to be taken. No final decision in the matter has yet been taken.

Measures to tackle the Problems of National Highways and their Development

4568. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any special measures to tackle the problems of National Highways and their development in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHDUR) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The special measures taken or proposed to be taken are in the nature of organizational augmentation in the Departments concerned with National Highways both at the Centre and in the States as well as streamlining and simplification of the procedure covering various aspects of the projects, namely, their sanction, execution, etc. These include:—

- (i) Setting up of exclusively earmarked staff for the execution of National Highway works by the State Governments.
- (ii) Sanction of a sum equal to 1½% of the estimated cost of any work by way of an advance against agency charges for appointment of earmarked staff for undertaking investigations and project preparation work in respect of National Highway schemes covered by the Fourth Five Year Plan.

A Similar amount is also available from the year 1971-72 onwards for taking advance action in regard to the schemes to be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

- (iii) Supply of advance technical notes to the State Public Works Departments for completing in advance various preliminaries connected with the execution of National Highway works, pending their formal sanction.
- (iv) Enhancement of the powers of the Accountants General to admit excess expenditure over sanctioned estimates by raising the upper monetary limit to Rs. 2.5 lakhs as against the earlier upper limit of Rs. 25,000/- Intimation to States that funds will be no bottleneck in meeting increased demands for National Highways provided such demands are fully supported by actual progress on the ground.
- (vi) Recommendation to the States of a

Model set up of Organisation for Central/Centrally sponsored schemes.

Coronary Heart Disease

4569. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government considered the question of taking up the prevention of coronary heart disease as a top public health programme ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND EAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D P. GHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government. However, there is increasing awareness among the people about the prevention of the disease and the factors that cause it.

(b) Does not arise.

Seminar on Evolution of National Housing and Urban Development Policy

4570. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Seminar was held on Evolution of a National Housing and Urban Development Policy in New Delhi in April, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the main problems discussed and decisions arrived at in the Seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The deliberations of the Seminar embraced all matters influencing or affecting housing and urban development activity in the country. The recommendations of the Seminar have already been placed in the Parliament Library. These are now being processed for formulating a national housing and urban development policy.

**Studies by the Urban Research Division
in the Town and Country Planning
Organisation**

4571. SHRI T. S LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Urban Research Division in the Town and Country Planning Organisation has completed the studies apart from that of National Capital Region, reported to be in progress during 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, the rules of studies completed so far ; and

(c) the nature of action taken on such research studies which have been completed so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There are no specific rules of studies for the Research Division. The research relates to a number of problems in the sphere of urban and regional planning. The results of research are made available to the Town Planning Departments of the State Governments and Union Territories who can make use of them in preparing their development plans.

Steps to Reduce Uneven Growth of Agricultural Production

4572. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the specific steps Government have taken to reduce the uneven growth of agricultural production in the different parts of the country ; and

(b) the results achieved so far in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Special steps have been taken to assist the farmers, particularly the small farmers, through introduction of new schemes viz Drought Prone Areas Programme in chronical drought

affected areas, Pilot Projects on Dryland Farming in areas of low rainfall and Crash Programme of rural employment for productive purposes. Moreover this is a matter for consideration of the Planning Commission. The preparatory work on the preparation of V Five Year Plan has started and this question will be taken into account while finalising the V Plan. These programmes will help the farmers in these areas to increase their production.

(b) As the programmes mentioned above have recently been launched, it is yet too early to indicate results.

**Progress for Short Duration Plan for
Production of Pulses**

4573. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States which have introduced programme for short duration cash crops of pulses in order to meet the plan target ;

(b) its results in this field, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) A Centrally sponsored Scheme for introduction of short duration varieties of pulses is being implemented in the States of A.P., Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal from summer crop season 1972.

(b) and (c). Since the scheme is being implemented from summer crop season 1972, its results will become available only after the crop is harvested.

Reduction in Intake in Training Institutions

4574. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether unemployment among the trained teachers led to a reduction of the intake in Training Institutions ; and

(b) if so, what specific steps Government have taken to improve the quality and also to achieve the Plan target in the coming year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) There have been reports that a large number of trained elementary and secondary teachers are unemployed in several States. There have also been reports that in a number of training institutions the intake is being cut down in some States.

(b) This is basically a matter for State Governments concerned to deal with in consonance with their requirements and resources. However, with the object of providing employment to the educated unemployed and the expansion of primary education, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has formulated a scheme under which assistance is being provided to the States/Union Territories for the appointment of additional primary teachers and assistant inspectors of schools ; distribution of free text books and stationery to children ; provision of midday meals to additional children and introduction of work-experience in middle schools. Under this scheme 30,000 additional teachers were sanctioned in 1971-72. A similar number is likely to be sanctioned in 1972-73. This is expected to reduce unemployment among trained matriculate teachers. Under the UNICEF assisted Science Education Programme teacher training institutions are being equipped with science laboratory equipment to improve the standard of Science teachers' training.

Scholarship Programmes in the Fourth Plan

4575. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the total allocation of funds for Scholarships programme both under Government and the University Grants Commission Scheme in the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV) : The total allocation of funds for Scholarships programmes, both under the Government and the University Grants Commission Schemes in the Fourth Plan is Rs. 42,36,06,000/-.

Sterilisation and I.U.C.D. Programme

4576 SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress in the sterilisation and I.U.C.D. programme have not been satisfactory and remained nearly stagnant over the last few years ; and

(b) if so, what specific measures Government have taken in this regard as the problem is of acute nature in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) (i) The Sterilisation programme has remained nearly stagnant during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71. However, due to the various actions taken during the year 1971-72 the performance has shown an increase. The performance during April, 1971 to February, 1972 is a little over two million which is the highest performance achieved during any year. The performance is 105.2% of the proportionate target for the period.

(ii) The performance of I.U.C.D. has been nearly stagnant from 1968-69. However, with the steps taken, the performance is showing some improvement now.

(b) (i) Technical guidelines for vasectomy and tubectomy camps have been circulated.

An exhaustive sterilisation manual has been published for the guidance of workers in the fields.

Special sterilisation camps are being organized to boost up the programme.

(ii) The following remedial steps have been taken for rehabilitation of the I.U.C.D. Programme.

1. A working group has been constituted on I.U.C.D.
2. The decisions taken in the 6th meeting of the Technical Committee to rehabilitate the programme have been examined and actions are being taken on the recommendation of the Technical Committee.
3. The main reasons of the decline have been brought to the notice of the States and necessary suggestions have been issued from time to time.
4. Clinical research is in progress for evolution of better I.U.C.D. and drugs for controlling I.U.C.D. induced episodes.
5. Training of personnel assigned to I.U.C.D. work has been improved and standardized.
6. A complete medical check up before the insertion to determine the suitability of the case for I.U.C.D. has been emphasised.
7. Follow up services and expeditious attention to post-insertion cases are provided.
8. An exhaustiv I.U.C.D. clinic manual has been published for the guidance of workers in the field.

Development of Road Transport in Eastern Region

4577. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether unintegrated and lopsided development of roads and road transport in the Eastern Region is the greatest bottleneck to the industrial development of the region ; and

(b) whether the question of free and uninterrupted flow of road traffic to this region

is under active consideration of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJBAHADUR) : (a) The Government of India are primarily responsible for road declared as National Highways but they also give assistance by way of loans to States for certain selected State Road of Inter-State or economic importance. Roads other than National Highways are the concern of the State Governments. As regards road transport the executive authority rests with the State Governments. It is not a fact that there has been lopsided development of roads and road transport in the eastern region, affecting industrial development in that region. Efforts are being made to improve the road system as far as possible within the available resources.

(b) The Inter State Transport Commission, appointed by the Central Government under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, has initiated the Eastern Zone Permit Scheme and North-Eastern Zone Permit Scheme to develop and encourage movement of goods vehicles on long distance inter-State routes, within those zones. According to these Schemes, a specified number of vehicles of each State will operate in the other States in the region on the basis of payment of tax at a single point and without counter-signature of permits. The Eastern Zone Scheme will comprise the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal and the North Eastern Zone Scheme will include the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The details of the two schemes are proposed to be discussed with the representatives of the concerned States shortly.

Unsold Stocks of Convoy TK 69 Transistor in Super Bazar, Delhi

4578. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge stock of Convoy TK-69 transistors lying with the Super Bazar, Delhi which has offered to sell the same at Rs. 70 each to the departmental canteen stores ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Out of a total original stock of 55,000 of these transistor sets, the Super Bazar is now left with only 2,222 of these sets. A proposal has been sent by the Super Bazar to the Ministry of Defence for the sale of these remaining sets to their Canteen Stores Department, at the rate of Rs 70/- per set (exclusive of taxes and cost of the leather cover).

(b) The Super Bazar's offer is under consideration of the Ministry of Defence.

Scheme for National Scholarships for Studies Abroad

4579. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to award 50 scholarships during 1972-73 under the Scheme of National Scholarships for Studies Abroad ; and

(b) if so, what will be the criteria for selection of students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection of candidates will be made purely on the basis of merit by a duly constituted Selection Committee consisting of experts in the various subjects. The candidates will be interviewed by the Committee and selection made after taking into consideration the academic qualifications, research/practical experience, mental acumen and intellectual veracity of the candidates.

देवरिया, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

4580. श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे :

श्री सुधाकर पांडे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवरिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) प्रतापपुर शूगर मिल, देवरिया द्वारा भूमि दानस्वरूप दिये जाने के आधार पर ही वहां कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अण्णासहित

पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए प्रतापपुर शूगर मिलस द्वारा भूमि दान के विषय में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। जो भी हो, ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर राष्ट्रीय नीति और प्रतिरूप तथा चतुर्थ योजना में उपबन्ध की उपलब्धि के मन्दर्भ में विचार किये जाते हैं न कि भूमि दान के सन्दर्भ में।

विल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा “मन चाही यात्रा करें” अवकाश टिकटों के किराये में बृद्धि

4581. श्री हेश्वर चौधरी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में “मन चाही यात्रा करें” अवकाश टिकटों में 8 अप्रैल, 1972 से बृद्धि कर दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कायं तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) 8 अप्रैल, 1972 से विल्ली परिवहन निगम ने बिनोद यात्रा टिकट का मूल्य निम्न प्रकार से बढ़ा दिया है :—

वयस्कों के लिए 1.00 रुपये से
1.25 रु. प्रति टिकट

बच्चों के लिए 75 पैसे से 1.00 रुपया प्रति टिकट

(ल) विनोद यात्रा टिकट धारक को नियम की शहरी बसों से अप्रतिबंधित यात्राओं को करने का पात्र बनाती है। जब से विनोद यात्रा टिकटों को जारी करने की प्रणाली शुरू की गई तब से नियम के परिचालन क्षेत्र का काफी विस्तार हो गया है, सेवाएं बढ़ गई हैं और परिचालन की लागत बढ़ गई है। इसके अलावा 30 सितम्बर 1971 में ये टिकट सभी दिनों के लिए उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं जबकि इसमें पहले ऐसी टिकटें केवल, शनिवार, रविवार और राजपक्षित छुट्टियों को उपलब्ध होती थीं। इन कारणों से विनोद यात्रा टिकट के बारे में प्रभार को बढ़ाने का संशोधन आवश्यक हो गया था।

बिहार में पान के पत्तों की खेती

4582. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में बढ़िया किस्म के पान के पत्तों की खेती होती है;

(ल) क्या मरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएँगी जिसमें पान के पत्तों की खेती बड़े स्तर पर हो सके, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि अंतरालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमण्णसाहिब पो० शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकवित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Provision of Medicines for Treatment of Seeds

4583. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is providing essential medicines for treatment of seeds to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Generally seeds supplied by the National Seeds Corporation, State Farms Corporation (Govt of India Undertakings), the Tarai Development Corporation and from State Government farms are treated with appropriate pesticides etc. before these are put out for sale. Whenever, for some reasons, it is not advisable to treat the seed well in advance of sowing, the requisite pesticides etc. are separately put in the seed bags with instructions to the farmers for treating the seeds before sowing. Besides, the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal provide subsidies ranging from 15 to 75% on the cost of seed treating chemicals supplied to the farmers for treating seeds kept out of their own produce. All the State Governments also make local arrangements for centralised treatment of seeds at a nominal cost ranging from 25 to 100 paise per hectare depending upon the seed rate per hectare and the type of chemical used.

Welfare Work for the Handicapped

4584 SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of welfare of the handicapped is limited to big cities only;

(b) the number of Government and non-official agencies which have established institutions for the handicapped in the country, State-wise, and the financial aid which they received from the Union Government as well as from the State Government during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend this facility to far off Villages viz., local bodies which could play significant role in the welfare of handicapped people ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Information regarding the assistance given by the various State Governments to institutions for the handicapped is not

available. However, a statement giving the following information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1906/72].

(i) the number of institutions for various categories of handicapped persons in the various States, as available with the Department of Social Welfare ;

(ii) financial assistance given to some of them by the Department of Social Welfare and Central Social Welfare Board ;

(c) Education and rehabilitation of the handicapped is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and it will be for them to assign some of these functions to local bodies.

Setting up of Housing Board in Delhi on the Pattern of Bombay Housing Board

4585. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of houses in the Capital and it is very difficult to get a house on nominal rent at present ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up Housing Board in Delhi on the lines of Bombay Housing Board ; if so, main features thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the demand of houses in the Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, there is considerable shortage of houses in Delhi and the rents are also generally beyond the reach of persons belonging to the lower income groups.

(b) No Sir. The Delhi Development Authority set up by Government has undertaken large scale construction of houses for low and middle income groups in Delhi.

(c) Besides the social housing schemes of this Ministry, which are being implemented by the Delhi Administration, the Delhi Development Authority has also, of late, undertaken large scale construction of houses for the lower and middle income groups. The Authority had constructed 14337 houses upto the year 1971-72 and it proposes to construct another 18000 houses/flats during the next two years viz. 1972-74.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Working in Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

4586. SHRI AMBESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees working in the Central Board of Secondary Education, Indraprastha Estate, Delhi ;

(b) the number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category ;

(c) whether the prescribed quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not complete ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education has not formally classified its employees into Class I, Class II etc., but according to standard classification prescribed by the Government of India, the number of posts belonging to various classes are as under :—

Class I	...	4
Class II	...	7
Class III	...	66
Class IV	...	23

(b) Class I	...	Nil
Class II	...	Nil
Class III	...	2
Class IV	...	4

(c) According to the information furnished by the Board, except for Class III posts the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is complete. The quota for Class IV could not be completed as the Employment Exchange did not sponsor suitable candidates

(d) Recruitment rules of the Board were finalised only in September, 1970, and since then the Board is maintaining a roster of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Employment Exchange is requested by the Board to forward names of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as and when recruitment is made. The quota of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is continuously kept in view while making recruitments.

दिल्ली के कालेजों में वरिष्ठ/कनिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायकों के पदों का बनाना जाना

4587. श्री अम्बेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा उम में सम्बद्ध कालेजों में बी० एम० सी० आनंद की शिक्षा दी जानी है,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की विज्ञान प्रयोगशालाओं में वरिष्ठ अधिकारी कनिष्ठ तकनीकी सहायक का पद है जिनकी कालेजों में उक्त पद नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कालेजों में भी इस पद के बनाने का मरकार का विचार है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्र०० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) भौतिकी तथा रसायन की बी० एम० सी० (आनंद) की कक्षाएँ केवल दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और इसके सम्बद्ध कालेजों में ही आयोजित की जा रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग). तकनीकी सहायकों तथा वरिष्ठ तकनीकी महायाकों के पद विश्वविद्यालय के उन विभागों में हैं, जो आनंद पाठ्यक्रमों के

अतिरिक्त स्नातकोत्तर एवं अनुसन्धान आठ्यक्रमों के लिए सुविधाएँ प्रदान करते हैं। इस समय ये पद कालेजों में नहीं हैं। भौतिकी तथा रसायन से बी० एम० सी० (आनंद) पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था बाले कालेजों में तकनीकी सहायकों के पदों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न विश्वविद्यालय के विचाराधीन है।

दिल्ली के पुराने किले में स्थित मन्दिर का गिराया जाना

4588. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुक्म बन्द कल्याण :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरानत्व विभाग ने दिल्ली के पुराने किले को पुरानत्वीय महत्व का स्थान घोषित किया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली के पुराने किले में स्थित मन्दिर को गिराने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्र०० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी, हां। पुरानत्व महत्व के विचार से पुराना किला 1913 ही में संरक्षित स्मारक घोषित किया गया था।

(ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, यह बता दिया जाए कि यद्यपि (हुन्ती) मन्दिर किले की बारी दीवारी के अन्दर स्थित है, किन्तु यह संरक्षित नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संरक्षित स्मारकों में स्थित मन्दिर/मस्जिद में प्रारंभना किया जाना

4589. श्री हुक्म बन्द कल्याण : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरातत्व विभाग के नियमों के अन्तर्गत इस विभाग द्वारा जिस मन्दिर अथवा मस्जिद को पुरातत्वीय महत्व का स्थान घोषित कर दिया जाता है उसमें प्रार्थना कार्यक्रम नहीं किया जा सकता है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के पुराने किले में स्थित शेरशाह की मस्जिद में नमाज पढ़ने की अनुमति दे दी है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि केन्द्र द्वारा संग्रहित स्मारकों में जिनमें मंदिर और मस्जिद शामिल हैं; और जहां संरक्षण लेने के रामय पूजा और प्रार्थना की परिधानी प्रचलित नहीं थी, वहां पूजा और प्रार्थना के पुनः प्रचलन की अनुमति नहीं दी जाए।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

राज्यों में साहित्य अकादमियों द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों

4590. श्री सुधाकर पांडे, क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने वी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों की प्रत्येक साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा अपनी-अपनी भाषा में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक पुस्तक के प्रकाशन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय वी गई है; और

(ख) इम बारे में उपलब्धियों को देखते हुए सरकार इस कार्य में कहा तक संतुष्ट है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डॉ. पी. यादव) (क) और (ख). केन्द्र सरकार अथवा साहित्य अकादमी, नई दिल्ली द्वारा राज्य साहित्य अकादमियों को न तो बोई आधिक सहायता दी जाती है और न ही इन अकादमियों का बोई नियन्त्रण किया जाता है।

तथापि अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों तैयार करना

4591. श्री सुधाकर पांडे: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पाठ्य पुस्तकों तैयार करने संबंधी योजना को गति प्रदान करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में शीघ्र अपनाने की मुविद्धा के ट्रिक्टोण से भारत सरकार ने 1968-69 में विश्वविद्यालय स्तर की पुस्तकों तैयार करने की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की थी। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, इस योजना में भाग लेने वाली प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति से पूर्व प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों के निर्माण के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये तक का अनुदान उपयोग में ला सकती है।

2. प्रत्येक राज्य में एक स्वायन/विभागीय बोर्ड स्थापित करके इस योजना को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यन्वित कर दिया जाना था। अपने पुस्तक निर्माण बोर्ड तथा इस योजना के कार्यन्वयन के लिए आवश्यक प्रशार्मनिक तंत्र स्थापित करने में कई राज्यों में पर्याप्त समय लगाया। चौथी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना के पहले दो वर्षों में इस विषय में प्रगति धीमी रही। इसके अलावा पूर्वक निर्माण का कार्य इस प्रकार का है कि पांच लाख स्तर तक प्रगति अनिवार्य रूप से अलंकित रहनी है। विशेषज्ञ विषय पेनल रथापित करन होते हैं शीषक चुने जाने होते हैं, लेल हों/अनुवादकों से सम्बन्ध स्थापित करना होता है तथा अनुवाद के मामले में कापी राइट प्राप्त करना होता है। परिणाम का तभी पता चलता है जब पुस्तकों प्रकाशित हो जाती हैं। योजना की प्रारम्भिक धीमी गति इस तथ्य पर भी आधारित है।

3. (क) प्रगति से आशवस्त होने के उद्देश्य से, भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को मार्ग-दर्शक

सिद्धांत थें थे, जिनमें योजना के कार्यक्रम की विस्तृत प्रक्रिया का बर्णन किया गया था।

(ब) जहां तक हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है, हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों का एक सम्मेलन तथा एक समन्वय समिति स्थापित की गई है, जो योजना की प्रगति की जांच करती है, आवृत्ति को दूर करती है, तथा योजना के कार्यान्वयन को गति देने के उपायों के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को मलाह देती है।

(ग) अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में भी इसी प्रकार की जांचों को शुरू करने के लिए भी, राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों तथा कुलपतियों के मंडलीय सम्मेलन आयोजित किए गए, जिन्होंने योजना के कार्यान्वयन को गति देने के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को सुझाव दिए।

(घ) अनुवाद अधिकारों की समस्या के समाधान के उद्देश्य से भारत सरकार ने ब्रिटिश पब्लिशर्जर्स एसोसिएशन से व्यवस्था की है, जिसके द्वारा यू० के० में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों के अनुवाद अधिकार उचित दर पर शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध किए जाते हैं। बहुत सी अमरीकन प्रकाशन फर्मों से भी ऐसे ही प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं। राज्य बोर्डों की ओर से विदेशी पुस्तकों के अनुवाद अधिकार प्राप्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में एक कार्पी राइट यूनिट स्थापित की गई है।

4. विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पुस्तक निर्माण कार्यक्रम ने अब जोर पकड़ लिया है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 866 पुस्तके प्रकाशित हो चुकी है, 499 पांडुलिपियां छप रही हैं, तथा 729 पांडुलिपियों के प्रेस के लिए शीघ्र ही तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है। अतः इस योजना के अधीन शीघ्र ही कम से कम 2,000 पुस्तके तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है।

Bill Re : Registration of Allopathic Medical Practitioners

4592. SHRI PRATAP SINGH : Will

the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of private allopathic medical practitioners in the country ;

(b) whether his Ministry have prepared a draft model Bill for the registration of these practitioners and circulated it to all the State Governments ;

(c) if so, whether the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Governments have since introduced such Bill in the respective State Legislatures and whether the Ministry have asked all these Governments to postpone consideration of the Bills as the Union Government was contemplating to introduce to Central Legislation on the subject ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) The number of unqualified allopathic medical practitioners is estimated to be about 80,000.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The erstwhile Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Madras (Tamil Nadu) Governments had intimated that they proposed to make a suitable provision for registration of such medical practitioners. However, in 1969, in pursuance of the decision taken by the Central Council of Health, State Governments were informed that it was proposed to bring about an amendment to the Indian Medical Council Act. Presumably these three States may not have pursued the question of separate State Legislations in the light of this decision. Government of India have no definite information as to whether any such Bill have since been introduced in the State Legislatures.

The question of enlistment of unqualified medical practitioners has been discussed in the meetings of the Central Council of Health in 1968, 1969 and 1971. Since there was no unanimity of views amongst State Governments the final decision could not be taken. The matter will be placed before the Council again at its next meeting to be held later this year.

Manufacturing Units for Drugs and Medicines for Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Systems in Public Sector

4593. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any Manufacturing Units in the public sector for drugs and medicines for Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic systems in India ; and

(b) if not, the respective amount incurred by Government in the procurement of the supplies relating to each of these systems per annum ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

राज्यों द्वारा घोषित पिछड़ी जातियां

4594. श्री ईश्वर जीष्ठरी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा जो जातियां 'पिछड़ी हुई' घोषित की गई हैं उनके नाम तथा उनकी जनसंख्या, राज्य-वार क्या हैं;

(ख) इन लोगों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय कितनी है; और

(ग) उनकी आर्थिक दशा को सुधारने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण भवालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामात्म्यामी) (क) से (ग). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से एकान्त्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही पूरी जानकारी मिलेगी उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Allocation of Funds under Crash Programme for Orissa during 1972-73

4595. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the shortfall amount allotted to Orissa State in respect of crash programme for the year 1971-72 will be given to Orissa Government for 1972-73 ; and

(b) the total amount allotted to Orissa for this programme in 1972-73 ?

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

(b) Rs. 183 lakhs.

World Sanskrit Conference

4596. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Sanskrit Conference was recently held in Delhi under the patronage of the Union Government ;

(b) the recommendations made by the said Conference ; and

(c) the benefits accrued to India from the said Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1907/72].

(c) The Conference has succeeded in establishing the value of Sanskrit as a symbol of International understanding and goodwill.

Personnel Promotion Scheme of U.G.C. for Central Universities

4597. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the personnel promotion scheme of the University Grants Commission which has recently been applied to Central Universities ;

(b) whether the university of Delhi has framed necessary rules for this scheme and if so, broad outlines thereof ;

(c) whether these rules will be applicable to all post-graduate Teachers appointed in Delhi University both for morning Departments and Evening units, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether the common seniority list of Teachers appointed in Delhi University has been prepared and circulated to all Teachers to elicit their opinion and objections before it is adopted for personnel promotion scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The University Grants Commission has decided that the Central Universities may provide for 'personnel promotions' for teachers of outstanding merit. The number of such promotions would not exceed 5% in a year of the total staff (non-plan) in each category of Lecturers (for promotion to Readers) and of Readers (for promotion to Professors). The Commission has also appointed a Committee to frame guidelines for the scheme. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(b) to (d). Details will be worked out by the University of Delhi on receipt of the guidelines from the Commission.

Utilisation of Buildings constructed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students in Orissa

4598. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether buildings constructed for accommodation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students at the expense of the grant-in-aid of Government of India are being utilised by other Departments in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Development of Tripuri Language

4599. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount was spent so far for the development of Tripuri language of Tripura ;

(b) if so, the total amount spent so far for that purpose ; and

(c) the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Underutilisation of Plant and Equipment at Paradip Port

4600. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether important items of plant and equipment, like the Ore Handling Plant, Sand Pumps, Dredger H.S.D. and Konarka etc. are being under-utilised as against their rated capacity, causing heavy loss in working of the Paradip Port ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Ore Handling Plant, Shore Based Dredger Sand Pump and Dredger Konarka are working below their rated capacity. A detailed statement showing item-wise performance with reasons for the shortfalls is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1908/72].

Amounts outstanding against Private Parties in Paradip Port Trust

4601. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether large amounts of House rents, plot rents and hire charges for furniture remain unrecovered from Private Parties by the Paradip Port Trust ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to realise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) The following amounts are due to be recovered by Paradip Port Trust from Private Parties :

House rent	—	Rs. 46,525
Plot rent.	—	Rs. 1,485
Hire charges for furniture	Rs. 19,129	

(b) Paradip Port Trust are taking appropriate legal and other action for recovery of the outstanding amounts.

Accounting of Outstanding Advances in Paradip Port Trust

4602. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Paradip Port Trust, huge unadjusted balances even at the close of the Financial year, in gross violation of the Codal rules, have been noticed by the Audit ;

(b) whether large outstanding advances running into lakhs still remain unaccounted, in the Ledger Books of the Paradip Port ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed by Government to get all these outstanding advances duly accounted for and closed in time ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) The following advances were outstanding in the books of Paradip Port Trust as on 31.3 1971 :—

- (i) Miscellaneous : Rs. 2,26,39,876
Public Works advances
- (ii) Miscellaneous : Rs. 1,04,266
Port advances
- (iii) Temporary : Rs. 3,43,970
advances to Departments of the Port.

The position of outstandings for 1971-72 would be known only when the Accounts for the year 1971-72 are closed by the end of June, 1972. The points raised by Audit in connection with these advances are being examined by the Port Trust.

(b) The Port Trust has stated that all outstanding advances have been accounted for in the Ledger Books of the Port.

(c) The Port Trust has stated that all advances have been duly accounted for and vigorous steps are being taken to clear the outstanding advances wherever possible. Certain heavy advances made for specific items would, however, remain outstanding till the work is completed e.g. advance of Rs. 52 lakhs to South-Eastern Railway for construction of Port Railway and advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for construction of Locomotives for Port Railway.

Utilisation of Plants and Equipment lying Idle at Paradip Port

4603. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Plants and equipment like tractors and cranes are lying idle and unutilised in Paradip Port ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government for their optimum utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). There is no crane or tractor lying unutilised at Paradip Port. Surplus concrete mixers, Road rollers, trucks and cars which are unserviceable have already been put to auction.

actually made during the last three years ; and

(c) if so, the names of the periodicals and the number of copies procured and the amount involved in each case during the said period ?

Periodicals of Documentation Centre of I.C.S.S.R.

4604. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research has any scheme of rendering temporary financial assistance to disadvantaged periodicals through bulk procurement/purchase of copies of such journals for distribution to various libraries/research institutions, if so, the main features thereof ;

(b) whether any such bulk purchase or procurement of some journals/periodicals was

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Social Science Research may purchase bulk copies of serials which provide documentation, indexing or abstracting services and which in its opinion, need financial support. The copies so purchased are distributed to institutions selected by the Indian Council of Social Science Research in order to promote utilization of bibliographical and documentation services. No serial shall be assisted under this programme for a period of more than five years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Name of the periodicals	Number of copies procured	Amount paid
1. (a) Index India	1969	100
(b) Index India	1970	100
(c) Index India	1971	100
2. (a) India Press Index Vol. 3	75	10,000
(b) Indian Press Index Vol. 4	78	9,945
3. (a) Indian Behavioural Science Abstracts Vol. I	40	3,000
(b) Indian Behavioural Science Abstracts Vol. II	47	2,996

Staff of I.C.S.S.R

4605. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of officers and

staff, including research workers, employed by the Indian Council of Social Science Research in its various Sections or Divisions, category-wise, during the last three years ;

(b) the number thereof in each category from amongst the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) whether due representation has been given to these groups in its office personnel and if not, the steps proposed to increase the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Council office ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the position is laid on the Table of the House, (*Placed in Library. See No LT-1909/72*)

(c) In the initial stages of the setting up of this new organisation, most of the staff had to be taken on deputation from other offices and hence the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not be secured. In fresh recruitment from open market the need for securing adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being kept in view and every effort is being made to see that members of these communities get their proper representation in the Council's service.

Ghaghara River Service between Dohrighat- Revelganj and Ayodhya

4607. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when Ghaghara river service between Dohrighat and Revelganj is likely to be started ; and

(b) the steps that have been taken to conduct hydrographic survey and traffic survey of the Ghaghara river between Dohrighat and Ayodhya ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Based on the recommendation of the Bhagavati Committee, the Government of Uttar Pradesh were requested to undertake preparation of a scheme for starting river service on the Ghaghara between Revelganj and Dohrighat, after carrying out traffic and hydrographic surveys. At the instance of the State Government, a hydrographic survey of the Ghaghara river is in progress by the Inland Water Transport Directorate in conjunction with the officers of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The question of running a river

service on the Ghaghara will be considered in the light of the results of traffic and hydrographic surveys.

(b) The question of undertaking hydrographic and traffic surveys of the Ghaghara between Dohrighat and Ayodhya would be considered after the introduction of Revelganj Dohrighat service.

Expenditure on Ganga Service between Patna and Gazipur

4609. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the additional expenditure being incurred on the Ganga service between Patna and Gazipur is being covered by way of freight earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The freight earnings on the Ganga service upto the end of March, 1972 was Rs. 1.10 lakhs as against the additional recurring expenditure of Rs 0.77 lakh. This does not, however, include (a) the capital expenditure incurred on the construction of ghats, godowns, etc. and on major repairs to the craft, and (b) the establishment charges already being incurred before the commencement of the service.

Grants received by Publishers under P.L. 480

4610. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian publishers are permitted to accept grants under P.L. 480 for publishing books ; and

(b) if so, the names of the publishers and the grants received by each of them during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Text and reference books approved by the Government of India under the Joint Indo-American Standard Works Programme are republished in India by such of the Indian

Publishers, who hold reprint rights for those books, with a subsidy from P.L. 480 funds. This subsidy is given by U.S.I.S. to bring down the prices of the Indian reprints to about 1/5th of their U.S. retail sale prices.

(b) A statement showing the subsidy paid or allocated to Indian publishers direct by U.S.I.S. during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1910/72]

Utilization of Central Grants for Welfare of Tribals in Tripura

4611. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central grant to Tripura for the welfare of Tribals is being properly utilised ; and

(b) the amount which has not been utilised in the year 1971-72 and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Admission of boys from Public Schools to Schools under Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education

4612. **SHRI D. K. PANDA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether students who pass the Eighth (VIII) standard examination from a Public School in Delhi, particularly the Defence Services Public School, New Delhi, are not admitted to class IX in the Higher Secondary Schools under the Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education ; and

(b) whether any specific procedure has been laid down for making change-over from Public School to Higher Secondary system for students who have passed Class VIII from Public Schools, if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) and (b). Under the existing rules of the Central Board of Secondary Education, a scholar who has not passed the VIII class examination from a school recognised by the Board or the Education Department of a State Government/Union Territory shall not be admitted to Class IX of a school recognised by the Board. Public Schools in India are generally affiliated either to the Central Board of Secondary Education or to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination. The schools which are affiliated to either the Board or the Council are recognised schools. The Defence Services Public School, New Delhi, is affiliated to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination. Students passing out VIII Standard from this School as well as other Public Schools are, therefore, eligible for admission to Class IX of the Higher Secondary School affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Principals of the Schools affiliated to the Board are authorised to decide cases of admission for Class IX.

As the Public Schools in India are affiliated either to the Central Board of Secondary Education or to the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination, the question of prescribing the procedure for change-over from Public School system to Higher school system does not arise.

Scheme to subsidise Fertiliser Prices for Small and Marginal Farmers

4613. **SHRI B. V. NAIK** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to helping small and marginal farmers, Government propose to subsidise the fertiliser prices for them and if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government propose to help small and marginal farmers use fertilisers within the framework of the schemes for Small and Marginal farmers. The Agencies for Small

Farmers ? Development can subsidise cost of inputs including fertilisers upto Rs. 20 per demonstration and not exceeding Rs. one lakh per agency. This is to enable small and marginal farmers to take up new cropping patterns, high-yielding varieties of seeds and improved package of practices.

In the scheme for marginal farmers, the agencies can extend subsidies for fertilisers upto 33-1/3%, and subject to the ceiling of Rs. 100 per participant for two cropping seasons, in order to encourage them to undertake cultivation of high yielding varieties. In some agencies, subsidy on transport of inputs has also been provided where the transport cost was heavy.

गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक चौनी मिल की स्थापना

4614. श्री संजू पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के गाजीपुर जिले में एक चौनी मिल की स्थापना के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है, और

(प) यदि हाँ, तो उगकी स्थापना क्या है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार में किस प्रकार को सहायता मांगी गई है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. शेर्पा) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश चौनी निगम द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र नरगंज, तहसील मैदपुर, जिला गाजीपुर में 1250 मी. टन गंना पेंगने की शमना का एक चौनी बास्ताना स्थापित करने वाला है।

(ग) इस कारबाने को स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार रोपों भी महायता नहीं मांगी गई है।

Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students

4615. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students for post matric scholarships during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

(b) the number sanctioned ;

(c) the amount spent during these three years, and

(d) the steps taken to meet the growing need of these students ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c).

Year	Total No. of applications	Total No. of scholarships awarded	Total expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1968-69	166375	156853	750.43
1969-70	193000	178000	867.50
1970-71	205000	187000	1017.80

These are estimated figures as the reports showing final figures have not yet been received from the State Government/Union Territory Administrations.

(b) The Government of India meet the entire additional expenditure required by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations over and above their committed share so that no eligible student is denied scholarship for want of funds.

Water charges from Allottees of Quarters in New Moti Nagar, Delhi

4616. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1801 on the 3rd April, 1972 and state :

(a) whether allottees of these quarters in New Moti Nagar Colony, Delhi are being charged for water even though water connections have not been provided to these quarters ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to refund the amount already charged for water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Charges for water supplied through common hydrants to the allottees are being recovered at a flat rate.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi is considering the question of refund of the water charges.

Area under Saline and Alkali Land and Development of a New Process for their Reclamation

4617 **SHRI B. V. NAIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed a new process for the reclamation of saline and alkaline land for cultivation ;

(b) if so, how much of such land is lying as waste land in each State ; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to reclaim this land by the new strategy evolved by the Central Soil Salinity Research Institute in each State and by what time all such land is likely to be so reclaimed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANN ASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. For reclamation of saline-alkali soils, 15 tonnes of gypsum is applied and thoroughly mixed in the top 10-15 cm of soil. After the application of gypsum, rice-wheat rotation is followed, adopting sound agro-nomic practices and using high yielding rice varieties like IR-8-68 or IB-8 and wheat variety like 'Kalyan Sona'. High

doses of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers are applied in raising the crops. A basal application of 45 kg. zinc sulphate per hectare is recommended for rice crop. Adequate and more frequent irrigation with good quality water is provided to the crops. Where plentiful water is available, a 'Dhaincha' crop is raised with irrigation in the summer months, after application of 15 tonnes of gypsum, using 60 kg/ha seed rate, preferably sown after pre-seaking the seed in water. After 60-70 days' growth period, the 'Dhaincha' crop is ploughed in for green manuring purposes prior to transplanting of rice. After rice crop, wheat is sown without any further application of gypsum. Good drainage system is essential in soils with high water table.

(b) Though no systematic survey has been done but rough estimates indicate that about 7 million hectares are affected with salinity and alkalinity. Almost 2/3rd of this area occurs in the alluvial plains of western U.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The rest of the area lies in other States, some of which is in the deltaic soils along the coast. The State-wise distribution of land affected by salinity and alkalinity is given below :—

Name of the State	Area in lakh acres
Uttar Pradesh	12.95
Gujrat	12.14
West Bengal	8.50
Rajasthan	7.20
Punjab	6.88
Maharashtra	5.34
Haryana	5.26
Orissa	4.04
Mysore	4.04
Madhya Pradesh	4.24
Andhra Pradesh	0.42
Delhi	0.16
Kerala	0.16
Bihar	0.04
Tamil Nadu	0.04
Total	69.49 lakh acres (7.00 million hectares)

(c) Some States like Haryana and Punjab have programmes for starting pilot projects on reclamation. Under the Fifth Plan programme also, it is contemplated to

undertake selected pilot projects on reclamation of saline and alkali soils on the basis of research findings. At this stage, however, it is difficult to say when all the salt affected land in the country will be reclaimed.

संसद सदस्यों के सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में पानी

के पृथक नलों की व्यवस्था

4618. श्री हुकम बन्द लक्ष्मायः

श्री अंकार लल वेरवा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री 17 अप्रैल, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3059 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नार्थ एवेन्यू, साऊथ एवेन्यू और फिरोजशा रोड स्थित केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पृष्ठताछ कार्यालयों के अन्तर्गत संसद सदस्यों के सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में से ऐसे कितने क्वार्टर हैं जिनमें पानी के नल अलग से क्वार्टरों के अन्दर लगे हुए हैं और कितनों में सामूहिक नल दिये गये हैं;

और

(ख) सभी सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों के अन्दर पानी के पृथक नल दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू के 34 सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में जो 1968-69 में बने थे, रसोई, स्नानघर तथा शौचालयों संलग्न हैं। अतः सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों के अन्दर अलग-अलग पानी के नल हैं। नार्थ एवेन्यू के तथा साउथ एवेन्यू शेष 299 सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों तथा फिरोजशाह रोड के 107 सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों में, जो पहले बनाए गये थे, साझे स्नानघर तथा शौचालय हैं।

(ख) सभी सर्वेंट क्वार्टरों के अन्दर अलग-अलग पानी के नलों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Anti-Family Planning Conference

4619. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first Anti-Family Planning Conference was held in New Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the resolution passed at the said Conference ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATOPADHYAYA) : (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) A copy of the Resolutions passed at the Conference has been called for.

(c) Does not arise as the resolutions have not been received.

Oilseeds requirement and Production

4620. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the oilseeds production has not kept pace with the demand ;

(b) if so, the total requirements and the quantity produced in the country during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the steps envisaged to meet the requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The production has not generally kept pace with demand.

(b) In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that requirements vary to some extent, depending on such factors as changes in prices, levels of incomes, consumption patterns, growth of population, etc., it is not possible to frame precise quantitative estimates of requirements of oilseeds in the country. The production of five major

oilseeds during the last three years 1968-69 to 1970-71 has been estimated as under :-

Year	Lakh tonnes
1968-69	68.45 (Partially revised estimate)
1969-70	77.34 (Partially revised estimate)
1970-71	91.88 (Final estimate)

Similar estimate for 1971-72 is not yet available.

(c) The steps taken to meet the requirements are :

- (i) Intensive cultivation of groundnut ;
- (ii) Organising mass plant protection campaign against 'aphids' on rapemustard ;
- (iii) Extending the area under high yielding varieties of castor ;
- (iv) Increasing the area under irrigated summer groundnut and double cropping of sesamum ;
- (v) Exploitation of non-traditional oilseeds like soyabean and sunflower ;
- (vi) Raising of plantations of red oil palm in suitable areas ;
- (vii) In addition, efforts are also being made to increase the production of oil from cottonseed, ricebran and other minor oilseeds of tree origin through the provision of fiscal incentives *i.e.* excise rebate on the use of oils of tree origin and ricebran oil in soap making and on the use of cottonseed and ricebran oil in vanaspati making.

Long Range Sugar Policy

4621 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an irregular trend in sugar production and year to year revision of sugar policy ;

(b) whether the desirability of formulating a long range policy keeping in view the internal demand and export requirements has been considered ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction and to ensure a remunerative price to cane growers ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Formulation of a long range policy for sugar is beset with complicated problems in view of cyclic fluctuations in sugarcane production due to changes in climatic conditions, competition from other crops and diversion of sugarcane from sugar to gur and khandsari production and *vice versa*. The Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission which was appointed in September, 1970, to examine the sugar industry in depth in the context of the demand for nationalisation of the sugar industry, has been asked to look into this problem also. One of its terms of reference is to study the problem of large fluctuations in sugarcane production, its processing into gur, khandsari and sugar and to make suggestions for securing stable conditions with a view to achieving a balanced development in these fields. The Commission has also been required to suggest a blue-print for the development of the sugar and allied industries over a period of the next ten to fifteen years. The matter will be considered further on receipt of the report of the Commission.

As regards the payment of a remunerative price to the cane growers, Government of India have adopted a policy of partial control or decontrol under which the sugar factories can pay higher price of cane than the minimum fixed by Government.

Project Report on construction of Road in Fishing Villages of Andhra Coast

4622. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra

Pradesh has sent a project report for Rs. 4 crores for the construction of roads for the fishing villages in the Coastal Districts of the State ;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken up the matter with the World Food Programme authorities ;

(c) if so, the reaction of World Food Programme authorities ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The World Food Programme gives aid in the form of Food Grains which are distributed to labourers as a part of their wages, whereas the State Government have requested for financial assistances for supply of material, machinery etc. for the project. The State Government, have been informed that unless the expenditure on materials and cash wages is provided by the State Government there is no possibility of project being taken up with the World Food Programme for assistance.

(c) The question does not arise

Sanction for Expenditure on Fisheries harbour at Vishakapatnam

4623. SHRI K KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had written to the Centre to expedite the approval and sanction of expenditure on the fisheries harbour at Vishakapatnam ; and

(b) if so, reasons for delay and the reaction of the Centre ?

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

(b) A copy of the Project Report was forwarded by the Directorate of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh to us in August, 1971. Since the executing authority, i. e. the Visakhapatnam Port Trust had not considered this report, it was referred to them in September 1971. The detailed comments of the Port Trust were received in November, 1971, and the project was examined by the Ministry in consultation

with the Ministry of Transport. Certain clarifications required for processing the project estimates were called for from the Visakhapatnam Port Trust. These have been clarified by the Port Trust in their communication received on 22-4-72. In the above mentioned communication, the Port Trust authorities have forwarded a revised abstract estimate for Visakhapatnam Harbour estimated to cost Rs. 3.75 crores as against the origin estimate furnished in project report at Rs. 2.20 crores. The new items now included by the Port Trust will have to be approved in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport before the case is referred to the Ministry of Finance for their consideration.

Capital Investment in Foreign Countries

4624. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Indian capital invested in industrial ventures in foreign countries during the last two years ; and

(b) the details regarding the dividends repatriated during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The setting up of 33 joint ventures abroad was approved by Government of India during 1970 and 1971. This involves Indian investment of Rs. 3.8 crores approximately.

(b) Information is not available year-wise. According to the information received, an amount of Rs. 49.27 lakhs has so far been earned in foreign exchange by way of dividends by all our joint ventures abroad.

Attaching of a bogie in 12 Dn. Delhi Howrah Express upto Chunab

4625. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to attach one bogie to 12 Dn. Delhi-Howrah Express upto Chunab and then upto Garhwa Road/ Daltonganj to the passenger train running through Pallamau and Mirzapur ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Scheme to produce Electricity through Rural Electricity Cooperatives

4626. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to produce electricity in the villages through rural electricity co-operatives ;

(b) if so, whether electricity is being provided in villages of Bihar also under the said scheme ; and

(c) whether any assistance is being provided to small farmers getting electricity connections under the said scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Rural Electrification Corporation, a public sector undertaking of the Government of India which has been set up since July 1969, is financing the schemes of five pilot rural electric co-operatives, one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. These cooperatives have been entrusted with responsibilities of purchasing power in bulk supplied by State Electricity Boards and transmitting and distributing power in the project areas for electrification of villages and pumpsets and provision of electricity for domestic lighting and small scale and agro industries. The Corporation is considering the setting up and financing of more rural electric co-operatives in other areas of the country. In this connection the Bihar State Electricity Board have submitted a proposal for establishing a pilot rural electric cooperative at Ekangarsarai in Patna District. The Corporation has set up an Evaluation Committee which is examining all aspects of the organisation and present working of the five pilot rural electric cooperatives with a view, *inter alia*, to suggesting guidelines for setting up more rural electric cooperatives

in the country. The scheme of the Bihar State Electricity Board will be examined in the context of the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Corporation. The recommendations of the Committee are expected to be submitted to the Corporation in about six months.

Rate of Power supplied to Aluminium Industries

4627. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of power supplied to all the Aluminium Industries in the country ;

(b) whether the rate of power supplied to Aluminium Industry is lowest and the rate of power supplied to farmers is highest ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Electricity rates charged for Aluminium Industries in the different States are given below :—

State	Adverage rate in P./kWh
Kerala	* 1.24 (66 kV) * 1.23 (110 kV)
Mysore	1.90 plus 250 kV transmission incremental expenses
Orissa	2.39
Tamil Nadu	3.24 (Extraction (Pant) 1.52 (Smelter Plant)
Uttar Pradesh	55 MW Hydro power at 1.997717 and balance met out of own thermal generation (135 MW—average cost working to 6 P/unit)
D.V.C.	5.28

(*Revised rates are under negotiation)

(b) and (c). State Electricity Boards have powers to fix rates for electricity supply to

different types of consumers depending upon the cost of generation, transmission and supply. The power supply for agriculturists is generally at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage and distribution at low voltage whereas power supply for heavy industries is made at high voltage. Voltage of supply, minimum demand and consumption and load factor are higher in the case of industrial consumers. For these reasons tariff rates for power intensive industry like aluminium industry are lower than the tariff rates for agricultural purposes. Electricity rates charged for domestic consumers are generally the highest and not those charged to agriculturists. The rates for small industries which are also supplied at the same voltage as for agriculturists are either the same or higher in most of the States.

मध्य रेलवे में चोरी डकैती और लड़कियों के अपहरण की घटनाएं

4628. श्री गंगावरम द्विजित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में मध्य रेलवे में चोरी, डाकैती तथा लड़कियों के अपहरण की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं;

(ख) कितने मामलों में दोषी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनके विछद्द क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या उपचारी कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तेय) :

(क) चोरी की : 5973 घटनाएं।

डकैती की : 15 घटनाएं।

अपहरण : एक भी नहीं।

(ख) 1758. मामलों का पता लगा था जिनमें 1868 अपराधी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। इनमें से 1405 दोषी ठहराये गये थे। इसके बलाबा 19 रेल कर्मचारियों को विभागीय तौर पर दण्ड दिया गया था।

(ग) (i) प्रमाणित खण्डों में रात की लगभग सभी मवारी गाड़ियों में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के मार्ग-रक्षी नियुक्त रहते हैं।

(ii) जात अपराधियों की गतिविधियों पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस द्वारा प्रचलित रूप से निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

(iii) महत्वपूर्ण याड़ों और गोदामों की रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा दिनरात रखावाली की जाती है।

(iv) यात्री गाड़ियों में अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए राज्य पुलिस से सम्पर्क रखा जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा सुझाई गई प्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

4629. (श्री गंगावरम द्विजित : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मवी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रामीण विद्युतीकरण की कुछ नई परियोजनाएं हाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुटील) : (क) से (ग). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम जिसकी स्थापना केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में जुलाई, 1963 में की गई है, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को योगात्मक धन की व्यवस्था करता है। मार्च, 1972 तक निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश

में 16 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की है जिनके अन्तर्गत 37051 पपसेटों और 759 ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 8.54 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण-महायता परिकलित है। इनमें से 8 स्कीमें पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से संबंधित हैं जिनमें ऋण रिआयनी शर्तों पर दिए गए हैं। 1435 ग्रामों और 0208 पपसेटों/नलकूपों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विजली बोर्ड की 14 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमति लागत की 36 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के विचाराधीन हैं। निगम द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुगार इनकी जान की जा रही है और मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्य विजली बोर्डों की ऐसी स्कीमों की मजूरी के लिए धन उपलब्धता पर निमंर रहते हुए इन्हें स्वीकृति देने के लिए अलग-अलग तीर पर हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

4630. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में संकटग्रस्त इतनी कपड़ा मिलों को बन्द निया गया तथा वह किम-किस स्थान पर थी,

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राष्ट्रीय सूती कपड़ा निगम ने कितनी मिलों को अपने अधिकार में लिया; और

(ग) इम कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप कितने मजदूरों को उनकी नौकरियों पर बनाये रखा गया?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1969-70 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में न्यू भोपाल टैकमटाइलम लि०, भोपाल तथा बुरहानपुर ताली मिल्स, बुरहानपुर घोड़े-घोड़े सम्बन्ध के लिए बन्द हो थीं।

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किसी भी मिल को राष्ट्रीय बस्त निगम द्वारा अपने अधिकार में नहीं लिया गया।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Narmada Water Dispute

4631. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the views expressed by the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh that they wish to settle Narmada dispute amicably; and

(b) whether Government propose to take initiative to call a meeting of these Chief Ministers to settle the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SIIRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Press Reports have been seen.

(b) The Central Government would be glad to render any assistance that may be desired by the States, who have to take the initiative.

भुसावल और इटारसी (मध्य रेलवे) के बीच उपरिपुल का निर्माण

4632. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भुसावल और इटारसी के बीच कोई ऐसा स्टेशन है जहां उपरिपुल का निर्माण हो रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या नाम है और वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमतेंद्र) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects in Kerala by Central Government

4633. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government proposed to take up the construction of certain Hydro-electric Projects in Kerala on certain conditions ;

(b) if so, the conditions laid down and the reaction of the Kerala Government there-to ; and

(c) at what stage the proposal stands now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) There is no proposal at present by the Central Government to take up the construction of any new hydro-electric project in Kerala.

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

Speeding up of long distance Trains

4634. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Chairman of the Railway Board had spearheaded a plan for speeding up the long distance trams ;

(b) whether a decision has now been taken to abandon the earlier move, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No.

Monopoly of manufacturing Dhotis, Saris and Towels to Handlooms

4635. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the decision taken by the Tamil Nadu Government to give the monopoly of

manufacturing dhotis, saris and towels to handlooms in order to mitigate the increasing unemployment among the handloom weavers ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have any proposal under consideration to advise the remaining States to adopt similar measures ;

(c) whether any other measures in the interest of handloom industry have been suggested to the Centre by the Government of Tamil Nadu ; and

(d) if so, the Centre's reaction there-to ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. However, certain varieties of dhotis, saris and towels already reserved for production by handlooms.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Wagons for Yerraguntla, Guddapah and Kodur Stations (Southern Railway)

4636. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) the average number of wagons required during a year to transport Ground-nut oil, oil cake and oil seeds from Yerraguntla Railway Station, turmeric from Cuddapah Railway Station and Barytes from Kodur Railway Station (Southern Railway) and how many wagons were made available in the years of 1969, 1970 and 1971 station-wise and year-wise ; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The average number of wagons required during a year for movement of ground-nut oil, oil cakes and oil seeds from Yerraguntla, turmeric from Cuddapah and barytes from Kodur and the number of wagons loaded with these commodities during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 were as

indicated below :

	Average number of wagons required during a year	Number of wagons loaded during		
Yerraguntla :		1969	1970	1971
(i) Ground-nut oil	250	157	309	274
(ii) Oil cakes	360	247	506	328
(iii) Oil seeds	190	171	175	227
Cuddapah :				
Turmeric	170	150	178	176
Koduru :				
Barites	1300	1326	1113	1446

(b) Loading during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 had been almost current. Every effort is being made to maintain loading of these commodities at a satisfactory level.

Pradesh in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the order of priorities suggested by the Andhra Pradesh Government; and

(c) the steps taken so far regarding these proposals?

4637. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for laying new Railway lines in Andhra

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The proposals for new lines suggested by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh in the order of priority and the present position regarding them is as under :

Name of Line.	Present position.
(1) Ongole to Hyderabad viz Nagarjunasagar.	Surveys for a new line from Secunderabad (Bibinagar) to Nadikude (with the conversion of Guntur-Macherla section) have been completed and the reports are under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding this project will be taken after this examination is completed.
(2) Bailadilla to Kotegudam (Phadrachalam Road).	Surveys carried out in 1965 revealed that the line would be justified only if large scale developments of industries in the Dandakaranya region is taken up, of which there are no indications so far.
(3) Bhadrachalam Road— Kovvur.	Feasibility-cum-cost studies carried out in 1966 had revealed that the line would not be remunerative. However, the study report has been updated recently. According to this updating, this rail link would still be heavily unremunerative. This report is, however, at present under Railway Board's examination.
(4) Nizamabad—Pedapalli.	Earlier investigation had revealed that the line would not be financially justified. Due to the present difficult ways and means position, the line is not being considered.

Pay Scales of Block Signal Maintainers, Signal and Inter-locking Maintainers and Electric Fitters (Telegraph) in Guntakal Division (South Railway)

4638. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Block Signal Maintainers, Signal and Interlocking Maintainers and Electric Fitters (Telegraph) working in the Signal and Telecommunication Department in the Guntakal Division (Southern Railway) ;

(b) their scales of pay ;

(c) the reasons for not upgrading their scales of pay, in accordance with norms decided by CSTE after joint discussion with Divisional Signal and Telecommunication Engineers on 6th November, 1970 and 7th November, 1970 ; and

(d) when is the upgradation likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b).

Block Signal Maintainers (Highly Skilled Gr. I)	Rs. 175-240	1
Block Signal Maintainers (Highly Skilled Gr. II)	Rs. 130-212	10
Block Signal Maintainers (Skilled)	Rs. 110-180	7
Signal and Interlocking Maintainers/Mechanical (Skilled)	Rs. 110-180	28
Electric Fitters (Telegraph) (Skilled)	Rs. 110-180	7

(c) and (d). While proposals for upgradation of posts were under scrutiny, instructions were issued by the Railway Board in November, 1971 regarding allotment of pay scales to Electrical and Mechanical Signal Maintainers. Upgradation of posts and allotment of appropriate scales of pay for the various categories in accordance with these orders are being processed. These are expected to be finalised by 31.7.1972.

Enquiry-cum-reservation Clerk Promoted as Commercial Inspectors on Southern Railway

4639. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks promoted as Commercial Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 450-575 during the last one year on Southern Railway, Division-wise ;

(b) whether they possessed the requisite qualifications for the posts of Commercial Inspectors ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for their promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Two seniormost Lady Chief Supervisors, Enquiry and Reservation, in scale Rs. 370-475, in the Headquarters office have been promoted temporarily and on trial for six months. Their continuation in the posts will be decided after conducting a suitability test.

None has been promoted in the Divisions.

Promotion as Commercial Inspectors on Southern Railway

4640. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Enquiry and Reservation Clerks promoted as Commercial Inspectors in grade of Rs. 450-575 during the last one year on Southern Railway, Division-wise ;

(b) whether they possessed the requisite qualifications for the posts of Commercial Inspectors ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for their promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Two seniormost Lady Chief Supervisors, Enquiry and Reservation, in scale Rs. 370-475, in the Headquarters office have been

promoted temporarily and on trial for six months. Their continuation in the posts will be decided after conducting a suitability test.

None has been promoted in the Divisions.

Shortage of Commercial Clerks at Arkonam, Salt Cotarau(Madras) Madras Division (Southern Railway)

4641. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Commercial Clerks, at Arkonam, Salt Cotarau (Madras) Katpadi and Indian Oil company Siding Madras, Stations of the Southern Railway Madras Division ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the total number of Commercial Clerks provided on each of the stations ; and

(d) the total number of Wagons received and despatched : Vans received and prepared. Invoices issued and delivered, and Goods wagons transhipped at the Stations from January 1971 to December 1971 month-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c) In this connection the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3210 dated 18.4.1972 asked by Shri Chandrika Prasad may be referred to.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1911/72].

श्री गंगानगर जिले के गाँवों को विजली की सलाई

4642. श्री पन्नालल बारुपाल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972-73 में जिला श्री गंगानगर में कितने ग्रामों को विजली सप्लाई की जायेगी ; और

(ख) जिला श्री गंगानगर की तहसील हनुमानगढ़, सूरतगढ़ और मटोली आदि में कब तक विजली सप्लाई कर दी जायेगी जिससे वहां पर लगे नलकूपों को विजली दी जा सके ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत नियालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) श्री गंगानगर जिले के 1538 ग्रामों में से 31-3-72 तक 209 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण हो चुका है । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने श्री गंगानगर जिले में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए योगात्मक वित्त की व्यवस्था की है । इस जिले में 34 ग्रामों और 574 पंपसेटी के विद्युतीकरण के लिए ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने अगस्त, 1971 में 5.25 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता मंजूर की है । चालू वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान श्री गंगानगर जिले में 23 अतिरिक्त ग्रामों के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य चल रहा है ।

(ख) हनुमानगढ़ और सूरतगढ़ के तहसील हेडवार्टरों का विद्युतीकरण पहले ही हो चुका है । मतीली तहसील हेडवार्टर नहीं है । हनुमानगढ़ तहसील में दो ग्रामों, अर्थात् मतीली खिचरन और मतीली सारन, का विद्युतीकरण नहीं हुआ है । इन दो ग्रामों का सर्वेक्षण शुरू कर दिया गया है । सर्वेक्षण-कार्य पूर्ण होने के बाद ही यह बताया जा सकता है कि इन ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण कब शुरू किया जाएगा ।

कार्गिल में जल विद्युत परियोजना के लिए प्रस्ताव

4643. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्गिल में प्रस्तावित जल विद्युत परियोजना कब तक प्रारम्भ होगी ; और

(ख) उस पर किनना व्यय होगा और उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत नियालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) कार्गिल के निकट शुरू जलविद्युत परियोजना सम्बन्धी एक प्रारम्भिक स्कीम रिपोर्ट तैयार कर ली गई है । आगे कुछ अन्वेषण-कार्य करने के बाद (जो इस समय चल

रहा है); इस परियोजना के निष्पादन के बारे में निर्णय लिया जा सकता है।

(ख) अनुमान है कि परियोजना पर 7 करोड़ रुपये लागत आएगी और उसकी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 9600 किलोवाट होगी जिसमें 2400-2400 किलोवाट के चार यूनिट होंगे।

लहान में सिचाई सुविधाओं के विकास के लिये कार्यक्रम

4644. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या सिचाई और चिदूत मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जापानी पद्धति पर लहान में मिचाई सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए कोई व्यापक कार्यक्रम बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है और नई प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई होने की सम्भावना है?

सिचाई और चिदूत मंदालय में उच्च-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार लहान में सहकारी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से लिप्ट परम्पों द्वारा सिचाई सुविधाओं का विकास करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है। बहरहाल, यह अभी तक आजमायशी अवस्था में है।

Arbitration in respect of Goods Handling Contract held at Kanpur Central Goods-Shed

4645. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Balwant Rai Mangal applied for arbitration in terms of clause 33 of the Agreement in respect of Goods Handling Contract held at Kanpur Central Goods-Shed;

(b) if so, the claims preferred against the Railway by the party;

(c) whether the sole arbitrator has since

published his award and if so, the gist thereof; and

(d) whether it is proposed to challenge the award of the arbitrator in the Court?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) For Rs. 11031.00

(c) The arbitrator has given the award for Rs. 11031.00 in favour of the contractor.

(d) The award is under examination by the Railway Administration. The question whether or not the award should be challenged will be decided after the examination is complete.

Parties who applied for Arbitration pertaining to Goods/Parcels Handling Contracts on Bikancer, Jodhpur Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions

4646. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties who applied for arbitration pertaining to goods/parcels handling contracts at Stations on Bikancer, Jodhpur, Ferozepur and Delhi Divisions of the Northern Railway during the last three years;

(b) the parties whose requests were granted;

(c) the parties who have gone to Court for appointment of Arbitrator and the expenditure incurred by Government for defending these cases; and

(d) what remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter to avoid unnecessary litigation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The names of the parties are given as under :—

1. M/s. Mackanvos, Jodhpur.
2. M/s. Ganpat Rai Schgal & Co., Ferozepur.
3. M/s. Wazir Ohand & Co., Delhi.

4. M/s Hathin Cooperative Labour & Constructions Society Ltd, Delhi. Government. Purchase operations are being intensified.

5. M/s. R. B. Rochi Ram Khattar & Co, Delhi.

6. M/s. S. Gopal & Co., Delhi.

(b) 1. M/s. Hathin Cooperative Labour & Constructions Society Ltd. Delhi.

2. M/s. R. B. Rochi Ram Khattar & Co, Delhi.

3. M/s. S. Gopal & Co, Delhi

(c) M/s. Ganpat Rai Sehgal & Co, Ferozepur went to court for appointment of arbitrator on two occasions. Expenditure of Rs. 305.75 was incurred in one case. The expenditure in respect of the other case is not known as the amount has not been claimed by the Railway Advocate so far.

(d) Every effort is made to settle disputes with contractors through negotiations and appeals of contractors against decisions of lower authorities on disputes are always considered sympathetically and dispassionately. In addition each Railway is equipped with a legal branch headed by fully qualified Law Officer whose advice is taken in respect of each and every request for arbitration so that unnecessary litigation is avoided.

Fall in Price of Cotton in Andhra Pradesh

4647. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the fact of much worry and agitation among the peasantry in Andhra Pradesh caused by steep fall in the price of cotton ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India has started making purchases of cotton in Andhra Pradesh at a fair purchase price fixed by the

Posting of Juniors Relieving Duties in Telecommunication Department (Southern Railway)

4648. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two senior Telecommunication Maintainers under the control of DICOM/T, and DICOM/C, Madras, on Southern Railway, have been sent to Gudur on relieving duties and subsequently temporarily transferred with Madras as Headquarters even though persons far Juniors to them are available under DICOM/T and DICOM/C Madras ;

(b) whether it has been done in disregard of the existing policy to post juniors on such relieving duties ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Two suitable Telecommunication Maintainers were temporarily posted to Gudur for specific important duties but they were not sent on relieving duties. This has not been done in disregard of the existing policy.

(c) Does not arise.

Termination of Services of Labourers by Goods and Parcel Handling Contractor of Itwari

4649. SHRI AZIZ IMAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the goods and parcel handling contractor at Itwari was held by Allahabad Labour Supply Agency, Howrah during the years 1964 to 1970 ;

(b) whether the contractor in contravention of Clause 2) of the Agreement terminated the services of many employees working under him ;

(c) whether the amount of wages of the labourers as per award of the Labour Court have been paid by the contractor ; and if

not, whether the Administration arranged to recover the said amount from the contractor's dues as per agreement ;

(d) whether as a result of the action taken by the contractor in terminating the services of labourers, there were strikes causing heavy detention to trains and resulting in heavy demurrage ; and

(e) the total amount of demurrage recovered on this account and if demurrage was not recovered, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) M/s Allahabad Labour Supply Agency Howrah held goods handling contract at Itwari from 1.4.63 to 31.8.66.

(a) to (d) It was Clause 18 and not 20 of the Agreement which restrained the contractor from terminating the services of labourers for other than valid reasons. The labourers struck work at Itwari from 15.4.66 to 4.5.66 demanding increase in wages, etc. which resulted in detention to wagons and accrual of demurrage. The Railway Administration is not aware of any award issued by the labour court. The question of recovery, therefore, does not arise.

(e) Demurrage charges amounting to Rs. 3501.00 in April '66 and Rs. 1674.50 in May '66 were recovered from the contractor.

Date of Superannuation of Ministerial Staff

4650. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its verdict dated the 29th October 1971 held in the case of Shri A. Pitchumani, a Ministerial Staff of South Central Railway, that the date of superannuation of Ministerial Staff is 60 years without any stipulation and discrimination ;

(b) whether the Allahabad High Court in its verdict in the case of Shri B. P. Misra, Head Clerk, ASO's Office, Lucknow held that the classification of Pre/Post 1938 entrants (Ministerial Staff) is violative of Article Nos. 14 and 16 of the Constitution of India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. The Supreme Court in their judgment dated 29.10.71 in the case of Shri A. Pitchumani of South Central Railway have struck down a portion of the note under Rule 2046(b)-RII inserted on 23.12.67 and the relevant rule has been amended accordingly. According to the amended rule, ex-Company and ex-State Railway Ministerial servants who opted to be governed by Indian Government Railway Rules in all respects and who satisfy the conditions laid down in Rule 2046(b)-RII are eligible for being retained in service upto 60 years of age.

(b) Yes, vide judgement of the Single Judge.

(c) A Special appeal has been filed before the Division Bench of Allahabad High Court, Lucknow Bench against the judgment of the Single Judge and the case is still sub-judice.

Allotment of Quarters to Claims Inspectors and Claims Tracers at Delhi (Delhi Claims Office, Northern Railway)

4651. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Claims Inspectors and Claims Tracers attached with Claims Office, Delhi, Northern Railway and working on "other-than-Delhi-sections", have been allotted headquarters at Delhi to be given benefits of city compensatory allowance ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) (i) No Claims Inspector attached to the Delhi Claims Office of Northern Railway, who is not working on sections of Delhi area, has been headquartered at Delhi.

(ii) Claims Tracers who collect Missing Goods Returns and conduct enquiries over the entire Railway system are headquartered at Delhi.

(b) The nature of duty of Claims Tracers

is that they have to collect Missing Goods Returns and conduct enquiries in the cases pertaining to their sections at places which are not confined to their beats only but are spread over the entire Northern Railway. It is, therefore, in the interest of Railway Administration to headquarter this category of staff at Delhi.

Film Export Centre at Calcutta

4652 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether in view of increasing demand for modern and classic Bengali films outside India Government proposed to open a film export centre at Calcutta for eastern India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The Government of India has already set up an Organisation called the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation at Bombay which is primarily concerned with promoting exports of Indian films of all languages and it is not considered necessary to set up a Regional Central for looking after exports of Bengali films.

Auction of Land by Bhakra Management Board

4653. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhakra Management Board authorities want to auction the land released by them publicly ;

(b) whether it is incumbent upon the authorities to hand over such land to the Deputy Commissioner of the concerned State Government as envisaged in the standing order No. 28 of the Punjab Government, as agreed to and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether any representation against the auction has been received by Government ; and

(d) if so, Government's decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The provisions in the Standing Order No. 28 of the Punjab Land Administration Manual are not applicable to Bhakra Management Board, which is statutory body, and not a department of the Punjab/Himachal Pradesh Government.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Bhakra Management Board have since been advised not to insist on auction of land if either the original owners refund the compensation amount earlier received by them or the State Government on their behalf offers to take these lands by reimbursing to the Project the compensation paid.

धनबाद और डेहरी-आन-सीन (पूर्व) रेलवे के बीच स्टेशनों में तीसरी श्रेणी के टिकटों की बिक्री

4654. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के धनबाद और डेहरी-ओन-सीन के बीच के स्टेशनों पर एक्सप्रेस रेल-गाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी के लिए यात्रियों को टिकट नहीं दिया जाता है और उन्हें प्रथम श्रेणी का टिकट लेने के लिये मजबूर किया जाता है जबकि इस संकेतन पर चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त स्टेशनों के बीच तीसरी श्रेणी के टिकटों से यात्रा करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमलैया) : (क) जैसा कि समय सारणी में अधिसूचित किया गया है, यात्रियों की तीसरे दर्जे के बेल/एक्सप्रेस के टिकट कुछ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों पर लागू होने वाली दूरी-प्रतिबन्धों के अन्तर्गत जारी किये जाते हैं। दूरी के ये प्रतिबन्ध धनबाद डेहरी-आन-सीन बंड पर चलने वाली सभी बेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों

पर लागू नहीं होते। किसी व्यक्ति को पहले दर्जे का टिकट खरीदने के लिए बाध्य नहीं किया जाता।

(ख) लम्बी दूरी के कार्यक्रम को भीड़-भाड़ के कारण असुविधा न हो इसके लिए कुछ एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ियों पर दूरी-प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं।

(ग) यह सुविधा इस खंड में चलने वाली कुछ एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों और सभी सवारी गाड़ियों में पहले से ही उपलब्ध है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Indian Team's Visit to African Countries

4655. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian official team of his Ministry visited several African countries recently ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit ; and

(c) whether the Indian has urged developing countries to establish direct relations amongst themselves instead of Trading through developed countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main purpose of the visit was to seek the participation of these countries in Third Asian International Trade Fair 1972, being hosted by India.

(c) The team, *inter-alia* discussed matters relating to trade expansion and economic cooperation among developing countries-particularly during the Third UNCTAD currently in session at Santiago.

Export of Glass

4656. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earned annually by export of Glass during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Exports of glass during the last three years are as follows :—

Value in Rs. lakhs

1969-70	61
1970-71	72
1971-72 (April-October)	42

Setting up of Factories in Malaysia by Indian Entrepreneurs

4658. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian entrepreneurs have set up factories in Malaysia in collaboration with that country :

(b) if so, the nature of factories set up and the goods manufactured ;

(c) the names of Indian entrepreneurs, who have set up the factories ; and

(d) the foreign exchange expected to be earned by India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). Govt. of India has accorded approval to 24 Indian entrepreneurs to set up joint ventures in Malaysia. Of these 4 have already gone into production and the remaining 20 are in various stages of implementation. The details in respect of the four projects which have started produc-

tion are as follows :—

Name of the Indian entrepreneurs	Goods Manufactured	Foreign exchange expected
M/s Godrej & Boyce Mfg. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	Steel furniture	Dividend plus royalty @ 3% of the net sales turnover.
M/s Gupta Machine Tools, Calcutta.	Precision tools & guages.	Dividend plus royalty @ 2% of the net sales turnover,
M/s Parrys Confectionery Ltd., Madras.	Confectionery.	Dividends plus royalty @ 2% of the net sales turnover.
M/s Birla Brs. (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	Cotton Textiles	Dividends plus Management and Technical services fee.

Export of Bidi

4659. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the special efforts made by Tobacco Export Promotion Council to popularise Indian Bidi and export it to foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras, sponsored by the Government undertakes a number of measures for the promotion of exports of tobacco and tobacco products including bidis by dissemination of market information, participation in exhibitions abroad and in India, sending trade delegations, conducting market surveys, distribution of publicity folders etc 2% import replenishment on *f.o.b.* value of exports is allowed to registered exporters of bidi for permissible types of packing materials.

Export of Iron Ore

4660. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity exported and the foreign exchange earned through export of iron ore during the last three years ;

(b) whether there is any setback recently to the export of iron ore ; if so, the extent thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Export of iron ore during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 was of the order of 17.69 million tonnes valued at Rs. 100.45 crores, 20.82 m. tonnes valued at Rs. 115.24 crores and 20.94 million tonnes valued at Rs. 113.06 crores respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a current recession in the world steel industry, resulting in a cutback in the imports of iron ore by the steel producing countries. There have also been contributory internal difficulties. As a result, against the original target of 24.5 million tonnes for 1971-72, only 20.94 million tonnes were exported.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made to overcome the domestic difficulties, and to prevail upon foreign buyers not to reduce iron ore imports from India,

Payment of Compensation for Land Acquired by Government Amendment of Constitution

4661. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to amend the Constitution of India to enable Government to acquire any land or property without paying market value as compensation ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) While no such general proposal is under consideration, a bill has been introduced to

provide that when the ceiling limit on land which may be held for personal cultivation is lowered, it shall not be necessary for Government to pay compensation at the market value for land taken out of the ceiling limits by amendment of the law and acquired.

(b) Details would be found in the Constitution (Twenty-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1972, introduced in this House on the 26th April, 1972.

Impact of Indo-Pak War on India's Exports

4662. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of recent Indo-Pak war on India's exports ; and

(b) the steps being taken to improve the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). India's exports were adversely affected by the Indo-Pak war of December, 1971 because of strain on internal transport system and reduced shipping opportunities. As the war came to an end in a fortnight the difficulties were shortlived and shipping facilities have since been restored to the pre-war level.

Increase in Exports as a result of the work of Indian Institute of Packaging

4663. C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the export industries which have been benefited by the work of the Indian Institute of Packaging ; and

(b) the approximate increase in the exports as a result of the work done by the Institute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Industries which have been assisted by the Indian Institute of Packaging in the development of packaging are given in the attached statement.

(b) Exports depend on a number of

factors of which good packaging is one. It is, therefore, difficult to specify the increase in the volume of exports directly attributable to improved packaging.

Statement

Major Industries and Commodities which have been Assisted by the Indian Institute of Packaging

1. Light Engineering Industries including those engaged in aluminium, utensils, automobile parts, copper conductors, electrical equipment, motor cycles and parts, radios, teleprinters, etc.
2. Heavy engineering industries including those engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery, fork-lift trucks, earth movers, telecommunication equipment, trucks, bus bodies, etc.
3. Chemicals including calcium carbide.
4. Pharmaceutical preparations including anaesthetic preparations.
5. Toilet goods including tooth pastes.
6. Cosmetics including talcum powders.
7. Yarns particularly rayon tyre cord yarn, nylon yarn, and rayon yarn.
8. Textiles including velvets and silks.
9. Ready-made garments.
10. Packaging materials viz. tinplate, corrugated fibre board solid fibre board.
11. Processed foods including cornflour, custard powder, etc.
12. Cigarettes.
13. Soaps including detergent powder.
14. Glass manufactures viz. flasks, refills, vials, etc.
15. Leather manufactures viz. shoes.
16. Handicrafts, particularly ivory figurines.

17. Fruits, namely mangoes, sapota, guava, etc.
18. Vegetables, namely, lady fingers ; brinjals, and capsicums (including processed vegetables—dehydrated onions).
19. Flowers, namely roses.

Indian Films for Bangla Desh on Commercial Basis

4664. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
- MUNSI :
DR RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to send Indian films to Bangla Desh on commercial basis ; and

(b) if so, the names of the films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh provides for exports to and imports from Bangladesh of films of the value of Rs. 15 lakhs each way. It has been agreed between the two Governments that trade in Cinema films would be handled by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and the Film Development Corporation of Bangladesh. The specific films to be exported to Bangladesh would be decided between the aforesaid Organisations.

Jorney Concession to Students

4665. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Ministry has decided to abolish concessional tickets on the Railways ; and

(b) whether Government propose to make exception in favour of students and freedom fighter pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF RALWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The conces-

sions admissible to teams of polo, golf, rifle shooting and yatching competitors have been withdrawn. Concessions to others, except to the blind persons and T.B. and Cancer patients, are now admissible for third class travel only.

(b) The decision to restrict the admissibility of concession to third class, as indicated above, applies to students also. The freedom fighter pensioners were not allowed concessions in any class even before this decision.

Commission for Ganga Basin

4666, SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have set up a Commission for the Ganga basin with the objective of co-ordinating and implementing the irrigation and flood-control plans in the various States concerned ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and composition of the Commission ; and

(c) the States likely to be covered by the Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have constituted the Ganga Flood Control Commission for preparing an integrated plan to tackle the flood, erosion and drainage problems in the Ganga basin covering the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and to implement it in a coordinated manner.

The Commission consists of a full time Chairman and two members, one for planning and the other for coordination. In addition, the Chief Engineers in charge of flood control in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are part time members of the Commission.

The functions of the Commissions are :

(i) to prepare comprehensive plan of flood control for the Ganga basin. The field investigations and collection

of data for the purpose will be carried out by the State Governments as directed by the Ganga Flood Control Board ;

(ii) to draw out a phased and coordinated programme of implementation of works included in basin-wise plans ;

(iii) to ensure the implementation of works to proper standards and their maintenance ;

(iv) to prepare the annual programme of works and allocation of cost wherever required for the consideration of the Board ;

(v) to operate the flood forecasting and warning systems ;

(vi) to assess the performance of flood control measures ; and

(vii) to make an assessment of the existing vent-ways under the road and rail bridges and to determine additional waterways to be provided for reducing the drainage congestion to reasonable limits.

Contract for Painting work on the Newly Constructed Station Building of Bangalore City

4667. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was failure on the part of the Tender Committee to notice the abnormally high rates for spraying 'Snowcem' on the walls of the newly-constructed Station building at Bangalore City ;

(b) whether the painting work was consequently stopped ;

(c) whether the contractor sought arbitration ; and

(d) if so, the amount of compensation awarded to the contractor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes

(b) No, but it was got executed through another agency.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs, 56 707/-

Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land at Burnpur (South Eastern Railway)

4668. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two private firms had got into unauthorised occupation of more than 2 00,000 sq. ft. of Railway land at Burnpur on South Eastern Railway ;

(b) since when these firms have encroached upon the land ;

(c) when the encroachment came to the notice of the Railway Administration for the first time ; and

(d) what action has been taken to remove these encroachments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The two firms encroached upon railway land in 1956 and 1957 and the encroachments were detected in the same years.

(d) Action was initiated under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act to evict the encroachers from the Railway land. The cases are pending in the Estate Officer's court.

Directions by Railway Board to Secure by Chain and Padlock Cash Safes Carried by Guards

4669. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the directions of the Railway Board issued in February, 1969 to secure by chain and padlock the cash safes carried by the guards in brake vans have not been fully implemented on the Eastern Railway ;

(b) whether such non-implementation has resulted in loss of cash ;

(c) if so, the amount lost on this account ; and

(d) the measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Detention of Wagons at Kalyan and Baroda Marshalling Yards

4670. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the marshalling yards at Kalyan and Baroda were remodelled at considerable cost, more than five years ago :

(b) whether the average detention of wagons in the marshalling yards has decreased since then ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The remodelling of marshalling yard at Kalyan was completed in 1962 at a cost of about Rs 53.75 lakhs and that of Baroda Yard was completed in January, 1963, at a cost of Rs 36.30 lakhs.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The reduction in detention to Wagons at Kalyan was not a factor taken into consideration while remodelling, as remodelling of this yard was considered necessary due to anticipated increase in traffic.

Regarding Baroda, the increase in detention to wagons was due to factors like increase in passenger density, increase in number of bye-pass wagons, change in pattern of traffic etc.

आसाम मेल गाड़ी को बरास्ता भागलपुर और साहबगंज रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्व रेलवे) से छलाना।

4672. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) क्या सरकार को आसाम मेल गाड़ी

के भागलपुर तथा साहबगंज रेलवे स्टेशनों से गुजरते हुये जाने की आवश्यकता का पता है ; और

(b) यदि हाँ, तो इन जकड़ानों के रास्ते उक्त गाड़ी का चलाना कब से प्रारम्भ होगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के हनुमन्त्थाया) : (क) और (ख). फरवरी कांध मार्ग खुल जाने पर असम मेल को भागलपुर के रास्ते चलाने का एक प्रस्ताव था, परन्तु पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे के चामोराम-मालदा टाक्कन खड़ और पूर्व रेलवे के बडहरवां-फरवरी खड़ पर खंडीय क्षमता पर्याप्त न होने के कारण इसे छोड़ देना पड़ा है।

अम्बापाली और विक्रमशिला (पूर्वी रेलवे) में हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाना

4673. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्वी रेलवे के भिरजबा चौकी तथा पीरपेंटी स्टेशनों के बीच अम्बापाली में और शिवनारायणपुर तथा कलंगाव स्टेशनों के बीच विक्रमशिला में 'हाल्ट' स्टेशन बनाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के हनुमन्त्थाया) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मिर्जा चौकी और पीरपेंटी स्टेशनों के बीच गाड़ी हाल्ट की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में इंजीनियरी का काम आरम्भ कर दिया गया है और शिवनारायणपुर और कलंगाव के बीच गाड़ी हाल्ट खोले जाने के सम्बन्ध में निर्माण के काम को 1972-73 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

Shifting of office of Security Branch of Olavakkot Division to Olavakkot

4674. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Office of the Security

Branch connected with the Olavakkot Division of the Southern Railway is at Podanur ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not locating it at Olavakkot along with the Divisional Office ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) At the time of creation of this office in the year, 1957, Office accommodation, Quarters etc. were readily available at Podanur and not at Olavakkot. Hence, the office was located at Podanur instead of at Olavakkot.

Doubling of Railway Line from Shoranur to Cochin and New Broad Gauge Line from Trivandrum to Kanya Kumari

4675. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed Doubling work of Railway line from Shoranur to Cochin and the construction of the proposed new Broad gauge line from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari will start in the current financial year ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The work on the patch doubling of 18 km. between (i) Mullurcarai—Wadakancheri and (ii) Pudukad Irinjalakuda on the Shoranur—Cochin Section and the construction of the new B. G. line from Trivandrum to Kanya Kumari will start in the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of field Officers and Staff and Location of Offices in Kerala

4676. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Field Officers and members of Staff to be appointed in different Branches connected with the proposed work of Doubling the line from Shoranur—Cochin Conversion of Metre gauge to broad gauge from Ernakulam to Trivandrum and New broad gauge line from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari via Nagarcoil ; and

(b) whether all these offices will be located in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) (i) Field Officers : 25
(ii) Members of Staff : 862

(b) For doubling of line from Shoranur to Cochin and conversion of Metre gauge to Broad gauge from Ernakulam to Trivandrum, the Field offices will be located in Kerala ; for the New Broad gauge line from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari via Nagarcoil, the Field offices will be located partly in Kerala and partly in Tamil Nadu.

Shifting of Executive Engineer's Office from Ernakulam to Olavakkot

4677. **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Executive Engineer's Office, connected with doubling work of lines from Shoranur to Ernakulam and from Ernakulam to Olavakkot ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes,

(b) For the work connected with the conversion of the M. G. line between Ernakulam and Trivandrum a separate Executive Engineer's Office is being established at Ernakulam. As there is no office and residential accommodation available at Ernakulam for both the offices, the Office of the Executive Engineer for doubling will be shifted to Olavakkot.

पश्चिम रेलवे में जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोकने की घटनाएँ

4678. श्री तुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में 1 जनवरी, 1971 से जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोकने की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं;

(ब) जजीर खीच कर गाड़ी रोकने की कितनी घटनाये उचित तथा कितनी अनुचित थी; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या अर्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हतुमन्तेया) (क) और (ब) जनवरी, 1971 से फरवरी, 1972 तक की अवधि में पर्यावरण रेलवे पर खतरे की जजीर खीचने की 9049 घटनाएँ हुई जिनमें से 1018 घटनाएँ यथार्थ (उचित) थी और 8031 अपरार्थ (अनुचित) थी।

(ग) खतरे की जजीर वे दुरुपयोग की रोकथाम के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय अब भी जारी हैं;

1. उन विद्यार्थियों को जो थोथे कारणों पर खतरे की जजीर खीचने के आदी होते हैं, खतरे की जजीर के उपस्कर के दुरुपयोग की बुराइयों के बारे में समझाने के लिए शिक्षण संस्थाओं में सेवानिवृत्त या सेवारत रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा भाषणों का आयोजन।

2. खतरे की जजीर के उपस्कर के दुरुपयोग की बुराइयों के सम्बन्ध में चलचित्रों स्लाइडों, इश्टहारों और समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से आम जनता को शिक्षित करना और अपराधियों को पकड़ने तथा सन पर मुकदमा चलाने में उसका सहयोग प्राप्त करना।

3. अपराधियों को पकड़ने और उनपर मुकदमा चलाने में रेल प्रशासन की सहायता करने के लिए नकद पुरुस्कार दे कर जनता को प्रोत्साहन देना। यह पुरुस्कार 100 रु० तक दिया जा सकता है।

4. भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अपराधियों को पकड़ना और

उन पर मुकदमा चलाना। अपराध की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इसके लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की रोकथाम की जाती है जैसे —

(i) तीसरे दर्जे के हिन्दो में तीनात सादा लिबास में चल टिकट परीक्षकों और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जाच,

(ii) (क) खतरे की जजीर खीचने की रोकथाम करने वाले दलों, जिनमें चल टिकट परीक्षक और सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी होते हैं, द्वारा आकस्मिक जाच,

(ख) अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जजीर खीचने के लिए बदनाम स्थानों पर बात लगाकर बदमाशों को पकड़ने के लिए आकस्मिक जाच,

5. रेल प्रशासन और राज्य सरकार, जो राज्य में बानून और व्यवस्था के लिए मुश्यत उत्तरदायी होती है, के बीच निकट सम्पर्क रखना,

6. जब अन्य उपाय द्वारा सन्तोषजनक परिणाम नहीं निकलते तो खतरे की जजीर वाले उपस्कर को निषिक्य कर दिया जाता है।

**Derailment of Pune-Miraj Passenger Train
(South Central Railway)**

4679 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether an enquiry has been held in the derailment of Pune-Miraj passenger train between Poona and Miraj on 9th April, 1972, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

Power and Functions of Flood Control Commissions

4680. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the status, powers and functions of all the flood control commissions constituted in the country with their sources of finance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : Three Flood Control Commissions have so far been set up in the country. The details are as follows :—

1. Ganga Flood Control Commission.

This has been constituted by the Government of India for preparing and integrated plan to tackle the flood, erosion and drainage problems in the Ganga basin covering the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and to implement it in a coordinated manner. The functions of this commission are :

- (i) to prepare a comprehensive plan of flood control for the Ganga basin. The field investigations and collection of data for the purpose will be carried out by the State Governments as directed by the Ganga Flood Control Board ;
- (ii) to draw out a phased and coordinated programme of implementation of works included in the basin-wise plans ;
- (iii) to ensure the implementation of works to proper standards and their maintenance ;
- (iv) to prepare the annual programme of works and allocation of cost wherever required for the consideration of the Board ;
- (v) to operate the flood forecasting and warning systems ;

(vi) to assess the performance of flood control measures ; and

(vii) to make an assessment of the existing vent-ways under the road and rail bridges and to determine additional water-ways to be provided for reducing the drainage congestion to reasonable limits.

The Commission will work with the broad framework of policies and directions issued by the Ganga Flood Control Board and will work in close liaison with the Central Water and Power Commission and the State Flood Control Organisations. The expenditure on the Commission is met with by the Centre.

The flood control works in the Ganga basin will be implemented by the concerned states and funds for the same will be provided in the State Plans.

2. Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission.

This has been constituted by the Government of Assam for preparing and implementing an integrated plan for tackling the flood erosion and drainage problems in the Brahmaputra valley. The commission is a whole time organisation and works within the broad framework of policies and directions issued by the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board. The expenditure on the commission as well as on the flood control works is met with by the State Government of Assam.

3. North Bengal Flood Control Commission.

This has been constituted by the Government of West Bengal for preparing an integrated plan for tackling the flood and erosion problems in the North Bengal rivers and to implement it in a coordinated manner. The Commission works within the framework of policies and directions issued by the North Bengal Flood Control Board. The expenditure on this commission and the flood control works coming within its jurisdiction is met with by the State Government of West Bengal.

North Bengal Flood Control Commission

4681. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND

POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Bengal Flood Control Commission has been provided with all the necessary inputs such as finance, office organisations vehicles for movement and inspection, for proper implementation of the projects taken up by the Commission ; and

(b) the number and nature of projects taken up by the Commission, the amount of funds required for each project and the extent of funds released till date ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The North Bengal Flood Control Commission was set up by the Government of West Bengal in October, 1971. The State Government are gradually providing the necessary organisation and other facilities for the proper functioning of the Flood Control Commission. Funds are also being made available to the Commission to the extent possible by the State Government for the implementation of the works under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

During 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 135 lakhs was provided by the State Government for the schemes in North Bengal. The allotments made for the different schemes under execution by the Commission with their estimated cost and expenditure during 1970-71 are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1912/72].

For 1972-73, the State Government have provided Rs. 110 lakhs for the schemes under the North Bengal Flood Control Commission. The scheme-wise details of allotment have not been received from the State Government.

Special assistance during the last two years of the Fourth Plan will be provided by the Centre for the Kerala Diversion Scheme of North Bengal which is included in the list of priority projects of the State of West Bengal.

Schemes to Overcome Water-Logging Problem

4682. **SHRI Md. JAMILURRAHMAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up schemes to overcome the Water-logging problem in the District of Purnea, Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) In the revised estimate of Kosi Project, the Government of Bihar have included a provision of Rs 9.86 crores for drainage and anti-water logging measures in the command area of Eastern Kosi Canal which covers Purnea District also. Detailed investigations for the formulation of specific schemes have been taken up by the Kosi Project authorities.

The Government of Bihar have also taken up the execution of the Mahananda Embankment Scheme estimated to cost Rs 53 crores which will provide protection to 1 lakh ha in Purnea District from floods in the Mahananda.

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन (परिचम रेलवे) पर पूछताछ तथा आरक्षण कार्यालय में अलग-अलग बलकों की नियुक्ति

4683. श्री औंकार लाल देरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) कोटा स्टेशन पर गत बर्ष कितने-कितने प्रथम एवं तृतीय श्रेणी के स्लीपर बर्थों का आरक्षण किया गया ; और

(ख) आरक्षण तथा पूछताछ कार्यालय में अलग-अलग बलकों की नियुक्ति न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमलत्या) : (क) 1971 के दौरान कोटा स्टेशन पर आरक्षण शायिकाओं की संख्या इस प्रकार थी .—

पहला दर्जा 15,600

तीसरा दर्जा शायिका 16,900

(ख) जिन स्टेशनों पर आरक्षण और पूछताछ सम्बन्धी काम भारी मात्रा में और नियमित

है वहा (1) स्थान आरक्षण, नथा आरक्षण से सम्बन्धित पूछाछ और (2) आरक्षण के अलावा सामान्य पूछताछ के लिए अलग बलकों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इस मानदण्ड के आधार पर इस ममत्य आरक्षण और पूछाछ के लिए अलग-अलग बलकों की व्यवस्था के लिए कोटा स्टेशन की अर्हता नहीं है।

कोटा स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर तीसरे दर्जे के टिकटों की विक्री के लिए मुक्तिकार्य खिड़कियों
का खोला जाना।

4684. श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कार्रवाई करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोटा स्टेशन पर बेची गई तीसरे दर्जे की टिकटों की संख्या का वर्षावार व्योग व्याप्त है, और

(ख) गारे दिन बुनिंग अकिम खुला न रखने के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमत्तेया) : (क) कोटा स्टेशन पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में अवधि में बेचे गये तीसरे दर्जे के टिकटों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है —

वर्ष	बेचे गये टिकटों की संख्या
1969-70	8,71,758
1970-71	9,56,771
1971-72	10,44,600

(ख) कोटा ज़रूरत के टिकट घर में छ खिड़कियां हैं जो 24 घंटे खली रहती हैं। लेकिन इन्हें कार्यभार के आदान-प्रदान के लिए 5 से 5-30 बजे, 9 से 9-30 बजे और 17 से 17-30 बजे तक बन्द रखा जाता है। यह भारतीय रेलों पर सभी जगह की सामान्य परिस्थिती है। 24 घंटे

के लिए एक और खिड़की खोलने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। दो खिड़कियां केवल व्यस्त मौसमों में मौसमी भीड़भाड़ के लिए खोली जाती हैं और वाकी खिड़की, कोटा से रात के समय गुजरने वाली जनना एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की अतिरिक्त भीड़ से निपटने के लिए रोजाना केवल रात में खोली जाती है। उपर्युक्त व्यवस्था संतोषजनक समझी जाती है।

विल्ली बम्बई राजधानी एक्सप्रेस का
कोटा से स्टार्पेज

4685. श्री ओकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मई, 1972 से चालू की जाने वाली नई विल्ली बम्बई राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी काटा ग्टेशन पर रुक्की, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमत्तेया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) 151/शउन 152 अप बागबाई सैन्ट्रल राजगारी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली और बम्बई के बीच के अत नगर गानायात के लिए चलायी जा रही है तथा मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों पर कोई यातायात हस्ट की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है।

रायसी स्टेशन से रुक्की तहसील और सहारनपुर के लिए सीधी जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी का चलाया जाना
(उत्तर रेलवे)

4686. श्री मुल्कीराज सैनी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कच्चहरियों में ठीक समय पर लोगों को पहुँचाने के लिए रायसी स्टेशन से हड्डी तहसील और सहारनपुर के लिए मौसमी जाने वाली किसी रेलगाड़ी की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या जलता की सुचिका

के लिए सीधी जाने वाली रेलगाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्त्याः) : (क) जो नहीं, लेकिन सुविधाजनक मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं जिनके लिए लक्सर में गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है।

(ख) जी नहीं, यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर को देखते हुए एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का आर्थिक दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

Leave Reserve/Rest Giver Staff for Maintainers, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors of Signal and Telecommunication Department

46b7. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by Railway Board regarding provision of Rest Giver staff and Leave Reserve staff for Maintainers, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectorial categories of the Signal and Telecommunication Department of Indian Railways ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) : At large stations, yards and busy sections where the Signal and Telecommunication Maintenance Staff have to work in a continuous process in shift duty, Rest Givers are required to be provided so as to avoid "long on" and "short off". In the case of the day shift Signal maintenance staff on the line, whose duty rosters are drawn for six days with one day's rest, instructions have been issued to the Railways that if the incidence of failures when they are called up to repair beyond their rostered duty hours is very high, additional staff may be provided to cater for such requirements until the position is normalised. Inspectors who are supervisory staff are not, however, entitled to weekly rests under the Hours of Employment Regulations

The leave reserve is provided in the category of Assistant Inspectors for all Inspectorial categories in the Signal and Telecommunication Department and for Maintainers in semi-skilled grade.

Adoption of Soviet Technique to generate Power

4688. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Soviet Union has evolved Magneto-hydrodynamic (MHD) system of power generation ;

(b) if so, whether it has been calculated that 50 per cent more electricity will be generated for the same input of fuel and with the same capital investment under this system as compared to the traditional system of Thermal power generation ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to adopt the new system in the Country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes. Sir. Government are aware that work in respect of MHD generation is going on in the Soviet Union, USA, Poland, Japan, etc.

(b) The power output with a combined MHD plant and conventional steam plant with the same fuel input would be above 50% more than with a straightforward conventional steam plant. However, the capital investment of such a plant would be much higher than that of a conventional plant.

(c) The subject of MHD generation is receiving keen attention of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. In connection with an offer from a firm in USA in early 1971, a Committee of Experts went into the subject. Very considerable amount of costly research and development will be involved in a number of diverse fields such as high temperature metallurgy fuels, etc. However, in view of further prospects, further development work is being planned in collaboration with different research and development organisations in the country including Atomic Energy Commission.

Different Tariff Rates of Electricity in States

4689. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government exercise any

check on the different rates of electricity in different States ;

(b) the reasons for different rates in different States ; and

(c) whether a statement showing the rates of electricity charged in the various States will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREL): (a) State Electricity Boards constituted by State Governments fix the tariffs in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) Because of variations in the cost of generation, transmission and distribution the tariff structure for different categories of consumers varies from State to State.

(c) A statement showing the average electricity rates charged for different consumers in the various States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1913/72].

Fixation of Sale Price by S.T.C.

4690. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the additional cost and profits added by the State Trading Corporation to the landed cost of the various imported items, item-wise, for fixation of sale price ; and

(b) the basis for arriving at the said percentage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In fixing the prices of imported commodities, the basis adopted by the State Trading Corporation is different in respect of different categories of items. The pricing formulae of the State Trading Corporation are subject to review and approval by an inter-Ministerial Committee. In respect of commodities which are imported for export production, for example, the margin of the State Trading Corporation is kept low so as to ensure that the final products become

competitive in the foreign market. For certain items, the S.T.C. is authorised to mop up profits which would otherwise go to private trade in the light of supply/demand conditions. For this purpose a three tier policy is adopted in respect of the following categories of importers :—

(i) Registered Exporters.

(ii) Actual User units exporting 10% and more of their production.

(iii) Non exporting actual user units.

Importers in category (i) get the most favoured treatment and importers in category (ii) are given more favourable treatment generally than importers of the last category.

Confirmation of Judges appointed temporarily to High Courts of States

4691. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Judge appointed temporarily to a High Court of a State has been refused confirmation during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the name of the High Court, the number of Judges and the year ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Judges dealt with under Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968

4692. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Judge of a High Court has been dealt with under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968 during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, how many and from which Court ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Open Wagons used for Movement of Salt (Western Railway)

4693 SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that open wagons had been used for the movement of salt by the Western Rail way, and

(b) if so whether Government propose to supply to the Western Railway tarpaulins to ensure that salt is not damaged during the monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes Open wagons have been used to supplement availability of covered wagons for loading of salt

(b) Open wagons for loading of salt are normally used at the request of the consignors and the tarpaulins are arranged by consignors themselves. The Railway Administration is not obliged to supply tarpaulins when salt is loaded in open wagons at the request of the consignors

Soviet Union's offer to Purchase Cashew Nuts and Coir Goods

4694. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered to purchase additional quantity of cashew nuts and coir goods from India, and

(b) if so, the quantity expected to be purchased by Soviet Union and the value thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) Soviet Union has offered to purchase additional quantities of cashew nuts, but no such request for coir goods has so far been received

(b) The Soviet request for purchase of additional quantity of cashew nuts is under consideration

Loading of Salt as Item 'F' Traffic on Supply

4695. SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to load salt as item 'E' traffic on Sunday

(b) whether Government also propose that in case no wagons are made available on that day, allotment be made on the succeeding day, and

(c) when these proposals will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) In order to ensure clearance of traffic including salt under priority 'E' on regular basis Sunday or some other day in a week is usually set apart for loading of non programmed traffic including non zonal salt strictly in order of date of registration of indent without observing any priorities

(b) Allotment of item 'E' traffic strictly according to seniority of registration is confined to the above days only and any shortfall in allotment of such traffic on these days can not be made up on succeeding days. Any short supply of wagons against allotments made on these days are, however, made good on following days

(c) Does not arise

Discontent over Import Trade Control Policy

4696. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is discontent among the people over the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1972/73 and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(b) the steps being taken to remove the causes of discontent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The import policy for 1972-73 has generally been well received.

Time Taken for Goods to reach Delhi from Pathankot

4697 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) how much time it takes for goods booked by goods train to reach from Pathankot to Delhi, and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to reduce the time in transit?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) A recent survey indicates that the average time taken for a goods wagon to reach Delhi from Pathankot is 4 days

(b) Wagons from Pathankot to Delhi are required to pass through 4 intervening yards as adequate traffic is not available to form through trains to Delhi which can skip these yards. An average transit time of 4 days is, therefore, considered reasonable. All instances of avoidable detentions are taken up

Supply of Power to Farmers from Rihand Dam

4698 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether power from Rihand Dam is being supplied to farmers of Bihar in general and Palamau in particular,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the compensation given to farmers of Palamau whose lands are affected by power supply line of Rihand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) to (c). The Rihand Dam Power Station is located in Uttar Pradesh and ordinarily supplies power to consumers in Uttar Pradesh. Power supply

to farmers in Palamau District in Bihar is given by the Bihar State Electricity Board who sometimes draw power from Rihand for the purpose. The Uttar Pradesh State Power Grid is linked to the Bihar State Grid by a transmission line between Rihand and Sone Nagar in Bihar which passes through Palamau District. This line enables mutual exchange of power between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and is owned by the Bihar State Electricity Board. The question of Rihand Dam authorities paying compensation to farmers in Palamau for the power lines passing through their lands does not, therefore, arise

Proposal for Extension of Gomoh-Dehri-on-Sone Train upto Patna and Gaya

4699 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI,
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Palamau travelling by Gomoh-Dehri-on-Sone passenger train experience inconvenience on account of the said train terminating at Dehri on Sone (Bihar), and

(b) whether Government propose either to extend the train upto Patna and Gaya or to connect the Patna bogie to Sealdah or Bombay Mail/Express?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) and (b) Already Barwadih-Patna 1st cum-3rd class through coach is worked by No 1 GD/2 GD Gomoh-Dehri-on-Sone Passenger connecting Sealdah Pathankot Express at Dehri-on-Sone for the convenience of the people of Palamau

Shortage of Cotton due to Nationalisation of Cotton Trade

4700 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH,
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) whether the shortage of cotton prevailing in the country has been caused by the nationalisation of the trade, and

(b) whether the acreage under cotton has gone down since the policy of nationalisation of cotton trade has been put into effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. In fact trade in domestic cotton has not been nationalised,

(b) Does not arise.

Cases of Thefts in Trains in Gwalior-Jhansi Section (Central Railway)

4701. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of thefts in trains on the Gwalior-Jhansi Section ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) All passenger trains are being escorted by Government Railway Police in this section. Supervisory Officers are also checking all important trains at platform to keep proper watch over criminals

Increase in Export of Leather Goods

4702. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of leather goods, such as leather garments, shoes and other items of utility and fashion has been progressively increasing ;

(b) the countries to which such goods are exported ; and

(c) the value of exports for the year 1971-72 and the annual average of exports during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (c). Export of Leather Goods such as leather garments, shoes and other items of utility and fashion during

the last three years and upto-date have been as follows :

(Figures in Rs. Lakhs)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-72	April-Feb. 1971-72
	811.79	870.98	1060.69	854.87

(b) The major countries to which these goods have been exported are : 1. USSR, 2. U.S.A., 3. Australia, 4 U.K., 5. Zambia, 6. Canada, 7. Bahrain, 8. Nepal, 9. Germany (West), 10. Kuwait, 11. New Zealand, 12. Sudan, 13. Nigeria, 14. Fiji, 15. Netherlands, 16. Malaysia, 17. Yugoslavia, 18. Spain 19. Trinidad, 20. France and 21. Italy.

Suspension of 359 Puri-Howrah and Howrah-Puri Passenger Trains Daring Indo-Pak War

4703. SHRI CHINTAMANI FANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 359 Puri Howrah Passenger and the 360 Howrah-Puri Passenger Trains which were suspended during the recent Indo-Pak war, have not been resumed of far ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to resume these train services immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAYA) : (a) and (b). 359 Up/360 Dn Howrah-Passenger trains have since been reintroduced from 3.4.1972.

New Estimates for Periyar Valley Project

4704. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had already spent Rs 6.5 crores on the Periyar Valley Project in Kerala ;

(b) what was the original estimate of expenditure ;

(c) whether Government are now proposing to have a completely new estimate and plan for this project ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUR-EAL) : (a) to (d) The Periyar Valley project was sanctioned in 1957 at a cost of Rs.3.48 crores, to irrigate 1,40,000 acres annually. The Government of Kerala subsequently have proposed to integrate this scheme with the proposed Edamalayar dam. The integrated project estimated to cost Rs 27.37 crores has been proposed to increase the irrigation benefits to 2,88,500 acres on both banks of the river, enable installation of 37.7 MW hydro capacity, provide water to industries in the Cochin Complex and leach the river to reduce salinity and toxicity. The revised project report incorporating the various suggestions made by the Centre has not yet been received from the State Government.

The expenditure on the project upto March 1972 is anticipated to be about Rs. 646 lakhs.

Meeting of Rubber Producing Countries at Kuala Lumpur

4705. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a meeting of the Association of natural rubber producing countries which took place at Kuala Lumpur;

(b) if so, the matters discussed in that meeting ; and

(c) whether the decisions taken in that meeting will affect Indian rubber interests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The joint regional marketing system for natural rubber among other subjects was discussed to bring about coordination in production and the marketing of natural

rubber in order to promote technical cooperation amongst members to bring about fair and payable price.

(c) India is not directly immediately affected as rubber is not exported at present and internal prices are guaranteed by statutory minimum prices fixed in September, 1970.

Increase in Sale of Indian Garments Abroad

4706 SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made to increase the sales of Indian fashion garments to meet the demand in the U.K., U.S.A., Baltic countries and West Europe and the outcome thereof ; and

(b) the quantum of increase in sales as a result of abolition of the Import Deposit Scheme by the U.K. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b), Besides the normal measures of export assistance, exhibitions, fairs and fashion shows were arranged in foreign countries and due publicity is given to promote exports of garments. Furthermore, leading foreign buyers were invited to India and leading exporters went abroad. As a result of these measures, exports of ready-made garments have increased as under :—

Country	(Value of export in Rs lakhs)			
	1968	1969	1970	1971*
U.K.	19.4	72.2	61.9	86.5
<i>West Europe</i>				
EEC countries	30	173	76.6	103.3
EFTA countries (excluding U.K.)	12.3	41.2	77.1	146.4
Baltic countries	209.3	237.8	443.8	559.6
U.S.A.	29.2	64.0	117.4	99.2

*Provisional

Exports of ready-made garments to the U.K. has increased from Rs 19.4 lakhs in 1968

to Rs. 86.5 lakhs in 1971. This increase is partly due to abolition of Import Deposit Scheme in December, 1970 and partly due to other measures taken by the Government.

Trolleymen utilized for Domestic Works of Dhanbad (Eastern Railway)

4707. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Officers including C. M. A. and Inspectors except P.W.I. and A P.W.I. of Dhanbad, Eastern Railway are provided with Trolleys ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that Trolleymen are mostly utilized by the officers for their domestic work ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial measures taken in the Matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Total number of trolleys for officers including CMA and Inspectors except PWIs, APWI and PWM at Dhanbad Division is 70.

(b) Yes. In a Memorandum submitted to the Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad by representatives of an unrecognised Railway Employees' Coordination Committee, one of the allegations was that Khalasis and Trolleymen were being engaged for domestic work of officers and Inspectors.

(c) No misuse of trolleymen for the domestic duties of the officers has so far been detected. The above representation is, however, under investigation.

Appointment of Office Clerks by Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad (Eastern Railway)

4708. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Office Clerks were appointed by Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad in 1971 ;

(b) why their appointment was not made through the Railway Service Commission ; and

(c) whether Government have received complaints of favouritism in this regard and if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes. 6 Office Clerks and one typist were appointed locally on Dhanbad Division during the illegal strike in February, 1971. Their services will be terminated when clerks selected by the Railway Service Commission are available.

(c) No.

Supply of Wagons for Coal Booking Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway)

2709 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many indents for supply of wagons for coal booking have been received in Dhanbad Division since December 71 ;

(b) how many wagons were supplied to the indentors till 10th March, 1972 and the reasons for non-supply of wagons to all the indentors ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to meet the entire requirement of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 528640 indents were received from collieries from December 1971 to March, 1972.

(b) 252137 wagons were allotted from December 1971 to 10th March, 1972,

Supply of wagons for coal loading depends on the availability of wagons, pilot and depot capacity, route and transhipment limitations, terminal capacity, sponsored demands etc. Demand for other high priority traffic has also to be met. Moreover, indents for coal are repetitive in that indents not covered by allotment are repeated on subsequent days and do not, therefore, reflect the real transport requirement.

(c) Railways are taking all possible steps to improve the wagon availability in the Eastern Sector and coal loading has also been

improving from January 1972 onwards Loading from Bengal-Bihar fields were 6072 wagons a day in March 72 as against 5764 wagons in January and 5920 wagons in February

Surprise checks made by the Railway Vigilance Team at Hazaribagh Road (Eastern Railway)

4710 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there were surprise checks by the Railway Vigilance Team on the 16th October, 1971 in the Bunglow/Railway Quarters of PWI and AIOW at Hazaribagh Road and about two months before in the Railway Quarters of PWI, APWI Head Ministry at Pathardih in Dhanbad Division (Eastern Railway),

(b) whether in the course of the checks, nine Gangmen were found being misused by the said officials for their domestic work by showing their false attendance in the office records, and

(c) if so, the action taken against the Officials?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Pursuant to a complaint received through the Hon'ble Member, the Railway Vigilance Team had carried out surprise checks at the quarters of the PWI and AIOW, Hazaribagh Road and also at the quarter of the PWI/Pathardih in the months of August and October, 1971

(b) and (c) The matter is under examination.

Provision of School and Dispensary in Ghatla Colony, Ratlam (Western Railway)

4711 DR JAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether General Manager of Western Railway gave an assurance on the 10th March, 1970 at Ratlam to provide a Railway Dispensary and a School at Ghatla colony and to widen the existing foot-overbridge on Jaore end of Ratlam station, and

(b) if so, when the assurance is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA). (a) No.

(b) 'Does not arise

श्रीलक्ष्मा के साथ व्यापार करार

4712. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय:

श्री श्रीकिशन भोवी :

क्या विवेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत सरकार तथा श्रीलक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय के बीच दिल्ली में आर्थिक महोगी और व्यापार सम्बन्धी विषयों पर समुक्त बैठक हुई थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठक की भारत का नियंत्रित व्यापार बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी उपलब्धि क्या है?

विवेश व्यापार भवालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख). जी हां। जिन मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया उनमें अन्य बातों के माथ-साथ आर्थिक सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने, औद्योगिक सहयोग, पर्यटन का विस्तार आदि से मम्बन्धित विषयों पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया गया। विशेषत श्रीलक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय के बाबत विशिष्ट बस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में पारम्परिक व्यापार से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर भी विचार विमर्श किया गया।

Grant of House Building Loans to Railway Employees in Ratlam Division (Western Railway)

4713 DR JAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether House building loans are not granted to Railway Employees in Ratlam Division in spite of heavy and pressing demands already made by them and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to simplify the procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) House building loans are granted as admissible under the rules.

(b) The rules and procedure for the House building loans are framed by the Ministry of Works and Housing who would no doubt consider any simplification called for from time to time.

Posting as Electrical Chargeman, Ratlam (Western Railway)

4714. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether only Diploma-holders are required to be posted as Electrical Chargeman (Technical) in Divisional Office, Western Railway Ratlam, in Grade Rs 250 380 ; and

(b) whether senior non-diploma holders and rankers are not eligible for the post of Electrical Chargeman (T) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Electrical Chargemen in Grade Rs. 205-280, whether Diploma Holders or non-diploma holders, are eligible for promotion to the post of Electrical Chargeman (T) grade Rs 250-380 on combined seniority basis subject to suitability.

Full Supply of Power to Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation

4716. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chandrapura generating plant is not providing the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation with the stipulated 95 megawatts of electricity ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to supply the full quantity of power as agreed upon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The Damodar Valley Corporation supplies bulk

power to the extent of 95 MW to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Calcutta from its thermal and hydro power stations including Chandrapura Thermal Power Station. Supply to Calcutta had to be curtailed on 11 days in the month of April when the quantum of power supply ranged from 50 to 90 MW. This was on account of reduced availability of power in the system due to outages of some generating units. Damodar Valley Corporation supply to Calcutta is maintained at the scheduled level of 95 MW since 25th April 1972.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए नियत राशि

4717. श्री अ. बिन्दव नेताम : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत मर्ती यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई है ; और

(ख) इम योजना में कितने पम्प लगाने और कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने का लक्ष्य है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत भंकालय में उत्तरांशी (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). चौथी योजना के आरम्भ से ही, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों पर होने वाले व्यय की पूर्ति राज्य योजनागत साधनों से, जिनमें केन्द्रीय सहायता भी सम्मिलित है, की जाती है। चौथी योजना के दौरान कृषि सम्बन्धी उन्पादन में बढ़ि लाने के लिए पम्पसेटों के विद्युतीकरण पर (जिसमें जलोत्थान सिचाई स्कीम सम्मिलित है) बल दिया जाना जारी है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण इस कार्यक्रम का एक गोण अंग है। मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए चौथी योजना में 20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान कर दिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित लक्ष्य 50,000 पम्पसेटों के विद्युतीकरण का है। ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की गति तेज करने के लिए याम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में योगात्मक धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है। मार्च

1972 तक, ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में 16 स्कीमों की मंजूरी दी है, जिनसे 759 ग्रामों और 37051 पम्पसेटों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए 854 लाख रुपये की ऋण-सहायता प्रिकल्पित है। आगा है कि राज्य योजना में किए गए प्रावधान और ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा प्रावधान किए गए अतिरिक्त धन से चौथी योजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में एक लाख पम्पसेटों/जलोन्धान हिंसाई पम्पों और 6500 ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण किया जाएगा। अब तक चौथी योजना के दौरान फरवरी, 1972 के अंत तक 5823 ग्रामों और 62323 पम्पसेटों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

Benefits to India under Indo-GDR Trade Agreement

4718. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state . . .

(a) the broad features of the Trade Agreement with German Democratic Republic which was operative during 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the benefits that have accrued to India thereunder ; and

(b) the main items of exports to and imports from that country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A Trade and Payments arrangement valid from 12.69 to 31.12.71 was signed in New Delhi on 23rd January, 1969, between the Governments of India and the German Democratic Republic. A new Trade and Payments Protocol valid for four years 1972-1975 has been concluded between the two Governments. Copies of both these documents are available in the Parliament Library.

The purpose of entering into bilateral trade agreements is to expand and diversify economic and trade relations between the concerned countries. The volume of trade between India and the GDR which stood at Rs. 1.87 million (post-devaluation) in 1953, prior to the signing of the first trade arrangement between India and the GDR in 1954, went up to Rs. 433.95 million in 1968 and Rs. 437.74 million in 1970.

(b) Main items of India's exports to the GDR are deoiled cakes, tanned and semi-tanned hides and skins, coffee, jute manufactures, cashew kernels, pepper and other spices, un-manufactured tobacco, mica and mica products, cotton textiles and synthetic fabrics, tea, iron ore, etc. Main items of India's imports from the GDR are steel and steel products, printing machinery, capital goods, muriate of potash, cinematographic films (raw), machine tools, drugs and medicines in bulk, organic and inorganic chemicals, photographic sensitized materials, X-ray films, optical and scientific instruments, etc.

Wholesale price of Dry Fruits in Afghanistan and in Delhi

4719. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the rates in wholesale in Afghanistan of Almonds (Kagzi), Gurbandi (thin Shell), Kishmis (dry grapes) and the current retail price of these fruits in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Wholesale prices of almonds and Kishmis in Afghanistan and the current retail prices of these fruits in Delhi market are not known precisely. However, according to available information the following are the wholesale prices of these fruits in Kabul and in Delhi respectively :

Wholesale prices per seer (16 lbs) in Kabul market during the week ending 20th April, 1972.

(Source : Embassy of India, Kabul)

Almonds with soft shell (Kaf) 400 Afghanis.
Almonds with hard shell —

(i) Kalati	200-210 Afghanis.
(ii) Gorbandi	220-222 Afghanis.
Raisins (Green)	140-150 Afghanis.
Raisins (red)	90-92 Afghanis.

Wholesale prices in Delhi on April 28, 1972.

(Source : Economic Times, dated 29.4.1972)
Almonds (Gorbandi) Rs. 1275 per quintal.
Almonds (Girdbi) Rs. 1150 per quintal.
Kishmis No. 1/1 Rs. 1187-1350 per quintal.
Kishmis No. 1/2 Rs. 1000-1100 per quintal.

High Power Committee Regarding Leakage of Profits earned by Joint Ventures Abroad

4720. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a high powered Committee to advise Government regarding the leakage of profits earned by joint ventures, in which Indian Industries are participating abroad, into unapproved channels and to ensure their full remittance to India ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Tobacco

4721. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA . Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which tobacco is exported ; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Indian Tobacco is exported to more than 50 countries in the world. Names of countries are given below:—

U. K., Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany F.R., Irish Republic, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, G D R., Hungary, Poland, U.S S.R., Yugoslavia, Cyprus, Israel, Kuwait, Qatar, Tri. Omn, Saudi Arabia, S. Yemen P. Republic, Yemen Arab Republic, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore, Algeria, Cameroon, Canary Island, Congo Brzl, Congo Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast Republic, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Maldives, Maltagoz., Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal Republic, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania U.A.R., W. Africa Sp., Barbados, Jamaica & Australia.

(b) Foreign Exchange earned during last three years on the exports of Tobacco is as under :—

1968-69	Rs. 3316 Lakhs.
1969-70	3271 "
1970-71	3140 "

Employees arrested for thefts from Railway Godowns

4722. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Railway Employees arrested while committing thefts from Railway Godowns during the last three years ; and

(b) whether Government have appointed any special surveillance agency to detect thefts committed by the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The number of Railway Employees arrested while committing thefts from Railway Godowns during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 are 267, 283 and 254 respectively.

(b) No special surveillance agency is appointed by the Government but in addition to deployment of Railway Protection Force staff of the Crime Intelligence Branch in plain clothes, surprise checks by officers are also conducted.

Committee appointed to Examine Revised Hindi version of Constitution of India

4723. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed by Government to examine the revised and upto-date Hindi version of the Constitution of India ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the deliberations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

CALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The Government have not appointed any Committee to examine the revised and upto-date Hindi version of the Constitution of India. The Hindi advisory Committee for the Ministry of Law had, however, appointed a Sub-Committee in January, 1970 to examine and report to it as to whether the Hindi version of the Constitution of India published in the year 1950 under the authority of the President of Constituent Assembly of India should be accepted as it is or whether some changes were required to be made therein ; and if changes were required, what the changes should be and how they were to be carried out. The report of the Sub-Committee was considered by the Hindi Advisory Committee at its meeting held on the 20th April, 1972 and the Committee has referred the report of the Sub-Committee to the Ministry of Law and Justice for consideration by the Government.

नागदा-खाचरोड मार्ग (पश्चिम रेलवे)
के रेलवे गेट संलग्न 102-सी पर स्थायी
गेटमैन की नियुक्ति

4724. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे गेट संलग्न 102-सी, नागदा-खाचरोड मार्ग (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर स्थायी गेटमैन नहीं हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उज्जैन के कलेक्टर ने भी रेलवे प्रशासन को इस गेट पर स्थायी गेटमैन नियुक्त करने की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्त्या) : (क) 3-2-1972 से इस सम्पादर पर एक फाटक बाला सैनात किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Krishna Water Disputes

4725. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Krishna Water dispute has affected Tungabhadra issue ; and

(b) if so, what has been the effect of the dispute and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Tungabhadra river is a tributary of Krishna river. The disputes between the States on the waters of the Krishna river and its valley are now under adjudication by the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal. Certain matters regarding the releases of water from Tungabhadra Reservoir to meet the requirements of the Kurnool Cuddapah Canal and Rajolibanda canal ; the contribution to the Krishna ; and vesting in the Tungabhadra Board the Control of Tungabhadra Dam, reservoir, main canal on left side, Munirabad power house, Rajolibanda headworks and the length of the common canal of the Rajolibanda project in the Mysore State limits which were raised by the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been referred to the Tribunal. Appropriate action will be taken after the Tribunal has given its award.

Foreign Exchange earned through S.T.C.

4726. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earnings of the State Trading Corporation during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The foreign exchange earned by the State Trading Corporation (including the foreign exchange earned by the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India) amounted approximately to Rs. 92.45 crores in 1971-72.

Effect of Cessation of PL-480 Imports on S.T.C. Profits

4727. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to a report in the *Statesman* of March, 31, 1972 regarding the effect of cessation of PL-480 imports on S.T.C. profits ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken note of it.

Wagon Shortage in Baroda Division

4728. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 50,000 indents for despatch of dolomite, salt, cotton seeds and foodgrains, have been pending in Baroda Division ;

(b) whether about 40,000 wagons for despatch of Salt at Patri and Kharaghoda are being awaited ;

(c) whether 5,000 indents for movement of dolomite traffic are pending at Chhota Udepur ;

(d) whether similar large number of indents are pending at Nadia, Dabhoi and Dodeli, where Cotton-seeds, cotton and foodgrains traffic has accumulated for want of wagons ; and

(e) what action Government has taken or propose to take and in what time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) During the period from 1st January to 20th April 1972 about 77,309 Broad Gauge and 19,872 Narrow Gauge wagons were loaded from stations in Baroda Division. Heavy outstandings are mainly due to bulk registrations as Railways are now accepting indents without any ceiling limit. Every effort is

being made to step up loading to reduce the outstandings.

Posting of Helper and Leave Reserve for Motor Trolley Drivers Ratlam Division (Western Railway)

4729. **SHRI R. R. SHARMA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Helper and Leave Reserves for Motor Trolley Drivers are provided in the Ratlam Division on the Western Railways ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Khalasies from gangs of the Inspector of Works or the Permanent Way Inspector are used for assistance whenever required. However, creation of one post of Leave Reserve is under examination.

Non-availability of seasonal tickets at Guldher Station, Northern Railway

4730. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that passengers are experiencing great hardships for the last two months due to the non-availability of seasonal tickets at the Guldher Railway Station on Delhi-Meerut section of the Northern Railway ;

(b) whether the staff stationed at the said Station issue such seasonal tickets only to those persons who are known to them and deny this facility to others ; and

(c) how many seasonal tickets were issued at the said Station during the last six months, month-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There was no stock of monthly season tickets at Guldhar station from 1.3.72 to 25.4.72. This must have resulted in difficulties to the passengers desirous of such tickets.

(b) No such instance has come to notice.

(c) The number of monthly season tickets issued at Guldhar station during the last six months was as under

Month and year	No. of tickets issued
October, 1971	80
November, 1971	68
December, 1971	74
January, 1972	74
February 1972	33
March, 1973	3

(a) whether investigation has been completed into the working of Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur ,

(b) whether final decision regarding the taking over of the mills has been taken , and

(c) if so, the nature of decision taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Grant of financial assistance to New Victoria Mills, Kanpur

More amenities to III Class passengers during Fourth Plan

4731 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether more amenities are likely to be given to III Class passengers during the Fourth Plan ,

(b) whether any detailed scheme has been chalked out in this regard , and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The programmes for provision of important passenger amenities are drawn from year to year in consultation with the Railway Users Amenities Committees of the Zonal Railways taking into consideration the traffic dealt with, the importance of the stations, the amenities already available and also the availability of funds

Investigation into the Working of Lord Krishna Textile Mills, Saharanpur

4732 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to

4733 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No 279 on the 16th November, 1971 regarding financial help sought by the State Textile Corporation of U P for payment to workers of New Victoria Mills, Kanpur and state

(a) whether the financial assistance required by the New Victoria Mills, Ltd., Kanpur has since been granted by the Centre , and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No Sir

(b) The request of the Company for financial assistance related to payment of gratuity, closure compensation etc. to the workers who had not been taken back in employment after the take over of the management of the Mill company by Government. The scheme of rationalisation of labour being operated by the National Textile Corporation does not take care of the pre take over liabilities of the mills taken over by the Government. As such the request of the mill-company could not be acceded to by the Corporation

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों पर
टिकटों की ओर बाजारी और सीटों
के आरक्षण में रिश्वत खोरी

4734. श्री राम भगत पत्थान : क्या रेल
वंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली
स्टेशनों पर नियुक्त रेल कर्मचारी रेल गाड़ियों के
साथ जोड़ी जाने वाली बोगियों में यात्रियों से
नाजायज पैसा लेकर सीट सुरक्षित करते हैं;

(ख) क्या इन स्टेशनों पर टिकटे भी ओर
बाजार में बेची जाती हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस स्थिति को सुधारने
के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के. हनुमन्ताया) : (क) और
(ख). ऐसी शिकायतें की गई हैं जिनमें महत्व-
पूर्ण गाड़ियों में शायिकाओं/सीटों के आरक्षण के
मामलों में दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली स्टेशनों के रेल
कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनाचार किये जाने के अभियोग
लगाये गये हैं। कुछ प्राइवेट एंजेसियों और
व्यक्तियों की इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों के
सम्बन्ध में भी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वे यात्रियों
से आधिक पैसे लेकर उनके लिए आरक्षण कराती
हैं और, कुछ मामलों में, इस प्रकार के अनाचार
में उनके साथ कुछ रेल कर्मचारियों की भी साठ-
गाठ है।

(ग) शायिकाओं और सीटों की बुर्किंग और
आरक्षण के लिए विहित कार्य-प्रणाली के अंतर्गत
ऐसे उपाय किये गये हैं जिससे सम्बन्धित कर्म-
चारियों द्वारा अनाचार किये जाने पर रोक
लगायी जा सके। इसके बलावा आरक्षण
कार्यालयों में नियमित रूप से जांच की जाती है
और व्यस्त मीसाम में यह काम और तेज कर दिया
जाता है। शायिकाओं और सीटों के आरक्षण के
सम्बन्ध में अनाचार की विशिष्ट शिकायत मिलने
पर उसकी पूरी जांच की जाती है और दोषी
व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।
आरक्षण और बुर्किंग के मामले में रेल कर्मचारियों

और अन्य व्यक्तियों के अनाचार में संलग्न रहने
की समस्या के प्रति सरकार पूरी तरह सजग है
और इस समस्या की सर्वोत्तम ढंग से कैसे
सुलझाया जाय इस प्रश्न पर सरकार ध्यान दे
रही है।

Party to whom goods handling contract at
Allahabad has been awarded

4735. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the party to whom goods
handling contract at Allahabad for 1971 has
been awarded ;

(b) the percentage of increase in rates
over the existing rates allowed to the new
Contractor ;

(c) the basis for the increase in rates
allowed ; and

(d) whether any criterion has been laid
down by Government to judge the reasonability
of the rates ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Goods handling contract at Allahabad has been awarded to the Railway Station Porters Co-operative Labour Contract Society Ltd., Allahabad for a period of 3 years from 15.6.71.

(b) The percentage increase in rates over the existing rates allowed to this Society was 16%.

(c) The above increase in rates was considered reasonable in view of the rising labour cost.

(d) Yes. In regard to the award of handling contracts to genuine labour Cooperative Societies of actual workers by negotiations, the rates are considered and recommended by a committee of 3 officers after taking into consideration the minimum wage rate fixed for labour by the local authority, or when it does not exist, the market rate, the statutory obligations such as weekly off, bonus etc., the volume of work and all other relevant factors.

पान का नियंत्रण

4736. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विदेश ध्यापार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में विदेशी को पान के पत्तों का नियंत्रण करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विदेश ध्यापार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जात्र) : (क) नहीं।
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Full Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

4737. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes which have been investigated and identified for utilising the 2 million hectare potential not utilised till the end of March, 1971 in the country ; and

(b) when the irrigation potential created till now is expected to be utilised in full ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). There is always some time lag in the utilisation of irrigation potential in almost all new project, particularly in the tail reaches, as it takes a few years for these areas to be developed and the entire potential as envisaged to be achieved. It has to be appreciated that utilisation is always assessed with reference to the potential created in the preceding year. Potential can be said to be available for utilisation only after the first monsoon flows are available on completion of distribution system, and in that context the difference between the potential and utilisation has to be assessed with reference to the potential created in a particular year and the utilisation in the succeeding year. Judged from these criteria, there has been significant improvement during the last few years in the utilisation of the irrigation potential created by major and midium projects. Even so, every effort is being made to bring the balance potential of 0.94 million ha already created into full use.

Amongst the projects where the lag has

been large, Chambal project in Madhya Pradesh accounts for 0.16 million hectares. The reasons for this are (i) reduction in the capacity of the main canal due to growth of weeds and other obstructions and (ii) delay in construction of water courses. Remedial measures have been taken to increase the capacity of the canals and strengthen the canal system. The construction of water courses is also being accelerated.

In Kosi Eastern Canal and Rajpur Canal of Kosi project, there is a lag of about 0.2 million hectares. The reasons for the slow pace of developments were reported to be (i) good rainfall in the command of the project (ii) cultivators of the area yet to become irrigation minded (iii) canal could not run to full capacity due to silting (iv) area under command of the project requires levelling (v) problem of drainage and (vi) the prevailing satta system under the West Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876 as applicable to Bihar according to which any person desiring to have water for his land from the canal has to present a written application to that effect in every fasal. It has been suggested to the Government of Bihar that the present 'satta' system should be changed to one of compulsory irrigation. The construction of water courses has been expedited ; about half the work has already been completed and the remaining is programmed to be completed in the next three years. Rules of regulation of the barrage have been laid down in the light of the experience gained and the canals have also been desilted during the closure period in the last two years.

In Rajasthan Canal Project—Stage I, the lag in utilisation is 0.1 million hectares. This is due to lag in colonisation specially by oustees from Pong Dam. More time is also required then in other project areas, as the area to be irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal is virgin soil essentially sandy in nature.

The lag in utilisation in Kakrapar and Mahi Stage-I projects is 0.1 million hectares. This is due to storage waters not being available for rabi irrigation. Ukai reservoir which will supply water to Kakrapar command areas is getting completed. The utilisation under Mahi Canals area will increase on completion of Kadana Dam.

The balance of lag in utilisation is in a number of other projects and the most

mon reason given is the delay in the construction of field channels by cultivators ; but it is to be noted that the utilisation will not reach 100% for some years and the present percentage of nearly 90% of utilisation can be considered as satisfactory.

Power Development Plan

4738. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any part of the Decade Plan for Power development has been incorporated in 1972-73 Annual Plan ; and

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b) The following schemes, indicated in the decade plan have been included in the Annual Plan 1972-73 as Fifth Plan Schemes :

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs crores)	Installed capacity (MW)
1. Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project, Mysore.	32.10	270
2. Suraliar Hydro Electric Scheme, Tamil Nadu.	6.17	35
3. Nagarjuna Sagar Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme, Andhra Pradesh.	9.39	100
4. Korba Thermal Plant Extension, Madhya Pradesh	18.22	120
5. Chanderpura Thermal Plant Extension, D.V.C.	19.95	120

Loss to Railways on catering service

4739. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Railways have done away with 'thali' system and other catering services on the running trains ;

(b) the total loss suffered on catering service by the Railways during the last three years ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. Only on the dining cars of 3UP/4DN Frontier Mails a system of serving packed meals instead of 'Thalis' without dispensing with any of the essential catering facilities has been introduced on an experimental basis from 16.4.1972.

(b) No loss has been suffered on the Catering service by the Railways during the past three years (i.e. 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71.) The profit earned is Rs. 57.64 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Import and Export facilities for Small Scale Units

4740 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Manufacturers Organisation for Small Scale and Ancillary Council has approached Government for help in getting import and export facilities ; and

(b) if so, the facilities asked for ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reopening of Wagah Land Route for Trade with Afghanistan

4741. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under

the consideration of Government to re open Wagah land route for foreign trade with Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and
 (c) the extent to which this route will be more profitable than the sea route via Bombay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) to (c) The question of use of land routes for trade with Afghanistan has been receiving continuous attention of the Government. A part from saving in time and in the number of points of transhipment, it is expected that there would be a saving in cost of transportation

राजस्थान में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए विस्तृत मर्यादा

4742. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मर्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत चार वर्षों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए राजस्थान को कोई धन राशि दी थी और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और वह किन कार्यों के लिए दी गई थी, और

(ख) क्या उक्त धनराशि उन कार्यों पर व्यय नहीं की गई थी जिसके लिए वह दी गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत भवालय में उप-मंडली (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). 1968-69 के वर्ष तक, बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों को, जो राज्य योजना का अंग है, केन्द्र से विशेष ऋणों द्वारा धन दिया जाता था। ये ऋण स्वीकृत बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य योजनाओं की समग्र सीमा के भीतर दिये जाते थे। 1968-69 के दौरान स्वीकृत बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को 80 लाख रुपये का ऋण भंजूर किया गया था। राज्य सरकार ने नीचे लिखी स्कीमों पर लगभग 86.45 लाख रुपये के

व्यय की रिपोर्ट दी है :—

1. कामा पहाड़ी नाला
2. गोवधंन नाला
3. घगर बाढ़ नियंत्रण निर्माण-कार्य
4. मिधावली के पास निर्माण-कार्य
- 5 थबलपुर और आम-पास के क्षेत्रों के लिए सुरक्षा

1969-70 से शुरू होने वाली चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए तैयार की गई प्रक्रिया के अतर्गत, राज्य सरकारों को उनकी विभिन्न विकासात्मक स्कीमों के लिए ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है और उसे किसी विशेष परियोजना या विकास-शीर्ष से नहीं जोड़ा जाना। उगलिए, बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिए कार्ड प्रथमरक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं होती। इस प्रशार विधान रीत वर्गों के दौरान बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए बोर्ड विशिष्ट सहायता नहीं दी गई।

सिंचाई की कम दरे

4743. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मर्ती यह बनाने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरचाई वी दरे इतनी कम है कि राज्यों को धाटा उठाना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत भवालय में उप-मंडली (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). इस समय राज्य सरकारों ने जो पानी की दरे नियत की है वे इतनी काफी नहीं है कि उनमें कार्यवालन व्यय और व्याज प्रभार दोनों की पूर्ति हो सके। राज्य सरकार से यह आश्रह किया गया है कि वे मान्यक रूप में जल-दरे नियत करे ताकि रख-रखाव एवं प्रचालन व्यय और $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ की दर पर व्याज की पूर्ति हो सके और संकरण काल का प्रावधान करने के पश्चात् आवधित दरों की बसूली हो सके।

राजस्थान में विद्युत जनन को धीमी गति

4744 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा राजस्थान में विजली का विकास बड़ी धीमी गति से हुआ है, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा राजस्थान को विजली के लिए कम आर्थिक सहायता दी है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जी, नहीं। राजस्थान में विद्युत-जनन क्षमता के विकास की गति अखिल भारतीय औसत से अधिक है।

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना के आरम्भ से किसी भी राज्य की केन्द्रीय सहायता उसके समग्र योजना व्यव के लिए ब्लाक ब्रून और ब्लाक अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है और यह किसी सेक्टर के लिए नहीं है। अत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा राजस्थान में विद्युत जनन के लिए कम ब्रून दिये जाने का प्रस्तु नहीं उठता।

परिवहन रेलवे के कालना, रानी और वाली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर निचले/ऊपरी पुलों का निर्माण

4745 श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में कालना, रानी और वाली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर निचले/ऊपरी पुलों के निर्माण के लिए स्लोक सभा के कुछ सदस्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को पत्र लिखा है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार की उस पर यथा प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल लंबी (श्री के० हनुमलैया) : (क) जी हाँ। केवल रानी और कालना स्टेशनों के बारे में।

(ख) वर्तमान व्यस्त सम्पादों के बदले ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुल के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रायोजित करना पड़ता है और साथ ही यह भी बचन देना पड़ता है कि वे अपने हिस्से की लागत बहन करेंगे। रानी, कलना और पाली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ऊपरी/निचले सड़क पुलों के निर्माण के प्रस्तावों को अभी तक राजस्थान सरकार ने प्रायोजित नहीं किया है।

Central Intervention for securing Power from Kerala for Andhra Pradesh

4746 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh sought Central Intervention for securing transmission of Power from Kerala held up by the refusal of Tamil Nadu State Government ,

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government , and

(c) the steps contemplated to avoid such situations in the future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) Yes

(b) Central Government has been requesting Tamil Nadu to transmit more power than at present and it is hoped Tamil Nadu will assist

(c) The entire problem of interchange of power in Southern Region will be discussed at a meeting of the concerned Ministers and guidelines framed for future

Take over of Sri Sallam Project

4747 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government propose to take up Sri Sallam Generation Project as a Centrally sponsored project to expedite its completion ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) There is no proposal at present, by the Central Government to take over the Sri-Sailam hydro electric project in Andhra Pradesh for construction as a Central Project.

(b) Does not arise.

Broad Gauge Track between Katpadi and Tirupati (Southern Railway)

4748. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the results and main features of the study made to convert or lay a parallel broad gauge track between Katpadi and Tirupati via Pakada in Southern Railway Zone ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : No study has been carried out for a broad gauge line from Katpadi to Tirupati.

Setting up of Manufacturing Unit in Chittoor District

4749. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to set up manufacturing units for Railway requirements during the years 1972-73 ; and

(b) whether a study is proposed to be made to examine the question of locating some of these units in the industrially backward Chittoor District ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Proposals are at present under consideration for the setting up of two projects— one for the manufacture of Wheels and Axles, and the other for the manufacture of Traction Gears. No final decision has yet been taken as the Project Reports are under preparation. Decisions will be taken after detailed examination of all relevant aspects which will also cover the question of suitable locations for the proposed Projects.

Increase of Commercial Clerks at Khandwa Station (Central Railway)

4750. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Divisional Commercial Superintendent, Bhusawal Division, Central Railway, has submitted to the Divisional Accounts Office a proposal to increase the number of Commercial Clerks at Khandwa Railway Station ; and

(b) whether the proposal has been approved and posts have been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No. The proposal in question is still under consideration in the Divisional Office.

Pakistan Nationals working on Indian Railways

4751 SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI : SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6747 on the 3rd August, 1971 regarding Pakistani Nationals working on the Indian Railways and state :

(a) how the foreign Nationals came to be appointed in Government Service ;

(b) whether Government came to know of this fact after they were appointed ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Three of the six Pakistani nationals mentioned in the reply to Question No. 6747 had been in Railway service before partition while others had got into service later without disclosing their antecedents. There are only two left now. They have been allowed to stay and are being considered by the appropriate Civil authorities for grant of Indian Citizenship.

One more employee who entered service concealing his antecedents, has been detected recently. He has been suspended and action

is being taken in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations.

Promotion of Junior Scale Officer to Senior Scale

4752. SHRI K SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1197 on the 23rd November, 1971 regarding private employment by Railway officers on study leave abroad and state :

(a) the number of years of service an Officer recruited as a Special Class Railway Apprentice and appointed to the Indian Railway Power and Mechanical Engineering Service has to put in before he resigns or leaves Railway Service ;

(b) the maximum period of leave without pay which is admissible or can be granted to such an Officer for going abroad on his own for higher studies ;

(c) the period of service which a junior Scale Officer has to put in before he is promoted to be Senior scale ; and

(d) whether periods of long leave without pay are taken into account for computing the length of service for purposes of resignation from service on or before the expiry of the Services agreement or for promotion to the Senior Scale on return from leave and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A Special Class Apprentice on satisfactory completion of his apprenticeship of four years is appointed as a Junior Scale Class I Officer of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department on probation for a period of three years. After satisfactory completion of his period of probation, he is confirmed as a Junior Scale Class I Officer of the Department. There is no stipulation regarding the number of years of service which such an officer of the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department has to put in before he can resign or leave Railway Service.

(b) No Railway servant can be granted leave of any kind for a continuous period

exceeding five years, unless the President, in view of the exceptional circumstances of the case otherwise determines.

(c) A Junior Scale officer has to put in four years' service before he is considered for promotion to the Senior Scale.

(d) Each case is considered on merits so far as promotion to senior scale is concerned. In view of (a) above this question does not arise so far as resignation is concerned.

Members of Official Language Legislatures Commission

4753. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the terms, conditions and the qualifications of Members of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission ;

(b) the present members of the Commission with their qualifications and age ;

(c) whether any extension has been given to the Commission or any of its members ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) : (a) The terms and conditions of appointment of Chairman and Members of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission are contained in this Department's letter to the Accountant General Central Revenues, New Delhi No. A 45012/5/71-Adm I LD dated the 5th April, 1972 a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1914/72]. No specific qualifications or experience have been prescribed for the incumbents of the posts of Chairman and Members of the Commission. The Commission is a high-powered body consisting of legal experts and experts in languages. The incumbent of the post of Chairman is generally a retired High Court Judge. Persons who are appointed as Members in the Commission possess high legal qualifications and experience and high proficiency in Hindi or the regional languages which they represent in the Commission.

(b) A statement showing the names of the present Chairman and Members of the Commission as well as their dates of birth is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1914/72.*] The dates of birth of Shri M. L. Dwivedi and Shri Y. N. Mehta, Part-time Members in the Commission are not readily available. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. Statements of educational qualifications, and experience of the Chairman and Members of the Commission are also placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1914/72.*].

(c) and (d). The Commission has been re-constituted for a period of two years with effect from 14.1972. As it would take some time for making regular appointment to the posts of Chairman and Members in the new Commission, the Chairman and Members of the previous Commission whose terms were to expire on 31.3.1972 (and whose names are contained in Annexure II) have been given an extension of their terms for two months from 14.1972, to 31.5.1972, pending selection of persons for appointment to those posts on a regular basis.

Auctioning of Oranges at Kela Siding of New Delhi Railway Station

4754 SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether trucks from outside loaded with oranges are being daily brought into the premises of Kela Siding, New Delhi Railway Station by the merchants and auctioned there ;

(b) whether it is being done with the connivance of the Railway staff ; and

(c) If so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Kela Siding at New Delhi Railway Station mainly handles fresh fruit consignments of bananas and oranges received generally by special trains. Fresh fruits merchants auction their goods at the premises of Kela Siding itself on a wholesale basis. In this auction consignments of oran-

ges in truck-load coming into Delhi by road are also at times included.

(b) and (c). The practice is reported to be in the knowledge of the concerned Railway staff. The entire problem is being looked into with a view to set matters right.

Baskets of Grapes returned to Hyderabad from New Delhi

4755. SHRI LALJI BHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 36 baskets of grapes were received at New Delhi station on the 21st March, 1972 from Hyderabad station by 21 Down :

(b) if so, whether these were received along with the parcel way-bill ;

(c) if so, whether these were sent back to Hyderabad by the parcel staff ;

(d) the amount of claim involved in this case ; and

(e) the action taken against the staff responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, these were re-booked to Hyderabad on 23.3.1972.

(d) No claim has been received by the Northern Railway Administration so far.

(e) Disciplinary action is being taken against the staff at fault.

Winding up of S.T.C. Subsidiary in Canada

4756. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has wound up its subsidiary in Canada ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation was of the view that it would be economical and yield better results to establish an office in New York to take care of the Corporation's business interests in North America as well as in Canada. The Corporation, therefore, established an office in New York instead.

Utilised and Unutilised Irrigation Potential of Westward Flowing Rivers

4757. SHRI B. K. NAIK : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 956 on the 21st March, 1972 and state :

(a) the State-wise break up of utilised and unutilised irrigation potential of Westward flowing rivers ;

(b) the extent of irrigation potential offered by each of the rivers ending in the Arabian Sea along the 200 miles coast-line along Mysore-State ;

(c) the reasons for not launching schemes for harnessing the irrigation potential ; and

(d) the steps taken and being taken for harnessing the irrigation potential ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) The total irrigation potential of the west flowing rivers south of the Tapi is roughly assessed as 58 lakh acres. Out of this about 48 lakh acres are from the rivers of Kerala and 10 lakh acres from other rivers between Kerala border upto Tapi river in Gujarat. Study has been made zone-wise and not for individual States

(c) and (d). The Attiveri, Durgadhalla and Veerapur Tank projects proposed by the Government of Mysore are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. They will be taken up for implementation by the State Government as soon as they are technically cleared by the Central Water and Power Commission and resources are found in the State Plan for undertaking these new schemes.

रेलवे के सिगनल और टेलीकम्प्युनिकेशन विभाग के आठिंजन कर्मचारियों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर

4758. श्री तुकम जन्द कल्याण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के सिगनल और टेली-कम्प्युनिकेशन विभाग में आठिंजन कर्मचारियों (पेन्टर, लुहार, लाइन मैन, बढ़ई आदि) के पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कर्मचारियों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसरों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमलेया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पदोन्नति की सर्वेण्यों की मोटी रूपरेखा भारतीय रेलवे स्थापना नियमावली (द्वितीय सस्करण) के अध्याय 1 के खण्ड 'ख' की उपधारा के अन्तर्गत पैरा 163 में दी हुई है जिसकी प्रतिया संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है । रेलों पर उनकी स्थानीय परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल व्यवहार में मामूली हेर-फेर हो सकता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठा ।

रेलवे में आधुनिक सिगनल और टेली-कम्प्युनिकेशन प्रणाली आरम्भ किये जाने के कारण कर्मचारियों की संख्या में बढ़ि

4759. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे के सिगनल और टेली-कम्प्युनिकेशन विभाग में आधुनिक सिगनल व टेली कम्प्युनिकेशन प्रणाली आरम्भ करने से कर्मचारियों के कार्य में बढ़ि हुई है ;

(ब) क्या कार्य भार पड़ने के साथ-साथ कर्मचारियों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई गई है और क्या काम की मात्रा और कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाने के लिये कोई निर्धारित मापदण्ड है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, क्या उक्त मापदण्ड को रेलवे बोर्ड ने स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तेया) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) : जहां अवश्यक समझा गया वहां कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ायी गयी है। कर्मचारियों की संख्या निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई एक मापदण्ड नहीं है। प्रत्येक घोकीय रेलवे ने अपना-अपना अलग मापदण्ड रखा है जिसे निर्धारित करते समय स्थानीय स्थितियों, उपकरण की किसी और संख्या का ध्यान रखा गया है। नयी संस्थानाओं के लिए आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की संख्या का निर्धारण कार्य-विशेषण और कार्य भार के मूल्यानन के आधार पर किया जाता है।

रेलवे के सिगनल और टेलीकम्यूनिकेशन (संकेत और संचार) विभाग में अवकाश रिजर्व खालातियों, मेटेनरों और निरीक्षकों की नियुक्ति

4760. श्री हुकम बद्र कछबाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे के संकेत और संचार विभाग में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों (खलासी, मेटेनर, निरीक्षक) पर अवकाश रिजर्व कर्मचारियों को, उन्हीं श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्त किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पश्चिम रेलवे पर छुट्टी रिजर्वों की नियुक्ति सबसे छोटी श्रेणी के पदों अर्थात् खलासी, अध्यवा वी० टी० एम० के पदों पर की जाती है; और

(ग) इस बारे में रेलवे प्रशासन की क्या नीति है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तेया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) बी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रत्येक सामान्य पदोन्नति वर्ग में निम्नतम कोटि में आम तौर पर छुट्टी एवजी की व्यवस्था करनी होती है। लेकिन कुछ मामलों में छुट्टी एवजी की व्यवस्था मध्यवर्ती ग्रेडों में करने की अनुमति दी गयी है। तदनुसार, सभी ग्रेडों के निरीक्षकों के लिए छुट्टी एवजी की व्यवस्था 205-280 रुपये (प्रा० वे) के बेतनमान के सहायक निरीक्षक की कोटि में, अनुरक्षक के लिए अर्द्ध कुण्डल और खलासी के लिए केवल खलासी की कोटि में की गयी है।

Refund of Income-tax to Guards (Running Staff)

4762. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance have extended their previous orders regarding refund of Income Tax to Running Staff of Indian Railways contained in their letter No 40/28/68-IT(AI) dated 25th March, 1970 to the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970,

(b) whether these orders have not yet been implemented and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken to refund the excess Income Tax collected from the Guard (Running Staff) for the period 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Central Board of Direct Taxes, Ministry of Finance, in their letter No. 40/20/68-IT(AI) dated 25.3.70, had decided that for the purpose of deduction of Income tax 10% of the actual running allowance received by the Running staff on the Indian Railways will be reckoned as 'pay' and the balance 90% of the allowance will be exempt. This decision was effective from the assessment year 1970-71. This concession had been extended by the Central Board of Director Taxes vide their U.O.No.

40/20/69 dated 16.7.71, even for the assessment year 1969-70. This decision of the Central Board of Direct Taxes came to notice only recently and has been circulated to the Railways for their information and guidance.

(c) Refund of excess income-tax for the retrospective period should be claimed direct by the assessees with the Income-Tax authorities.

Representation by Oil Millers of Hyderabad for more Wagons (South Central Railway)

4763 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Oil-Millers of Hyderabad have represented to the South Central Railway authorities that they do not get allotment of sufficient number of wagons to move their produce out of Andhra Pradesh, and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on the said representation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Action has been taken to step up supplies of tank wagons to meet the increased demands. Loading of vegetable oil in Broad Gauge tank wagons on the South Central Railway has increased by 38/9% during 1971-72 as compared to loading during 1969-70. During the busy season sometimes there is heavy concentration of demands as the oil millers want to despatch their produce to certain destinations within a short concentrated period of time. Under such circumstances, there is some delay in meeting the requirements currently, but ad hoc assistance is afforded by diverting tank wagons from Petroleum products for Vegetable oil. Availability of tank wagons at the loading points is also affected adversely by the heavy delays in release of tank wagons by the consignees at some of the terminals.

Visit of High Power Committee to Kandla Free Trade Zone

4764 DR MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a high-power Committee visited Kandla-Free Trade Zone some months ago, and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) The Kandla Free Trade Zone Committee which is a standing executive Committee appointed by the Government of India to decide various cases regarding setting up of industries in the Zone and grant of licences for the import of raw materials and Capital goods etc held one of its meetings at Kandla from 30th July to 1st August, 1971. Besides disposing of its normal agenda the Committee also held discussions with the industrialists in the Zone and others in the area. Since this was a normal meeting of the committee attended by the Government officials the Committee was not required to submit any formal report to the Government.

Memorandum by New Bharat Glass Udyog Sahakari Samiti Ltd, Kiratpur (Bijnor) Regarding Wagons for Coal

4765. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum dated the 23rd March, 1972 from New Bharat Glass Udyog Sahakari Samiti Ltd, Kiratpur (Bijnor) Northern Railway regarding delay in obtaining wagons for coal ,

(b) if so, the action taken thereon , and

(c) the steps being taken to see that they continue to get the wagons in time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The programme, indent and allotments for this consumer since January '72 have been as under

(Monthly figures in four-wheelers)

Month	Programme	Indent	Allotment
January '72	4	7	3
February "	2	1	—
March "	3	3	3
April "	3	5	2

No allotment could be made in February due to the paucity of indents. Allotments in the other months have been satisfactory.

(c) All efforts are being made to step up the coal loading from West Bengal-Bihar fields so that the consumer demands are met in full. As a result of these efforts there is already an improvement in loading since January '72 onwards. Loading from Bengal-Bihar fields were 6072 wagons a day in March '72 as against 5764 wagons in January '72 and 5920 wagons in February '72.

Leakage of Revenue at Harduaganj Station, Allahabad Division (Northern Railway)

4766. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 110 on the 21st March, 1972 regarding the leakage of Railway Revenue at Harduaganj Railway Station over Northern Railway (Allahabad Division) and state :

(a) whether the Railway Administration has investigated the working of sidings at other stations of Allahabad Division with a view to stop leakage of Revenue ; and

(b) if so, the result of the investigation and the financial loss suffered together with the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). On receipt of complaints alleging commission of fraud with regard to the levy of demurrage charges in respect of wagons placed in the 'B' Power House Siding, Harduaganj in July, 1970, and consequent leakage of Railway revenue, the matter had been taken up for detailed enquiries. No such investigations have yet been made in respect of the working of such sidings in Allahabad Division nor any case of leakage of revenue in other sidings has come to notice. The working of all sidings is, however, subjected to periodical checks by the Commercial, Outstanding and Traffic Accounts Inspectors as provided in the system of checks.

Export Target for Handicrafts

4767. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he suggested an export target of Rs. 200-c ore during the All India Handicrafts Marketing Conference ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction so far and the steps proposed to be taken to achieve this target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

(a) Yes, Sir. It was mentioned that an export target of Rs 200 crore could be achieved during the next four or five years ;

(b) A number of steps have been taken and are proposed to be taken by the Government of India to achieve this target. The most important among them are enumerated below :—

(i) Provision has been made for grant of import replenishment licences to registered exporters of handicrafts ;

(ii) Design Centres have been set up under All India Handicrafts Board at a number of places in the country to develop new export-oriented designs in handicrafts and impart training to young craftsmen ;

(iii) A scheme for supply of tools and equipments to craftsmen is in force ;

(iv) Exhibitions for publicity and promotion of handicrafts are held in India ;

(v) Credit facilities to artisans are given for raw materials through emporia ;

(vi) Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions held abroad ;

(vii) Deputation of study-cum-sales teams abroad ;

(viii) Special displays and promotion of handicrafts through selected Departmental Stores are arranged abroad ;

(ix) Trade enquiries from Indian exporters and foreign importers are attended to and necessary information is provided to them ;

(x) Credit facilities have been extended by banks to craftsmen ; and

(xi) Indian exporters are given assistance in obtaining export credit.

Wagons of Cement and Coal for Tripura

4768. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons indented by the cement and coal traders of Tripura during the last year and the number of wagons supplied to them, separately : and

(b) the name of the trader to whom the maximum number of wagons were supplied and the number of wagons supplied to him ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Since cement and coal are loaded outside Tripura for movement into Tripura, the question of indenting by cement and coal traders of Tripura does not arise. During last year a total 377 wagons of coal and 173 wagons of cement were received in Tripura

(b) 56 wagons of coal were consigned to Shri Priya Vrata Chowdhury at Churai Bari who received the maximum number of coal wagons. 33 wagons of cement were received by Sri Palash Kaul at Churai Bari. This was the maximum number of cement wagons received by any consignee.

Rail Link Between Barbil, Kiriburu and Kora Valley

4769. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a rail link connecting Barbil, Kiriburu and Kora valley particularly for providing proper exploitation of the vast iron ore reserves in Malangtoli complex and Khandadhar areas :

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the work ; and

(c) the steps taken in pursuance of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Engineering and Traffic Surveys have been carried out for a rail link from Bimla-

garh to Talcher with an extension to the Kora Valley and the reports are at present under the examination of the Railway Board. A Study Team has been appointed for the development of the ore deposits in the Malangtoli Block. A decision regarding the construction of the line can be taken only after the specific recommendations of the Study Team become known.

Combined seniority list of Head Signallers for Promotion as Telegraph Traffic Inspectors

4770 SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of Wireless Operators in the Scale of Rs 150-300 as on the 15th November, 1969 on Southern, Central and Northern Railways ;

(b) the total number of posts of Head Signallers in the Scale of 205-180 on the Southern Railways ;

(c) whether for Head Signallers the date of entry in the scale of Rs 705-280 determines the seniority on all Railways basis for promotion to the post of Telegraph Traffic Inspector in the Scale of Rs 250-360 ; and

(d) whether the combined seniority of Signallers in the scale of Rs 110-200 and Rs 150-240 is only taken into consideration on all Railway basis for promotion as Wireless Operators ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) Railway.	No. of posts of Wireless Operators in scale
Southern	14
South Central	47
Northern	125
<hr/>	
(b) 14.	
<hr/>	
(c) Yes, on Southern and South Central	

Railways. On the Northern Railway Head Signallers Rs 250-380 are selected from Assistant Head Signallers in scale Rs. 205-380 whose seniority is on a Divisional basis. The post of Telegraph Traffic Inspector in scale Rs. 250-380 is filled on selection basis from Head Signallers in scale Rs 250-380

(d) (i) On the Southern Railway posts of Wireless Operators earmarked for promotees are filled from amongst Signallers in scale Rs. 110-200 on all Railway basis.

(ii) On the Northern and South Central Railways posts of Wireless Operators are Divisional controlled and filled up from Signallers in scale of pay Rs 150-240 and Rs. 110-200 on combined divisional seniority basis after taking their options.

Promotion of Class IV staff to Class III Post on Southern Railway

4771. SHRI T. S LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Clerical posts vacant in the headquarters Office and in each Division of the Southern Railway ;

(b) the total number of Class IV employees waiting on panel for promotion to Class III posts in headquarters Office and in each Division of the Southern Railway ;

(c) whether the examination for the purpose have not been held since 1967 ; and

(d) the reasons for not promoting the Class IV employees on the Panel against work charged posts vacant in Class III ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Derailment of Trains in North Eastern Region

4772. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three trains including the Down Siliguri-Barauni passenger train derailed in the North Eastern Region on the 1st April, 1972 ;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor ;
- (c) whether any investigation has been made in this regard ; and
- (d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) On 9.4 1972 one train derailed on the North Eastern Railway and two on the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(b) to (d). The causes of these accidents are under investigation.

Conversion of Rupsa-Talband Line into Broad Gauge Line

4773. SHRI D. K PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the detailed survey for the conversion of the Rupsa-Talband Narrow Gauge into Broad Gauge has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey ; and

(c) the further steps taken to implement the recommendation of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c) Based on the recommendation of the Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee, 1969 a traffic survey has been carried out for the conversion of the Rupsa-Talband N. G. line to B. G. and the report is at present under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding this conversion will be taken after this examination is completed.

लेह में स्टकना परियोजना

4774. श्री कुशल बालुला : क्या लिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) स्टकना (लेह) में जल विद्युत परियोजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी; और
- (ख) उसकी उत्पादन-क्षमता क्या होती ?

सिवाई और विद्युत मंडालय में उपसंचारी (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) स्तकना जलविद्युत परियोजना को 1977-78 तक पूर्ण करने का लक्ष्य है।

(ख) छ. विद्युत-जनन यूनिट जिनमें से प्रत्येक की क्षमता होगी 540 किलोवाट।

Wagons Supplied to Chillies and Jaggery Traders of Anakapalli in Andhra Pradesh

4775. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of wagons to transport chillies from Guntur, Jaggery from Anakapalli and Tamarind from Tenali in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the number of wagons requisitioned by the State Government and the number of wagons supplied by the Railway Department ; and

(c) the reasons for short supply of wagons and whether any arrangements are being made to increase the number of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Loading of jaggery from Anakapalli and chillies from Guntur during the current year upto 15th April has been more than that during the corresponding period of last year ; but all the demands for these traffic could not be met in full due to heavy seasonal demand for the same and increased demand for covered wagons for movement of other essential commodities like foodgrains, cement, etc. There was no demand during this period for movement of tamarind from Tenali.

(b) During the period from 1st January to 15th April 1972, as against demand for 2535 wagons from different parties, 1438 wagons were loaded with jaggery at Anakapalli. During the same period 333 wagons of chillies were also loaded at Guntur against the demand for 879 wagons.

(c) The entire demand could not be cleared due to seasonal heavy demand. Ar-

rangements are being made to clear them spread over a longer period.

Use of Inspection Carriages by Chief Auditor, North Eastern Railway

4776. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2438 on the 11th April, 1972 regarding the use of Inspection carriages by the Chief Auditors on Railways and state :

(a) the number of times the then Chief Auditor, North Eastern Railway, his predecessor and successors travelled to New Delhi/Delhi in inspection carriage for attending official meetings or work during their tenures ;

(b) whether they stayed in these carriage at New Delhi ;

(c) the facilities apart from Coach Attendant and Cook provided in the Carriage; and

(d) the number of times each of these officers were accompanied by their families during their visit to Delhi and whether the families travelled free on their Railway Passes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) None of the Chief Auditors mentioned travelled to New Delhi/Delhi in Inspection Carriage during his tenure

(b) Only the then Chief Auditor was allotted Northern Railway Inspection Carriage No RA 48 for his temporary stay at New Delhi during his visit from 1269 to 9269.

(c) Apart from a coach attendant in the nature of a care-taker, cooking utensils, crockery and beddings are provided in the Inspection Carriage.

(d) The then Chief Auditor during his visit to Delhi was not accompanied by his family. His predecessor and successor did not travel to Delhi during their tenures.

Nationalisation of Tea Export Trade

4777. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions to nationalise tea export trade in the interest of small producers ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have not felt it necessary to consider at present the question of nationalising the tea export trade.

Support Price for Cotton in Haryana

4778. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haryana Government have urged the Cotton Corporation of India to fix support price for cotton in the State, as 35 per cent of the bales of cotton produced were lying with the growers ;

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

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There have been consultations between the Haryana Government and the Cotton Corporation officials on declining cotton prices. With a view to ensure a fair return to growers, the Cotton Corporation of India has since been instructed to purchase cotton grown in Haryana and elsewhere at fair purchase prices fixed by Government. The Cotton Corporation of India has further been directed to intensify its purchases of domestic cotton in all states.

रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में प्रधानाचार्य के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिये अहंताएं

4779. श्री छात्रपति अम्बेश : क्या रेल मंत्री

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने प्रधानाचार्य, मुख्याध्यापक और मुख्याध्यापिका के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए नियमों में उल्लिखित अनिवार्य अहंताओं और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों के लिए स्थानों के आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता में कमी करने से पूर्व संघ लोक सेवा आयोग से परामर्श कर लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमतेश) : (क) रेलवे स्कूलों/कालेजों के प्रधानाचार्य/प्रधान अध्यापकों/प्रधान अध्यापिकाओं के पदों के लिए भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित अहंताएं संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के परामर्श से निर्धारित की गयी हैं ।

नियमों में यह भी व्यवस्था है कि इस सम्बन्ध में रामय-ममय पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों/जन जातियों के लिए अपेक्षित आरक्षण और अन्य श्रियायतों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shortage of Power in Andhra Pradesh

4780. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the actual shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh according to its needs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREL) : Taking into account the availability of energy from own sources and 0.5 million units being received from adjacent states of Mysore and Kerala, the actual shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh is about 1.5 million units per day.

Indo-Nepal Talks regarding Buying of Power from Karnali Project

4781. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of buying power from Karnali Project, which is proposed to be built with a World Bank loan in mid western

Nepal, was discussed with the Nepalese Prime Minister during his recent visit to India, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREL) (a) and (b) Yes. However detailed discussions can be held only after the project report and estimates are prepared.

Acute Power Shortage in Andhra Pradesh

**4782. SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH
SHRI K SURYANARAYANA**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is suffering from acute power shortage ,

(b) whether there is enough surplus power in the neighbouring States which can meet the requirements of Andhra Pradesh ,

(c) whether power generated from Central projects like Neyveli and Kalpakkam is being exclusively used by Tamil Nadu State ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide adequate supply of power from these Central projects as well as from neighbouring States to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREL) (a) There is at present a shortage to the extent of about 15 million units of energy per day.

(b) There is some surplus power available with Mysore and Kerala States.

(c) The power from Neyveli is being exclusively used by Tamil Nadu. The Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project has not yet been commissioned

(d) The following steps have been taken to help Andhra Pradesh tide over the present difficult power supply position

(i) About 0.28 million/units per day are

being supplied by Mysore. Mysore has further agreed to wheel through their transmission system whatever power is made available by Tamil Nadu to Andhra Pradesh

(ii) Kerala has agreed to feed power into the Tamil Nadu System about one million units per day for use in Andhra Pradesh. Of this, however, Tamil Nadu has been able to pass on to Andhra Pradesh only about 0.1 million units per day

(iii) Tamil Nadu is being requested to send more power to Andhra Pradesh specially as the power output from Neyveli has increased

Supply of Coal to Southern Railway

4783 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Southern Railway was not given sufficient amount of coal to meet its need ,

(b) whether the movement of rice to Kerala and despatch of fertilisers from Nagapattinam and Pondicherry in Tamil Nadu were interrupted due to shortage of wagons caused by non-supply of coal to the Southern Railway , and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Sufficient coal was given

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Accidents

4784 SHRI S. D SOMASUNDARAM :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether train accidents have been on the increase for the last two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor :

(c) the total number of accidents during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 : and

(d) the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). During the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 there were 840 and 867 train accidents respectively in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways against 961 train accidents during 1969-70. Thus during both the last 2 years the position in respect of accidents was better as compared to the year 1969-70. In fact the position during the last two years was better than that of any year till 1969-70.

(d) As the largest single factor responsible for accidents is failure of railway staff ; Safety Organisations set up on the railways have been engaged in inculcating safety consciousness amongst staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that they have a proper understanding of the prescribed safety rules. Further, spot checks are made to see that staff do not violate the safety rules and indulge in short-cut methods. Inquiries are held into all accidents and those held responsible are given deterrent punishments. In addition, if an inquiry reveals any other shortcomings or lapses, action is taken to see that they do not recur. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling and interlocking, track circuiting, etc. have also been made to the extent feasible.

One-day Bandh in Sealdah Division

4785. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a one-day 'bandh' on Sealdah Division on 31st of March, 1972 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the bandh ; and

(c) the loss to the Railways as a result therof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The

information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Value and Volume of Trade with Afghanistan

4786. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the value and volume of India's export to and import from Afghanistan, year-wise, during the last three years ;

(b) the commodity-wise break-up of export to and import from Afghanistan, year-wise, during the last three years ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve trade relations with Afghanistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1915/72].

(c) Besides periodical consultations, the Trade Arrangement between India and Afghanistan signed in New Delhi of February 20, 1972, contains the following important provisions on trade relations between the two countries :-

(a) the two Governments have reaffirmed their resolve to promote, develop, and diversify trade between India and Afghanistan to mutual advantage, to eliminate concentration of trade and to remove difficulties that have arisen in the existing system.

(b) The two Governments would take effective steps to prohibit and prevent diversion to third countries of the goods imported from the other.

(c) Imports and Exports between the two countries will take place on outright purchase basis.

(d) In order to encourage routing of trade exchanges through banking channels, imports of Asafoetida from Afghanistan would, to start with, be permitted through such channels. The two Governments would direct their respective central banks to

announce the agreed procedure for payment and for routing the export import documents through banking channels for the guidance of the trade. After sufficient experience is gained, the banking system will be extended to cover a wide area of trade between the two countries.

(c) In order to ensure that trade in dry fruits is not concentrated in a few hands, it has been decided to consider applications for imports from any person subject to certain safeguards

2. The trade relations between the two countries have been very cordial, and there has been sizeable growth of trade exchanges between the two countries over the last decade.

Suggestions made by F.I.C.C.I. Re: Export and Imports

4787. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has passed a resolution for self reliance in the matter of exports and imports ;

(b) if so, the measures suggested by the F.I.C.C.I. to promote Indian exports ;

(c) the extent to which the measures will help India to improve her economic position ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). No formal resolution for self reliance has been passed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. However, a background paper and a sum-up of discussions on "Towards Greater Self-Reliance" have been brought out by the FICCI.

The Federation has underlined the need for (i) developing new markets and new export products, (ii) abiding commercial contracts with foreign buyers, (iii) aggressive salesmanship, persuasive advertising and proper after-sales service, (iv) prompt delivery schedules, good quality, attractive packing etc, (v)

raising of the rate of growth of exports in the Fourth Plan to 10 per cent per year. The Government is already aware of the need for diversification and expansion of exports. The Export Policy Resolution laid before the Parliament in July 70 covers a wide ground including the points referred to by the Federation. A close watch is maintained on the trends of exports and as and when necessary efforts are made to take effective steps for export promotion. Special facilities are given for export production and for the exploration of foreign markets.

मध्य प्रदेश के खण्डवा स्टेशन पर प्याज के लिए माल-डिव्हरों का सप्लाई न किया जाना

4788. श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खण्डवा के किमानों और व्यापारियों को पिछले एक महीने से रेल के माल-डिव्हरे अपेक्षित संख्या में सप्लाई नहीं किये जा रहे हैं ; जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सैकड़ों टन प्याज सड़ रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या माल-डिव्हरों के लिए मांग काफी समय पहले से ही की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो ठीक समय पर माल-डिव्हरे सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस कठिनाई के कब तक दूर हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री के० हनुमन्तेया) : (क) और (ख). 23-4-1972 को, खण्डवा स्टेशन पर प्याज के लदान के लिए, बड़ी लाइन के केवल 135 और मीटर लाइन के केवल 12 माल-डिव्हरों के लिए मांगपत्र बकाया थे । इनमें से बड़ी लाइन के 99 मांग पत्र एक महीने से अधिक पुराने थे ।

(ग) पहली मार्च से 23 अप्रैल तक की अवधि में खण्डवा स्टेशन से बड़ी लाइन के 27-1/2 और मीटर लाइन के 14 माल डिव्हरों में प्याज

का लदान हुआ। सीमेंट, अनाज आदि अत्यावश्यक जिन्सों के संचलन के लिए, वन्द माल-डिव्हर्सों की मांग में कुछ ही जाने के कारण, समय पर प्याज के लदान के लिए माल-डिव्हर्सों की मांग पूरी नहीं हो सकी। खण्डवा स्टेशन से प्याज के लदान में तेजी लाने के लिए सभी तरह से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Losing Trade Market to China in Asian Countries

4789. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Envoys to the South, South-East and East-Asian Countries had recently spelt out the reasons for our losing the trade market to China in those Countries;

(b) if so, what are those reasons; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government to recapture the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The Conference of Indian Heads of Mission/Posts in South, South East and East Asia held recently discussed generally the question of India's trade and economic cooperation with countries in these regions. India's main export items to countries in South East Asia, commonly known as the ECAFE Region countries, comprise largely mineral ores, engineering goods, chemicals and other manufactures. These exports have steadily increased from Rs. 242.66 crores in 1966-67 to Rs 410.80 crores in 1970-71. Such exports during the period April-September, 1971 were Rs. 195.91 crores; against Rs. 194.44 crores during the same period in the preceding year. The Chinese exports to countries in South East Asia are largely of primary products, textiles, and light engineering goods. Efforts are continuously made to ensure that the competitive position of Indian goods is maintained in this region, as well as elsewhere, through a number of promotional measures.

Trade Pact between India and Chile

4790. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN

TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade pact between India and Chile has been signed recently; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the trade agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1916/72].

Indian Exports under GSP

4791 SHRI HUKUM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the actions initiated by Government in sponsoring the GSP at UNCTAD and GATT;

(b) how many countries have accepted the GSP and the details of their offer;

(c) in what way the GSP of different countries would be helpful to Indian exports;

(d) the pre-GSP duties in various countries on items of export interest to India and the margin of preference India will enjoy vis-a-vis developed countries; and

(e) what line of action India proposes to take up at the UNCTAD III with regard to trade and payments problems of interest to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Generalised Scheme of Preference came into effect as a result of follow up action taken on the UNCTAD-II Resolution No. 21(II). India took a predominant part in UNCTAD-II and the subsequent follow up action particularly in the Special Committee on Preference set up by the Resolution.

(b) The following countries have accepted the G.S.P. namely, the USA, Canada, EEC (on behalf of West Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, New-

Zealand and Japan. These countries had offered to grant preferential and duty free treatment under GSP to all industrial semi-manufactures and manufactures exported by the developing countries with the exception of certain sensitive items. The USA has excluded textiles (with the exception of jute and coir products, hand-knotted carpets and hand-loom cotton fabrics), petroleum products and footwear. The EEC has not excluded any manufactured and semi-manufactured industrial products of India's export interest, except jute and coir manufacture, but has imposed a ceiling ranging from 20% to 50% of the imports from the developing countries in 1968 (basic quota) plus 5% of the imports from developed countries (supplementary quota). Separate negotiations are in progress in respect of jute and coir manufactures. Japan has excluded a few items like silk and artsilk fabrics and hydrocarbons which are subject to duties of a fiscal character and has offered only 50% reduction in respect of certain "sensitive" items, like textiles and leather items. In respect of duty-free items a ceiling of 50% of imports from the developing countries in 1968 (basis quota) plus 10% of the imports from the developed countries in 1970 (supplementary quota) has been prescribed. The Nordic countries envisaged preferences for all manufactured and semi-manufactured products subject to the provisions that items considered "sensitive" to markets disruption in any of these countries might be given special treatment including initial exception. In their final offers, many items of India's export interest like leather, cotton textiles, readymade garments, footwear and certain items of machinery have been excluded. Austria has offered preferences for all manufactured and semi-manufactured items, except cotton textiles and those products which are subject to variable levies or equalisation charges. Switzerland has offered preferential treatment to all manufactured and semi-manufactured products except on certain items, subject to duties of a fiscal nature. Ireland, likewise has also excluded certain products subject to major revenue duties or/and quantitative restriction and a few products regarded as "sensitives". The United Kingdom have excluded certain products which are subject to revenue duties, namely hydrocarbon oils, perfumed spirits, matches and portable lighters, cotton textiles and textiles of man-made fibre and wool. Canada has excluded products subjects to voluntary restraints, by exporting countries such as textiles and Electronic tub and foot-

wear. New Zealand has offered concessions on a list of 407 items.

(c) The GSP is expected not only to divert to some extent the import trade of the developed countries from other developed to the developing countries but also to provide additional opportunities for the export of non-traditional manufactured and semi-manufactured products of the developing countries. India, being one of the few developing countries, which have a growing production base for manufactured and semi-manufactured products covered under the Scheme, will be in a better position to derive greater advantage from the lower tariffs when the schemes fully implemented.

(d) Complete details in this regard is available in the publication 'New Opportunities for India's exports' brought out by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi.

(e) By and large, Indian Delegation to the UNCTAD-III, will be guided by the 'Declaration and Principles of the Action Programme' adopted at Lima by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 of the developing countries in November, 1971. This document has already been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 23rd November, 1971.

Writ Petition Against Railway Board in Madras High Court

4792. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Progressmen working in Integral Coach Factory filed a writ petition in the High Court of Madras against the order of the Railway Board No. PC/60/PS-5/TP-II dated 27th August, 1960 ;

(b) if so, the findings of the High Court ;

(c) whether the findings of the High Court were implemented by the Railway Board ; and

(d) whether the Railway Board has not issued suitable instructions to the Southern Railway in conformity with the orders of the High Court and if so, the the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The High Court allowed the contention of the employees that their reversion on the ground of their not possessing the requisite qualification was not in order and held that prescription of such qualification should have only prospective effect.

(c) Yes, implemented in respect of staff in Integral Coach Factory.

(d) The question of issuing instructions to other Railways including Southern Railway is being considered.

Memorandum presented to General Manager Western Railway at Ajmer by All India Loco Running Staff

4793. **SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Loco Running Staff had met the General Manager, Western Railway on the 11th July, 1970 on his arrival at Ajmer ;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting ;

(c) whether most of the decisions arrived at the meeting have not so far been implemented ; and

(d) if so, how much time Government propose to take to implement all of them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

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

काल्पन से कोइलवर तक बांध का निर्माण

4794. श्री अनिका प्रसाद : क्या तिवाई और विद्युत मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा के साथ-साथ बक्सर से कोइलवर तक बांध का निर्माण कर रही है और यदि हाँ तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने फूला अनुसंधान केन्द्र से इसकी जांच करा ली

है ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया ज़िले पर इसका बुरा प्रभाव न पड़े ;

(ख) क्या उक्त बांध के बनने से उत्तर प्रदेश के गायधाट, बिडला बांध और कुछ अन्य बांधों के दूट जाने की आशंका है ; और

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

सिवाई और विद्युत मंदिर में उपमंडी (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पूना में किए गए माइल अधियर्थों के परिणाम को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बिहार सरकार से कोइलवर तक एक तटबंध के निर्माण की स्कीम तयार कर रही है। नटबंध के प्रस्तावित नेवाकन पर भी और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुद्य इंजीनियरों की एक बैठक में हाल ही में विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। इस बात की कोई आशंका नहीं है कि इस तटबंध से उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ वाले भीजूदा तटबंधों को नुकसान पहुँचेगा।

Extra Remuneration to Pharmacists for giving prescriptions to patients in the absence of doctors

4795. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pharmacists have to prescribe medicines to patients in the absence of Doctors on leave in the Health Units where a limited staff comprising one doctor, one Pharmacist, one dresser and one sweeper are posted ; and

(b) if so, whether any extra remuneration is paid to the Pharmacists for attending to additional duties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for holding fresh Assembly Elections in Kerala

4796. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to hold

fresh elections to the Kerala State Assembly ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE)

(a) No such proposal is under consideration

(b) Does not arise

Shortage of Power in the Country

4797 SHRI IYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether power supply position in the country is very tight , and

(b) if so, the extent of this shortage, State wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREFI) (a) Yes The power supply position in the country is very tight except in the States of Kerala Mysore, Madhya Pradesh which have some surpluses and these are being used in the adjacent States

(b) In Uttar Pradesh there is a energy shortage of 5 MU per day For Nangal Fertilizer factory, there is a shortage of 1 MU per day

During the current season, due to shortage of energy, cuts upto 8 per cent in Maharashtra and 25 per cent in Gujarat have had to be imposed The power cut in Gujarat has since been reduced to 10% from 15 72

In Southern Orissa, which is dependent on the Machkund Hydro power, there is a shortage to the extent of 0 3 MU per day.

In Andhra Pradesh there is shortage to the extent of about 1 5 MU per day and cuts upto 25 per cent have been notified.

Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement

4798 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state .

(a) whether Government have not yet signed the Trade Agreement with U.S.S.R. for 1972

(b) if so , the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) how far it has affected the Trade with the U.S.S.R ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (c) As a result of negotiations held between the Trade Delegation of Government of India and USSR, a Trade Protocol for 1972 was initialed on 24 12 1971, and exchange of goods between the two countries is already being effected in accordance with this Protocol Another round of negotiations will be held in Moscow in the first week of May 1972 at Ministerial level when further discussions will take place on the possibilities of increasing the volume of trade before the Protocol is signed

Lay off in Cashew Factories in Kerala

4799 SHRIMATI BIIARGAVI THANK-APPAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of workers working in the cashew factories taken over so far by the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation,

(b) whether there was any lay off and if so, the reasons therefor , and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government in order to check the lay off in the said factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The number of workers employed in the twenty working factories of Kerala State Casber Development Corporation is 16745

(b) There has been no lay-off but the factories were closed for thirty five days for want of rawnuts

(c) Cashew Corporation of India have been directed to make some *ad-hoc* allotment of imported raw cashew nuts to the Kerala

Cashew Development Corporation to enable these closed factories to re-open.

Hydro, Thermal and Nuclear Scheme in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

4800. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of hydro, thermal and nuclear schemes in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu for implementation ;

(b) whether all these will be implemented before 1974 ;

(c) if not, the number and names of the schemes which will be implemented before 1974 ; and

(b) the time by which all the schemes in these two States will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : (a) The names of Hydro, thermal and Nuclear powers schemes for implementation during Fourth Plan in Kerala and Tamil Nadu are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). No, Madam. The numbers and names of schemes which are likely to be implemented by 1973-74 are indicated in the attached statement.

(d) All the remaining schemes included in the Fourth Plan are likely to be implemented within the Fifth Plan.

Statement

Schemes for Implementation during Fourth Plan in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

A. Schemes commissioned or likely to be commissioned by March, 1974 :

1. Kerala

Kuttiadi Hydro	3 x 35	75 MW
Total :		75 MW

2. Tamil Nadu

Parambikulam Aliyai Hydro	1 x 60 2 x 35 2 x 25	155 MW
Kodaiyar Hydro	1 x 60 1 x 40	100 MW
Basin Bridge Thermal	1 x 30	30 MW
Ennore Thermal	2 x 55 2 x 110	330 MW
Neyveli (Central Project) Thermal	2 x 100	200 MW
Total :		815 MW

B. Schemes which will spill over and be commissioned during Fifth Plan :

1. Kerala

Iddikki Hydro	2 x 130	260 MW
Total :		260 MW

2. Tamil Nadu

Kundah Stage IV Hydro	1 x 60 1 x 50	110 MW
Ennore Extension Thermal	1 x 110	110 MW
Kalpakkam (Central Scheme) Nuclear	1 x 200	200 MW
Total :		420 MW

Rural Electrification Schemes in Kerala

4801. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the amount given by the Central Government to the Government of Kerala during first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan under Rural Electrification Programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : The expenditure on rural electrification schemes since the beginning of the Fourth Plan is met from State Plan resources inclusive of Central assistance. A provision of Rs. 450 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for rural electrification schemes in Kerala out of which Rs. 50 lakhs were provided in the first year of the Plan. The number of villages and pumpsets electrified at the commencement of the Fourth Plan was 1137 and 18909 respectively. The number of villages and pumpsets electrified in the first year of the Fourth Plan was 27 and 4570 respectively. Upto the end of February, 1972, the total number of villages and pumpsets electrified is 1264 and 27788 respectively. The Rural Electrification Corporation which has been set up in the Central Sector since July 1969 provides additive finances to the State Electricity Boards for rural electrification schemes. Up to March 1972 the Corporation has sanctioned 8 schemes in Kerala envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 359 lakhs for electrification of 246 villages and 5046 pumpsets.

Power Supply to Kerala

4802. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the supply of power in the State of Kerala for use by industries and agriculture during the last two years ; and

(b) whether any assessment of the total need of Kerala to meet the demand at present and during the next two years has been made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The consumption of electric energy by industries in

Kerala increased from 1148 million kwh at the end of 1969-70 to 150 million kwh at the end of 1971-72 ; the consumption by agricultural sector rose from 40 million kwh to 45 million kwh during the same period.

(b) Yes, Sir. The peak demands in Kerala at present and during 1972-73 and 1973-74 have been assessed at 350MW, 375 MW and 400 MW respectively by the Seventh Annual Power Survey. It will be necessary to have an installed capacity of 455 MW, 485 MW and 520 MW respectively. Against these requirements, the installed capacities likely to be available would be 622 MW throughout the period.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Threat to power production and supply in Bihar due to shortage of wagons for coal

SNQ. 3. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power production and supply in Bihar is threatened with immediate stoppage due to the non-availability of wagons for carrying coal ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**WOOLLEN TEXTILES (PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) CONTROL AMENDMENT ORDER**

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Woolen Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control Amendment Order, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 966 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1883/72].

STATEMENT RE : COMMITTEE FOR
PROMOTION OF URDU

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) : On behalf of Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the formation of a Committee for the promotion of Urdu together with a copy of Resolution to be issued by the Government in this regard. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1884/72].

EXPORT OF JUTE PRODUCTS (INSPECTION) AMENDMENT RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Export of Jute Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 967 in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1885/72].

ANNUAL REPORT OF IIT, KANPUR

SHRI D. P. YADAV : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1970-71.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1886/72].

—

12.02 hrs

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

DR. G. S. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, oilfields, plantations, ports railway companies, shops or other establish-

ments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

12 02½ hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORT OF PAY COMMISSION

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to submit that the Pay Commission have not indicated even till today when they are likely to submit their report. This has naturally resulted in a serious discontent not only in Delhi but throughout the country among the 22-lakh Central Government employees.

I know that Government can possibly ask the Pay Commission to submit their report expeditiously. It has taken more than two years now. Under these circumstances, fully realising their responsibility towards the workers and employees, the Central Government leaders in Delhi have started a 24-hour *dharna*, which is very peaceful, before the Pay Commission office outside Vigyan Bhavan today. Let this be an eye-opener to the Government because this may develop into a mass action or a major conflict in future which we sincerely do not want if the Pay Commission do not submit their report within two months.

I hope Government will take note of it and make a statement here today or tomorrow after contacting the Pay Commission.

The First Pay Commission took one year and the Second Pay Commission took two years. Is the Third Pay Commission going to take three years? In that case, the Tenth Pay Commission will take 10 years. This is a point which has to be answered by Government.

I congratulate the leaders of the government employees who, realising the tension and seriousness of the mood of the employees, have tried to highlight this problem. I would request the hon. Minister, Shri Ganesh, to say something in the matter so that the Central Government employees may rest in peace.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : All I can say is that the hon. member's views will be very respectfully communicated to the Pay Commission.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore). This is not a matter between the hon. member and the Minister only.

श्री ईश्वर बौधरी (गया) : इसीलिए हम लोग यह कह रहे थे कि जल्दी की परिवापा क्या है यह बताई जाय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बगल में खड़े हैं, आप क्यों बिना इजाजत खड़े हो रहे हैं?

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : (मुरेना) आखिर कुछ तो उनसे कह सकते हैं, सिफारिश कर सकते हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि आप के व्यूज उनके पास कन्वे कर देंगे। (व्यवधान) ... श्री एस० एम० बैबर्जी और आप में कोई ज्यादा फर्क नहीं है। आप भी वही कहना चाहते हैं और वह भी वही कहना चाहते हैं।

मैं कहूँ कि तमाम मान्यताएं बदल जाने के बाद, तमाम विचारों में परिवर्तन आ जाने के बाद भी उनके चयन के बे सिद्धान्त जो साम्राज्यवादी सरकार ने निश्चित किए थे जिनमें कौन सा सामरिक जाति का माना जाय और कौन सा नहीं, जिनमें छोटे बर्ग के लोगों को, छोटी जाति के लोगों को सेना में आने का अवसर नहीं मिलता था, वही नियम आज भी चल रहे हैं। यदि वे चयन के नियम बदले नहीं जाते, यदि मैंना में काम करने वाले गरीब बहादुर सिपाहियों की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होता तो उन तमाम प्रशंसाओं के बाद भी जो यह इस सदन में और इस सदन के बाहर भी उनकी भी जाती है, वह उनके सच्चे हिंतेषी नहीं है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जो काम्पीटेट लोग हैं नीचे के लोग उनकी कायं दशा पर तथा उनको मिलने वाले वेतन और सुविधाओं पर ध्यान दिया जाय और उनके चयन के ऐसे नियम बरते जाय जिनमें गरीब आदमी भी उनमें चुना जा सके और चुने जाने के बाद ऊपर उठ सके।

साथ ही यह भी है कि हमारी सेनाओं की क्षमता में और उनकी लड़ाई की शक्ति में बगावर बढ़ि होनी चाहिए। यह यदि हम मान कर चले कि हमारे पूर्व दिशा के देश में जिसे बगला देश कहते हैं, गणतन्त्र स्थापित हो चुका, इसलिए हम अपनी सुरक्षा की समस्याओं से उदासीन हो जाय तो हम ऐतिहासिक रूप से बड़ी भारी भूल करेंगे। हमने जो अपनी पूर्व दिशा से प्राप्त किया वह अवश्य एक इतिहास की बात बन गई। लेकिन परिवर्तन में और परिवर्ती सीमाओं के उस पार की हालत खत्म नहीं हुई। वहा से जो छवि हमारे पास आती है उससे मालूम पड़ना है कि किसी समय भी देश पर सकट आ सकता है। इसलिए हमारे फौजी कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाने में जो शैरिल्य हमें दिखाई देता है वह दूर होना चाहिए। यह हमने जल्द सुना है मत्ती महोदय से कि काम बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है लेकिन जो जानकारी हमको है वह यह है कि अभी भी उन कारखानों में उनकी तेजी से काम नहीं हो रहा है जितनी तेजी से वह कारखाने काम कर सकते हैं। हो सकता है इसका कारण यह हो

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

कि बहुत सा काम ठेकेदारों को दिया जाता है । तमाम आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करने के बाद भी मुझे जो जानकारी है वह यह कि तमाम काम निजी क्षेत्र के लोगों को दिया जाता है । तो उनी शिथिलता के कारण ये दो बातें हैं ।

दो तीन दिन पहले जब हमारे उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने प्रतिशत के आंकड़े देकर इस बात का खण्डन करने की चेष्टा की, किन्तु उनके ये प्रतिशत के आंकड़े सच्चाई और सत्य को प्रकट नहीं करते । सच्चा सत्य तो यह है कि हमारे कारबानों ने जिन्हीं तंजी के साथ उत्पादन कर सकते हैं, नहीं कर रहे हैं । इस लिये हम यह चाहेंगे कि हम इस तरफ ध्यान दें । किन्तु यह बात भी सही है कि जैसा अभी थोड़ी दूर पहले प्रश्न उठा कि इन सब कामों को करने वाले कर्मचारियों को हम कब तक आशा के धारे में बांधे रहेंगे । यदि एक ओर हमारी क्षमता बढ़ती हुई मंगाई को रोकने में अमर्य है, तो किर दूमरी तरफ कुछ प्रयास बढ़ती हुई महगाई, बढ़ते हुए कष्टों को रोकने का होना चाहिये । इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि हम बारबार सुनते हैं कि तीसरा बेतन आयोग बैठा हुआ है, किन्तु दिव बीते, महीने बीते और अब तो बर्षों बीत रहे हैं, उसका निर्णय नहीं हो पा रहा है । भले ही वे साक्षियों का इन्तजार कर रहे हों, भले ही उनके सामने कुछ ऐसे तर्क हों, जिनपर निर्णय न कर पा रहे हों, लेकिन इस विलम्ब से कर्मचारियों का कष्ट बराबर बढ़ रहा है, विशेष कर प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों का जिनका सम्बन्ध उस उत्पादन से है जो हमारी सेनाओं को शक्ति देता है । और कहीं इसकी दवा न की गई, तो हमें इस बात का सन्देह है कि हमारे उस उद्देश्य को, जो हमें अपने शक्ति-वर्धन के लिये प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है, सम्भव न होगा । इस लिये मैं जाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी या तो बेतन आयोग निर्णय करे, अन्यथा बेतन आयोग की बात हटाइये, सरकार स्वयं ही कुछ फैसला करके कहे, जिससे कर्मचारियों के बीच पैदा हुआ असन्तोष दूर हो । आशा की और ज्यादा न बढ़ाया जाय, यदि बढ़ेंगी तो उससे कहीं ज्यादा भयंकर निराकाश पैदा होगी ।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सब तरफ तो सेवा-निवृत्ति की आयु, रिटायरमेन्ट एज, बढ़ चुकी है, तमाम उद्योगों में, कहीं मामूलिक सौदेबाजी से, कहीं बेज-बोर्ड की सिफारिशों से, कहीं स्टैंडिंग आर्डर के अमेण्डमेन्ट से, लेकिन क्या सेना में काम करने वाले लोगों की रिटायरमेन्ट आयु पर पुनर्विचार नहीं होगा । मैं उनके लिये कहता हूं जो लड़ने वाले सैनिक हैं, मैं उनके लिये कहता हूं जो सिविलियन कारबानों में काम करते हैं या अन्य प्रकार की सहायता सेना की करते हैं । जब तक हम इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते और कम से कम उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति की आयु को नहीं बढ़ाते, तब तक हम उनको वह मन्त्रित नहीं दे सकेंगे, वह न्याय नहीं दे सकेंगे जिसको करने के लिये हम अपने आश्वारानों से बाध्य हैं ।

इन्हीं से सम्बन्धित कैन्टूमेन्ट के कर्मचारी हैं । मेरा तात्पर्य उन लोगों से है जो इस प्रकार की सेवा का कार्य करते हैं, जिसको स्कॉलर्जिंग कहते हैं, जिसको समाज के अभिजात वर्ग के लोग करना नहीं चाहेंगे । यदि हम समाज के इन दबे हुए लोगों की सुख और सुविधा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते तो हम उनके अन्दर वह उत्साह पैदा नहीं कर सकेंगे जो उत्साह समाजशादी समाज की स्थापना के लिये उनके अन्दर पैदा करना जरूरी है ।

यही कह कर, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं और इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुरक्षा मतालय की मांगों पर सदन में चर्चा चालू है । अभी हाल में पाकिस्तान के साथ जो संघर्ष हुआ और उसमें हमारी सेना ने बंगला देश को मुक्त करने की जो ऐतिहासिक कामगिरी करके दिखलाई, उसकी बजह से सारा देश उसका केवल विनाश अभिवादन ही नहीं करता, बल्कि अभिमान और गौरव मन में धारण करता है । मैं भी अपनी ओर से अपने दोर जवानों को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं और विशेष कर उन दो जवानों के पति, जिन्होंने बीरगति प्राप्त की,

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

जिन्होने भारत का नाम दुनिया से ऊचा किया, मेरे मन मे अपार श्रद्धा है ।

वास्तव मे जब से देश आजाद हआ, एक भ्रम को लेकर हम आगे चले, वरना पिछले 24-25 सालो मे जिस स्थिति का मामना करने मे हमको कठिनाई आई, वह शायद न आती । अग्रेजो का यहा से जाना और सत्ता सत्रमण—इसको हमने शान्ति और अर्थिमा के साथ जोडा, वास्तव मे परिस्थिति बिलकुल विपरीत थी । जब सत्ता सक्रमण का निर्णय अग्रेजो ने अपनी पालियामेट मे किया, उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री ने साफ शब्दो मे इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि अग्रेज सना क्यो दे रहा है ? वह कोई हृदय परिवर्तन वी बजह से सत्ता नही छोड रहा था, जिसके आधार पर अग्रेजो की सत्ता, अग्रेजो वी ताकत चलती थी, बल्कि वह लड़खडा गई थी । देश के अन्दर जब कई आनंदोलन चले और आखरी तमाचा हमारे देश भक्त सुभाष चन्द्र बोम ने आजाद हिन्द कौज बना कर दिया, उसकी बजह स उनको अनुभव हो गया कि Indian army is no longer loyal to us उन्होने साफ शब्दो मे बतलाया कि जिसकी बजह से वे अपनी सारी सत्ता को मजबूत करते थे जब वही दुलमुल हो गई तो उन्होने समझ लिया कि अब इसको आगे चलाना दूनना आसान नही है । एक दूसरी बात उन्होने यह भी कही कि इस दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद भारत जैसे बड़े देश को अब जकड़ कर रखना इन्हें के काबू के बाहर की बात है । यदि इस बात को ठीक ढण से समझ लेते तो जिस शान्ति की बात को लेकर हमने अपनी सारी नीति तय की, वह इतनी एकाग्री नही होती । यह बात सही है कि भारत शान्तिप्रिय है और आजाद होने के बाद यदि सब से बड़ा लक्ष्य हमारा कोई रहा है तो शान्ति का रहा है—इसमे कोई गलती नही है । किन्तु जब तक शान्ति सामर्थ्य के बलबूते पर खड़ी नही होती, तब तक शान्ति दुनिया से सम्भानित नही होती । वास्तव मे देश का विभाजन—हमारे लिये सबसे बड़े आवाहन के रूप मे हमारे समने खड़ा था । उससे ही देश को मजबूत करने की बात

को लेकर ही हमको आगे जाना पड़ा । किन्तु मुझे दुख के पास कहना पड़ता है कि साक्षाती और सतर्कता की हिंट से हम ने दुनिया की ओर नही देखा । हमने सोचा कि दुनिया मे शान्ति पैदा करना ही हमारा काम है । इसी लिये जीन को गाथ लाने, गशिया मे जो नये-नये देश पैदा हुए उनको भी साथ मे लाना, इसी विचार को लेकर हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री प० जवाहर लाल जी ने हमे वाकी काम किया । उनका यह क ट्रीव्यूशन है कि उन्होने बाड़ग की रचना कर के, सब को बहा दक्टा करके पश्चील का उद्घोष वर्ते चीन को साथ मे लाने की कोशिश की । किन्तु यदि हम थोड़ा ना दुनिया को समझते तो ठीक रहता । जैसे मेर बबील मित्र उम बात को मान लने है कि न्यायालय मे ऐमा कहना पड़ता है —

Everybody must be taken to be a gentleman unless he is proved to be otherwise

किन्तु अन्वराट्रीय व्यवहार का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है इस के अर्थ वो भिन्न हिंटिकोण से लेकर चलना पड़ता है —

Everybody must be taken to be a scoundrel unless he is proved to be otherwise.

धो एस० एस० बनर्जी । (कानपुर) ऐसा फास मे होता है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : यह हमने छोड दिया, इसी लिये दुनिया को मित्र कहा, मित्र समझने की कोशिश की साथ लेने की कोशिश की, शान्ति का उद्घोष किया, किन्तु वास्तविकता यह निकली कि हमारे ऊपर ही आक्रमण हुआ, हमारे मित्र कहलाने वाले मित्रो ने ही हमला किया और आज तक उम आक्रमण के शिकार से पूरे बाहर नही निकले । 1948 मे हमे एक छोटा-सा धक्का लगा, किन्तु 1962 मे बड़े पैमाने पर धक्का लगा और जैसा इस रिपोर्ट मे स्वीकार भी किया गया है कि 1962 के आक्रमण के उपरान्त रक्षाव्यय से एक दम काफी खर्च करना शुरू किया, जो पहले लगभग 260 करोड़ रुपया था, वही अब

एक दम बढ़कर 800 करोड़ से 1400 करोड़ तक पहुँच गया । सुरक्षा की ओर हमारा ध्यान जरूर गया, किन्तु हम को यह देखना चाहिये था कि आज जो हमारे सुरक्षा के साधन तथ्य होते हैं, ये सुरक्षा के साधन शक्ति सामने कीत हैं, इस पर निर्भर रहता है, उस से निश्चित होता है । यहां पर जो भी चर्चा चली, मैंने उसमे यह देखा कि अणु-अस्त्र साधन बनाने के बारे मे काफी मतभेद है । हमारा शक्ति केवल पाकिस्तान ही रहता तो शायद इसको कुछ दिन के लिये और छोड़ देने, किन्तु आज अकेला पाकिस्तान ही हमारा शक्ति नहीं है, पाकिस्तान के साथ चीन भी हमारा शक्ति है और पाकिस्तान के जो भित्र है, वे भी अणु-अस्त्र सम्पन्न हैं और वे मित्र भी कहे हैं— अभी हाल मे वियतनाम मे जो युद्ध हो रहा है, उससे पता लग जाता है कि पाकिस्तान के मित्र किन्तु अन-स्कूपलम हो सकते हैं । खुद की साख बढ़ाने के लिये या दुनिया पर प्रभाव जमाने के लिये, आज डायरेंट डामिनेशन के दिन तो चले गये, किन्तु किमी न किमी माध्यम से अपना प्रभाव जमाये रखना यह आज भी चालू है । उस लिए जहा तक चीन का सबाल है, यह बात समझ मे नहीं आती कि 1962 के बाद 1972 तक हम पहुँच गए किन्तु इतना होने के बाद भी हम अणु शस्त्रो के निर्माण के बारे मे कोई निर्णय तक नहीं पहुँचे । 1965 के दिनों मे, जैसा कि रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने स्वीकार किया कि हमारे मित्र कहलाने वाली ने, जो एक समझीता था, एप्रेमेन्ट था उसको तोड़ करके हमको साहित्य देना नामूजर कर दिया और तब हम वास्तव मे भरातल पर आकर खड़े हो गए । दो नारे यहां पर प्रचलित हो गए—जय जवान, जय किसान । आखिर आगे चलकर हमारे देश की सुरक्षा करनी है तो हमारे बलबूते पर ही हमको करनी पड़ेगी, खुद के पैरों पर खड़े होकर हमको करनी पड़ेगी । इतना ही नहीं, अनाज के मामके मे भी आत्मानभंग बनना पड़ेगा । इस बात को लेकर यह भारा हुआ था । मुझे खुशी है कि उस सभय के हमारे अणु शास्त्री डा० आशा ने इस बात को स्वीकार करते हुए कहा था कि जिस क्षमता का अणु बम हिरोशिया और नागासाकी में कटा था उस क्षमता का अणु

बम हम भी बना सकते हैं लेकिन हमको उसे बनाने की आज्ञा मिले तभी हम कर सकते हैं । किन्तु उस दृष्टि से हम आगे नहीं बढ़े । हमको लगने लगा कि यह कोई महा भयंकर चीज़ है । आज रूस के पास अणु शस्त्र है, अमरीका के पास है, चीन के पास है, फ्रान्स के पास है । आज देश को अणु शस्त्र साधन मम्पन्न बनाना केवल सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ही नहीं है वल्कि एक सम्मान का साधन भी दिना है । Not only a symbol of status. आज अपना देश कोई छोटा है? नहीं, नहीं । (ध्य ध्यान) आपको जरूर लगेगा किन्तु आप जिन की हिमायत करते हैं, वह कोई नहीं लगता, अमरीका को ऐसा नहीं लगता । (ध्य ध्यान)...

श्रो एस० एम० बनर्जी आप जैसे दो तीन मेंबर हो जाये तो एटम बम की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी ऐसे ही क्यूबा के मामले मे जब तनाननी बहुत हो गई उस समय विमी ने मास्को से यह बात कही After all the American tiger is nothing but a paper tiger. तो उमको रूसी नेताओं ने जवाब दिया : Yes, it is a paper tiger, but with a nuclear teeth तो सबाल वहा आकर खड़ा हो जाता है । जब ताक्त के अन्दर सतुलन होता है तभी शाति पैदा होती है । दुनिया मे बमजोर होना दुनिया को अपने पर आम्रवण करने के लिए आवाहन देना है । जो खुद कमजोर रहे और दुनिया को दोष दे यह बात नहीं हो सकती है । इसलिए सामने शक्ति कीन खड़ा है उस पर निर्भर करता है कि हम अपने हाथ मे कौन सा साधन चाहिए । सामने शक्ति कुत्ता है तो लकड़ी से काम चलेगा किन्तु अगर शक्ति शेर है तो लकड़ी से काम नहीं चलेगा बल्कि उसके लिए बन्दूक की जरूरत पड़ेगी । हमारे सामने अगर भासूली पाकिस्तान जैसा शक्ति होता तो हम समझते किन्तु हमारे सामने चीन जैसा शक्ति है और सन 1962 से लगातार हमारे बारे मे जो उसकी आवाना है उसमे कोई अन्तर नहीं आया है । बीच मे हमारे स्वर्ण सिंह जी को एसा लगा था कि पिंग-पांग डिप्लोमेसी की बजह से शायद आगे सम्बन्ध

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

सुधरेगे किन्तु वास्तव में हमें कोई ऐसी गौड़नड़ नहीं लगी जिससे यह आभास हो वि चीन से हमारे सम्बन्ध सुधरेगे । यह सम्बन्ध तभी सुधर सकते हैं जब एशिया में नये-नये जो स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त होता है उनके साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध कैसे रहेगे क्योंकि एक न एक गुट में प्रभाव जमाने की कोशिश दुनिया में हमेशा चलती है उसमें हम पीछे न पड़े । इसलिए आज भी हाल में पाकिस्तान के साथ जो कुछ भी हुआ, पाकिस्तान दूट गया, उसकी ताकत घट गई है किन्तु इतनी मात्रा में नहीं घट गई है कि हम उसको अपना मित्र बनाकर शांति के साथ खड़ा कर माके । ऐसी स्थिति अभी नहीं आई है । अभी हाल में हमारे द्वात जब पाकिस्तान से वापिस आये तो पूछने पर वह भी कहते हैं कि काशक अर्टिरियोम्ज । वंगे तो पाकिस्तान को मार देने के बाद अखबार में जो निरला था, सम्भवत हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि ऐसी मार दी है पाकिस्तान को कि आगे चलकर एक हजार साल तक पाकिस्तान लड़ने का विचार नहीं करेगा-- यह बहा तक सत्य है मुझे मालूम नहीं किन्तु अखबार में आया था लेकिन पाकिस्तान के जो नेता हैं श्री भूट्टो, वे बार-बार कहते हैं कि मैं इस एकिया में सबसे बढ़िया आर्मी बनाऊगा । (अवधार) दो डिवीजनें उन्होंने बनाई हैं । किन्तु उनके पीछे जो उनके मित्र हैं वे बह नहीं चाहते कि भारत बड़ा बनकर खड़ा हो । इसलिए जानवृत्त कर पाकिस्तान को उकसाकर और लगातार भारत को तनाव की स्थिति में रखना, यह उनके लिए अच्छा रहता है । इस बात को हम नजर अन्दाज नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

एक गलती जो हमने ताशकन्द में की है वह गलती अब नहीं होनी चाहिए, बिल्कुल नहीं होनी चाहिए । हम चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ बिल्कुल शान्ति स्थापित हो लें । न वह पैदा तभी हो सकती है जबकि 1947 में बनी जम्मू कश्मीर की समझ सीमा रेखा से पाकिस्तान बाहर चला जाये और कच्चे की हमारी भूमि को भी छोड़ दे और आगे चलकर हमारे मन से यह विद्वास पैदा

हो सके कि पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ मिल बनकर रहेगा । तो ताशकन्द में हमने यह गलती की थी लेकिन हमारे जवानों ने कभी भी हमको धोखा नहीं दिया । 1948 में बठिन परिस्थिति होने के बावजूद हवाई जहाज से जाकर श्रीनगर से बारामूला तक जो पाकिस्तानी आर्मी खड़ी थी उसको खदेहने में भी वे पीछे नहीं रहे हमारे जवानों पर हमें बड़ा गवं है विपरीत परिस्थिति में घटिया दज के साथन होने के बाद भी उसके पराक्रम में कोई कमर नहीं रही । उन्होंने हमेशा ही भारत का नाम ऊचा रखा है लेकिन अब हमारी बारी आती है । लड़ाई के मैदान में वे जो जीतते हैं उसको हम टेबिल पर बैठ कर शान्ति के नाम पर गवायें, यह बात अब शोभा नहीं देंगी । एक बार ताशकन्द, में यह हुआ है लेकिन हम नहीं समझते कि आगे चलकर यह होगा । लेकिन अभी जो हुआ है, दूत के स्तर पर जो बातचीत हुई है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे पत्र-प्रतिनिधि उनके साथ क्यों नहीं गए ? उनको बहा जाने से क्यों रोका गया ? यहा तो प्रजातन्त्र है, यहा तो खुले रूप में सब चलना है । दुनिया भर के पवकार बहा उपमित्य रहे लेकिन हमारे पवकारा पर रोक लगे तो क्यों ? बहा क्या चलता है उसका हमनो पता न लगे, आखिर क्या बात है समझ में नहीं आती ? आखिर यह सारा जो होने वाला है उसको छिपाने की कोशिश क्यों है ? जब खुले रूप में सभी पवकार बहा पर उपस्थित हो सकते हैं तो हमारे पवकार बहा क्यों नहीं गए - यह बात समझ में नहीं आती । एक मासूली सा एजेंडा तैयार करने के लिए बाती करने के लिए हमने दूत क्यों भजा यह बात भी समझ में नहीं आती है । आज हमें पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने पिछले 24-25 साल के बादों का निपटारा एक साथ करना होगा । हमने पीसमील करने की कोशिश बान्दूश में की थी लेकिन उसका हमें कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ । इसलिए इस बात को समझ कर हमें चलना चाहिए ।

आज भारत की ओर बही आशा भरी नजरों से एशिया के देश देख रहे हैं । बगला देश की मुक्ति का काम बड़ा ऐतिहासिक रहा है और

उसकी वजह से नवी आशाये जरूर बधी है। पिछले मासलो में कुछ गवर्नी की होगी किन्तु आज जो नवी आशा बधी है उसके अनुकूल हम करने की विश्वास करे यह आवश्यक है। इस समय भारत की सेना को अव्याधिनि: बनाना, अणणक्ष माध्यन सम्पन्न करना और वहा भागी गमुद्दी किनारा होने की वजह स केवल एक ही आदर्श एवं एम विक्रान्त एंग्रेज़वंट कैरियर से काम नहीं चलेगा और गाधारण पनडिवगो से काम नहीं चलेगा, 1905 के पहले डा० भाभा ने भी कहा था कि अणु शक्ति चार्न क. गवर्नरीन्स हमें चाहिए -- इग्र प्रवार की अन्यायिन मंगा बनाना हमारे लिए आवश्यक है। किन्तु जब इस यह बात करते हैं तो एक एम कुछ लोग यह कहने लगते हैं कि डिकेन्स और देव योसेन्ट साथ-साथ कीमें चलेंगे। प्रबुनि ने जो भानन बो बनाया है उसमें दोगो बातों को द्वारा ने गवकर बनाया है। यह हाथ जो न रह रक्षा का मार्ग भी है। और यिकाम ता गाधन भी है। यानी डिकेन्स और डेवडेमेंट दोनों साथ-साथ चलते हैं। इन्हाँ नी नी, जब आदमी तोऽ विकास करता है तो उगी की सूखावांशी नेगारी भी बनता है। घर बनवाता है तो दरवाजा भी बनवाता है, दरवाजा बनवाता है तो ताला भी बनवाता है। हमारे पुराने शावकामों ने नहा है भार्या रूपवती शत्रु। भार्या रूपवती हो नो कई लोग उसकी तरफ देखने लगते हैं। गुरुर भार्या को सुरक्षित रखना भी आवश्यक होता है। जिनके भार्या ही न हो तो वह बान अलग है। (व्यवधान) इसलिए यदि देश में विकास भी करना है तो देश की गुरुता का प्रबन्ध भी करना है। यह दोनों बातें गाप्ता चक्र मकारी हैं। इस हार्ट से अणु शक्ति सावन सम्पन्न बनाना आवश्यक है और उम्में गमुद्दी किनारे की हार्ट से अन्डगान, नी होवार, लम्फादीव, अभीनदीव, मिनीकाय में आगे चलकर प्रभावी मैनिंग अटडे बनाने पड़ेगे योकि दिन्द महामाभर में विगका प्रभाव रहे इस ती होड़ की हुई है, अर्मानवा का, रुस का या चीन का रह गिर्नु यह हमारा है इसलिए हमारा प्रभाव यही रहना अत्यन्त स्वभाविक है। उसी दृष्टि में भारत आगे पाव रखेगा यह हम चाहते हैं।

अब दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो हमारी सारी सुरक्षा की रक्षा है वह पुराने जमाने में जैसी थी वैसी ही चल रही है। पुराने जमाने में तो वरान्तर इन चीफ रहता था किन्तु आज मविधान के अनुसार हमने महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को सुरीम व मान्डर बना दिया है। किन्तु ये तीनों सेनाये जो हैं न्यल, नेवल और हवाई— इन तीनों को साथ में लेकर समन्वय करने वाले की कमी महसूस होती है। अभी सचिव के दिनों में तीनों सेनाओं का समन्वय इन्हाँ सुन्दर रहा जिसकी वजह से ही हम ढाका बहुत जल्दी पहुंच गए और पाकिस्तान की सारी हवाई शक्ति को समाप्त कर दिया। गान्जि के साथ यानी जिम रामय कोई अमर्जनी नहीं रहनी, उम समय भी ये तीनों मेना के जो हाथ छोगे वह माथ-माथ चले, और उमका विचार करने वाला कोई एक हो, अचौत डिफेंस चीफ आफ स्टाफ हो, जो कि आज तक नहीं है। अब सब के उर में यह अनुभूति होने रही है, आप की मेना के जो पुराने नियुक्त सेनाधिकारी हैं वह अपने लेख लिख-लिख कर यह भावना प्रकट करने लगे हैं। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में विचार है। एक बार चीफ आफ स्टाफ के बारे में विचार हुआ है। तो आगे नलकर यहा अपने जो प्रमुख रक्षा मक्ती होगे उन नो गत बातों पर वह सलाह मशिरा दे सकता है और रक्षा मक्ती जो भी भल है उससे चोहे मार्ग मकने हैं, और गमग्र मेना के तीनों हाथ ठीक डग में चले, यह भी हो सकता है। साथ-साथ वह यदि एक्स-आर्मीनियों मेस्वर के नाते प्लानिंग वसीएन की मीटिंग में भी जाये तो अच्छा रहेगा, क्योंकि जो योजना चली है उसमें सुरक्षा की हार्ट से भी योजना का कोई काम होता है कि नहीं उसको भी वह देखे। आज नव अस्त साधन या बेवल देश वो सुरक्षा देने में ही नहीं एलेक्ट्रोनिक्स का जितना काम बढ़ जायगा, कामगाँव बन जायगा जितना ही बड़े लिखे लीगों न। काम देने में भी उसका उत्तरोग हो जायगा। देश को सुरक्षित रखना, यह भी साथ-साथ हो जायगा। इसलिये जो कैविनट की डिफेंस कमेटी

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

होती है उसमें ही वह हाजर न रहे बल्कि प्लानिंग कमेटी में भी हाजिर रहे ताकि सुरक्षा की हृष्टि से योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या-क्या हो सकता है उसके बारे में वह कुछ सलाह दे सकता है।

इसके बलादा आज जो योजना है उसमें आई० ए० एस० अधिकारी वहा पोस्ट किये जाते हैं। कई बार ऐसा हो जाता है कि ऐप्रीकल्चर में काम करने वाला या फैमिली प्लानिंग में या इन्फौरमेशन और ब्रोडकार्स्टिंग में काम करने वाला आदमी वहा रखा जाता है। तो जैसे आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० होता है, वैसे ही आप आल इंडिया डिफेंस मर्किस बुरु करें और उसमें सीधे आदमियों को ले ताकि उनकी ओर स्पेशलाइज्ड नालेज है, ज्ञान है, उसका उपयोग हो सके। इस हृष्टि से विचार होना आज अपक्रियक है।

एक और बात है कि जो इमर्जेंसी कमीशन्ड अफसर है जो कि ज्ञान हथेली पर लेकर लड़ने जाते हैं, उनको जब मुक्त किया गया तो कुछ लोगों को तो, जो स्थान उनके लिये सुरक्षित रखे गये थे, वह स्थान मिल गये और कुछ लोगों का कम्पटीशन में जाकर चुनाव हो गया। लेकिन जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाई है वह यह है कि जिनके लिये स्थान रखे गये थे उनपर जिनको लिया गया उनको तो ये और सीनियारिटी का लाभ हुआ है, लेकिन जो कम्पटीशन द्वारा लिये गये उनको विलुप्त न्यू ऐन्ड्रेस्ट्रेस मान कर ट्रीट किया गया जिसके कारण उनको सीनियारिटी का लाभ नहीं हुआ है। तो यह जो एक थोड़ा सा मतभेद वहां पैदा हुआ है उसको दूर करने की हृष्टि से कुछ उपाय किये जायें।

मैंने यू० पी० एस० सी० की रिपोर्ट पर विचार के समय कहा था, और आज पुनः रक्षा मंत्री जी से प्रश्नना करना चाहता हूँ कि कई ऐसे सैकिक हैं जो नियुत होने के उपरान्त गाँव में

जाकर खेती करना चाहते हैं किन्तु उनको अपनी कुट और खेती नहीं मिलती है, सरकार की जो परती जमीन पढ़ी हुई है वह भी उनको नहीं मिलती है। इसलिये उस हृष्टि से भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। जब तक यह सारा मामला चलता है सधर का तब तक जवानों के बारे से बहुत कुछ कहा जाता है। किन्तु उसके बाद जब इधर उधर धूमते समय जो भी जवान मिलते हैं, या अफसर मिलते हैं उनको ऐसा पता लगता है कि उनकी अकामोडेशन का सबाल है, उनके लड़के बच्चों की पढ़ाई का सबाल है, इधर-उधर उनका ट्रांसफर किया जाता है सब जगह सैन्ट्रल स्कूल नहीं है, जिस की वजह से उनको दो ऐस्टेबलिशमेंट्स रखने पड़ते हैं वैसे ही पहले उन की तनखाहे बहुत कम हैं, और सेना भर में जो असंतोष है, एक छोटे से सिपाही से लेकर बड़े अफसर तक, यह कैसे निकाला जाय इसको भी देखना बहुत आवश्यक है।

एक बार जब यहां सवाल आया था कि सिविल एविएशन में जो पायलट होता है और जो सेना का प्लाइट लेफ्टीनेट होता है इन दोनों की तनखाहां में बड़ा अन्तर है इसको दूर करना केवल यह कहने से नहीं होगा कि अफसर आल सिविल एविएशन कर्मशियल होता है, इस वजह से वह कमाते हैं और हम देते भी हैं और मिलिट्री में कोई कमाने वाली बात नहीं होती। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब दोनों ही एक सा काम करते हैं, और वह भी जान खतरे में डाल कर करते हैं, तो फिर उनके मन में यह भावना पैदा होता स्वाभाविक है कि हमारे साथ त्याय नहीं किया जाता है। अब मिलिट्री वाले स्ट्राइक नहीं कर सकते, किन्तु उनके मन में कोई असंतोष रहे यह बात ठीक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बारे में विशेष ध्यान देकर उनकी तनखाहां और सेवा की शर्तें ऐसी करें जिसमें अच्छे लोग वहां पर आयें। यदि देश को शास्ति के साथ सुरक्षित रखना है, दुनिया में देश को सम्मानित रखना है तो अत्यधिक साधन सम्पन्न अपनी सेना को करने की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय।

थी स्थामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर)। अध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मन्त्रालय की जो मार्गे आज मदन के सम्मुख है मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे सैनिकों ने और रक्षा मंत्री ने जो इस समय काम किया है तथा हम लोग का सर ऊचा किया है, सारी दुनिया में देश का सर ऊचा किया है, उस के लिये मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। सैनिकों का हमारे देश में एक ऐसा विभाग है जिसमें आज तक कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है। वे केवल मरना जानते हैं और मर करके अपने देश को ऊचा उठाते हैं। इसलिये उनको जो कुछ दिया जाय वह कम ही है।

हमारे यहाँ कहा है कि सुखस्य मूलम् धर्मम्। सुख का मूल धर्म है। पर धर्म का मूल क्या है? धर्मस्य मूलम् राज्यम्। अर्थात् धर्म का मूल राज्य है। गुलामों का कोई धर्म नहीं होता है क्योंकि गुलाम स्वतन्त्र नहीं है। इसलिये सुख का मूल जहा धर्म है वहाँ धर्म का मूल राज्य है। हमारा राज्य है। पर राज्य का मूल क्या है? इन्द्रिय निग्रह। जहा करोड़ो आदमी लेप्ट राइट करते हुए अपनी सरहद पर खड़े रहे तभी देश की रक्षा होती है। वही हमारे सैनिकों ने आज किया है। उन्होंने हमारी रक्षा की है। अतएव जहा सैनिक लोगों ने इतना काम किया है वहाँ मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह कि अभी तक हमारे देश को जाति पाति और सम्प्रदाय ने बर्बाद किया है। किसी जाति या सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर हमारी पलटनों के नाम नहीं होते चाहिये। जो हमारे देश के शहीद हुए हैं, जैसे सुभाष चन्द्र बोस आदि, या जो हमारे बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए हैं, उनके नामों पर पलटनों के नाम रखे जायें।

मैंने कई बार कहा कि जिन ग्रन्थों में जाति पाति का भेदभाव है, हमारी स्त्रियों की निनदा की गई है, कही शूद्रों की निनदा की गई है, वह बिल्कुल व्यर्थ है। मानव एक है आत्मा का रूप एक है, सारे प्राणी एक हैं, उनमें कोई भेद भाव नहीं है। जैसे हजारों घटों में एक ही सूरज का प्रतिबिम्ब पड़ता है, जबकि सूरज एक ही है, वैसे ही सब में आत्मा एक ही है। इसलिये यह जो फौज के अन्दर भेदभाव है इसको हटा देना

चाहिये। पलटनों के नाम देश के बड़े नेताओं के नाम पर रखे जाये।

मैं कहता हूँ भूल न जायें आप लोग 25 वर्ष के बाद जिन्होंने देश को आजादी के लिये बलिदान किये थे, कान्तिकारी और सत्याग्रही नेता हुए थे, आज 25 साल में उनकी तरफ निगाह हुई है। इसी प्रकार हमारे सैनिकों और फौजी लोगों ने जो हमारी मदद की है उसको हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिये। जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है जिनके यहाँ सूत्यु हुई है उनकी हमें पूरी-पूरी मदद करनी चाहिये। हमारे सिपाहियों ने और दोनों मंत्रियों ने काम किया है, उसका हमको अनुकरण करना चाहिये। अन्य विभागों में जो भ्रष्टाचार और तरह-तरह की खुराकात है वह इस विभाग में नहीं है। अगर इस भ्रष्टाचार को यह सरकार दूर नहीं करती है तो सैनिक लोग करेंगे। तरह-तरह के भ्रष्टाचार हैं, तरह-तरह की शिकायतें हैं, अगर यही हाल रहा तो बन्दूक से यह भ्रष्टाचार दूर होगा। इसलिये हर विभाग के मन्त्री को चाहिये कि वह इस को देखे। बाज जगह-जगह नफरत है, भ्रष्टाचार है, बिना रुपये के कही कुछ नहीं होता है। अगर इसको नहीं रोका जाता है तो हमारे फौजी लोग ढड़े के बल पर इसको खत्म करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे इन मांगों का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpu): Mr Speaker, Sir, though we the Members of this House are debating and discussing the defence problems of the country, the real and the most valuable empirical contribution to this debate comes from the members of the Defence Forces who have won a spectacular victory and have made the image of our country quite luminous in the community of nations.

After the liberation of Bangladesh and after the process of cutting inflated Pakistan to its proper size, the problems of our security and defence have been literally lifted from one plane to another. With the victory in Bangladesh our message of secularism has reached 75 million people of Bangladesh and, in that

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

process, the theocratic militarism has been destroyed.

This process has not been acceptable to the powers like the United States of America and China and they, in their turn, have tried to react to the situation by repeatedly indulging in particular type of diplomacy which has been rightly described as "gun-boat" diplomacy. The U.S. has extended, on a permanent basis, the entire jurisdiction of the 7th Fleet to the Indian Ocean and thereby have created new problems, new tensions. And these tensions have created new problems of security and of defence. Sir, the security problems of the countries around us are likely to interact with the security and defence problems of our country. On the background of these new problems I would like to categorise the defence and security problems of India into three distinct categories : (1) blackmail by implicit nuclear threats; (2) tension in the Indian Ocean area caused by the competition between the two Super Powers in the deployment of strategic weapon systems— and, prospects that at a later stage China would also jump into the fray ; and (3) the interventionist policies of the U.S.A. and China they are bound to affect the security problems of the countries around India and then in turn are bound to recoil on us. These are the problems that are to be taken note of.

On the background of these three types of problems, it is absolutely clear that we cannot take a complacent view of reducing our defence budget. There is an empirical case for stepping up our defence budget at a time where new problems are posed. As one who belongs to the faculty of science and one who accepts a rational approach to political life. I would not like to adopt any rigid posture even on the problem of nuclear weapons. But our approach must be based on empirical facts and the real problems that has been posed by various considerations in the global situation today.

As far as the problems of defence are concerned, we want to increase our potentialities of armed forces. Matching up arms does not merely mean matching up of the existing arms of various nations which are supposed to be inimical to us, but we have to see that our strength matches even the potential strength that they are likely to build up in times to come.

Secondly, there is a very important aspect relating to our entire approach to the problem of nuclear energy or atomic energy. And, there, I would not like to adopt any rigid posture at all. This problem of harnessing nuclear energy either for developmental purposes or for nuclear weapons is a problem that must be discussed rationally in the background of various problems that threaten our country today. Whenever a debate in this House has gone on the problem of nuclear weapons, there have been two extreme points of view. One extreme and alarmist view is that, unless we go in for nuclear weapons, it will not be possible for the country to defend itself at all. Another point of view—again an extreme view is that, if we are worried about the problem of eradication of poverty in our country, when we are preoccupied with the problem of developmental activities of this country, our country cannot bear the strenuous burden of going in for nuclear weapons. Here I, as a student of nuclear physics, would like to introduce one important dimension into the debate that is going on in this House, I want to point out that, whether we go in for harnessing nuclear energy for nuclear weapons or for developmental activities, i.e., for nuclear technology, both aspects are not at all incompatible. If you try to accept the basic facts of physics connected with this problem of nuclear technology, you will find that, whether our country decides to go in for the manufacture of nuclear arms or whether we want to build up nuclear energy only for constructive purposes of nuclear technology, in both these cases, the initial six to seven processes are common, starting right from the separation of isotopes. Even if we decide to go in for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the initial six or seven processes are such that the entire expenditure that would be accrued in these processes can also be diverted if we take a decision to utilise atomic energy or nuclear energy for developmental activities, for building up nuclear technology in the country. Therefore, the debate in this House that whatever we spend for nuclear weapons is going to be a complete waste from the point of view of nuclear technology, is unreal. As a student of physics, I would like to point out that whatever initial expenditure is actually incurred in the development of nuclear weapons, as formative expenditure can also be useful for developing nuclear technology. Therefore, we should not drive our nation away from nuclear weapons on this account. That is a wrong type of debate that is going

on in this House and I would like to sound a note of warning that these types of extreme views on both sides should not be taken.

Then, what should be our attitude to the manufacture of nuclear weapons? The nation might decide to go slow with the manufacture of nuclear weapons. But I would like the nation to at least adopt a diplomatic attitude. Shall we take up a rigid attitude and assure all our enemies that we are not going in for nuclear weapons? I would urge that let our Government keep the nuclear options open. Let Mao Tse tung and the leaders of Pakistan be filled with fear at every moment that if the Indian Government has not gone in for nuclear weapons this month, it is likely that next month they may start with the manufacture of nuclear weapons. Let the Government keep all the nations guessing whether we are going in for nuclear weapons or not. Let us not go out of the way and tell the nations of the world that we have already closed the nuclear options. Let us keep the nuclear options open as a deterrent and then, depending upon the economic situation and the permissible finance, it will be our strategy to decide at which particular stage we would like to enter into nuclear-weapons manufacture.

The tragedy of our country is that non-experts always give the expert advice. Fortunately, in our country there was a top-ranking atomic physicist, Dr. H. J. Bhabha. I would like to draw your attention to a significant paper on atomic energy which was read by Dr. Bhabha at the Atomic Energy Conference held in Geneva and in that written paper which was read by Dr. Bhabha, he pointed out that we have also to take into account the amount that will be involved for the delivery system. For the manufacture of nuclear weapons, in the estimates that were put forward by Dr. Bhabha in his celebrated paper on atomic energy he said, and he said it in categorical terms, that if you want to manufacture a stockpile of 50 atom bombs of 2 megatonnes weight, in that case, the approximate expenditure will be Rs. 10 crores. Of course, he did not take into account the delivery system. He said that if you want to manufacture a stockpile of 50 hydrogen bombs of 2 megatonnes weight, in that case, the rough estimate will be Rs. 15 crores. Putting before our mind the entire picture that was put forward by that famous atomic physicist and also the situation that is created, we must make up our mind and we must

tell the world that for our defence and for our security we are going to keep the nuclear option open. That is the attitude that we should take.

There is another aspect to which I would just like to make a cursory reference. We are speaking so much about self-reliance and that is the correct posture that the Government has adopted. But there are certain implications of the policy of self-reliance even in the field of defence. In the field of defence, if you want to acquire a degree of self-sufficiency, it is very necessary that in terms of modern equipment of war, we must try to get self sufficiency if India wants to be an independent decision-making centre in the politics of the world. And if that is to be done, the percentage of expenditure devoted to research and development will have to be stepped up. I would just like to cursorily make a reference to a few figures.

In 1962-63 we spent Rs. 510 crores on research and development section of our defence and that was only 1.1% of our total defence expenditure. In 1965-66 it was Rs. 9.53 crores and that comes to 1%, and in 1972-73 we expect to spend Rs. 29.55 crores for research and development. That comes to 2%. If we just compare these figures with the corresponding figures of other countries, in the United States they are devoting 7.6% of their total defence expenditure for research and development, UK will be contributing 11.6% in 1972-73 and in China, they are contributing 20%. Of course, these are the figures from democratic countries where the statistics are readily available. From the totalitarian countries they are not easily available and hence I have quoted only 1965-66 figures for China. In the new situation if defence effort is to be stepped up, what we need is that we should have elaborate planning. There are some who felt that we may have a 'holiday' for planning. In 1962, they said, let us have a 'holiday' for planning in the interest of defence. But it is a wrong slogan. If defence is to be strengthened, planning has to be strengthened. Our 1971 experience shows that Pakistan had one-fourth of the resources of India and yet we had to carefully plan and spend our resources.

Sir, our security problems are becoming more complicated and are likely to inter-act with global environment and consequently the need for long-range security planning and inte-

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

gration of our industrial planning and the defence production planning into a common national plan framework has now become indispensable. The reported suggestion of the study team on defence matters of the ARC for the constitution of a national security planning council has a good deal of relevance, in the present situation

In conclusion, I would say that our defence should be strengthened. For this people's association with defence efforts should be strengthened. We stand for strengthening defence which is linked with socialism. I would like to remind the House that in the Second World War the Russian soldiers fought bravely the battles of Leningrad and Stalingrad because they had a stake in defending a new social order that had emerged from the Russian revolution of 1917. Likewise the British soldiers fought bravely because they had a stake in defending the democratic institutions of Britain. Shall not our soldiers have a similar stake in defending India? Our armed forces defending the national borders must have the feeling that they have a stake in defending India which is marching towards egalitarianism and social justice. It is here that there is an intimate relationship between defence and socialism and I am sure, if realising this, efforts are made, we would definitely be able to strengthen our defence. With these words I close, thanking you, Mr Speaker, for your indulgence when I took some more time.

MR SPEAKER Shri Sharma—absent, Shri Satpal Kapoor—absent, Shri Banerjee—absent, Shri Sreekantan Nair—absent. I thought we would give some time to some of the smaller parties. Shri Joseph—absent. If they are not going to be present, they will not be accommodated again. They give their names, they don't come to the question hour, they don't come for the debate. One should not take Parliament so lightly. —Now, Dr Kailas.

DR KAILAS (Bombay South) · I rise to support the Defence Ministry's Demands for Grants. Before commenting on the 1971-72 report, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Defence, the Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs on the exemplary good coordinating work done in

the recent war with Pakistan which lasted only 14 days.

Shri Frank Anthony spoke about a committee or a council under Defence Ministry which was formed when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister. That committee was also in existence when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister and it used to meet, but he complained that the meeting of that council had not been held when Shrimati Indira Gandhi had taken charge as Prime Minister. I would like to quote from para 7 at page 13 of the Ministry's report, which probably Shri Frank Anthony had not tried to read before he spoke. It says

"The Prime Minister, the Defence Minister, the Foreign Minister, the Chiefs of Staff and the concerned civil officials maintained very close touch with one another. The interaction between the civil and military leadership was continuous and informal. Since the crisis was multi-dimensional and its impact ranged over a wide variety of levels and directions, our responses had to be carefully worked out anticipating at each point of time, a whole range of contingent possibilities."

Hence, I would like to tell Shri Frank Anthony, whether that council was meeting or not, the fact remains that there was complete union and complete coordination between the decision-making body of Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Foreign Minister and the three Chiefs of the Armed Forces. I would also like to congratulate our workers who worked so continuously with missionary zeal during the period of the fourteen-day war. When the supply to the Armed Forces is continuous and in quick succession and in proper time, the victory comes easier to the country. Because the workmen worked continuously in their production units victory was ours. We must congratulate them. Here also, I would like to quote from the report what had been already rightly mentioned by the Minister of Defence Production while replying to the debate. I would like that that part of the Ministry's report should form part of the record of this House. The report says thus:

"Discrete priorities were laid down where competing requirements had to be met from the same production capacity and

civil capacities, both public and private sectors, were mobilised for component support and essential raw materials were allocated by diversion from areas of lesser priority. The industrial workers responded to the need of the hour. The ordnance factories stepped up their issues to the services by about Rs 25 crores during the year. The public sector undertakings producing hardware for defence Services rose to the occasion."

Hence, I may say that the whole machinery of the Defence Ministry worked like one man while the whole nation also worked like one man.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to certain very important things. We are celebrating the Silver Jubilee of our Independence this year, and we have decided that during this year we should create certain things which will be useful for the nation. The construction of roads connecting the rural to the urban areas is one such activity. I would request the Defence Minister that a second line of defence may be created by constructing railway lines and roads in the North-West part of India by connecting Nangal Dam with Talwada and Chandigarh to Rupar which may help in quick military movement from New Delhi to Pathankot via Ambala and Chandigarh.

13 hrs.

When I go through the report, I see that we have only one aircraft carrier war ship, *Vikrant* which is protecting our shores from enemies. Considering the length of our coastline, I would request the Defence Ministry to have another aircraft carrier warship. *Vikrant* is getting a little old and we must have a second very modern type of aircraft carrier warship to defend the coast line in the East and the West.

MR. SPEAKER : For that, Parliament must provide more budget for the Navy.

DR. KAILAS : Yes, Sir, I agree secondly, our aeroplanes should also be of a better type so that they can do a better job. Of course, our Air force with its present types of planes has discharged its duty very well, but still we must have many more supersonic types of planes so that our fighting capability is increased.

On going through the report, I also find that there are 4600 posts of middle rank officers vacant. Why is this happening? We must keep our army in trim and fine fettle. Are these posts vacant because middle rank officers are not available or they have just not been appointed? This matter should also be looked into and rectified. Sir, I have done

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after the lunch recess.

How much time the Minister would require?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : About 45-50 minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call him at quarter past two.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73-Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE-Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Sir, I have given notice of a Short Notice Question regarding the Andhra Bank strike which has been going on. Still, though one month has passed, the dispute has not been solved. Kindly see that it is posted for answer tomorrow or the day after, after consulting the Finance Minister. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please, Mr. S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Defence Ministry. While doing so, I heartily congratulate the armed forces—the army, the navy and the air force—who did a heroic job during the 14-days war. I also pay my homage to those martyrs who sacrificed their lives for saving our motherland from the dictators of Pakistan backed by the US imperialists.

Many Members in this House, the hon. Member Mr. Frank Anthony and the last speaker from Jan Sangh Mr. Joshi, have expressed the view that our country should have the atom bomb. They want us to spend millions on manufacturing atom bomb. At the same time when we paid our homage to the great martyrs by having the memorial in the India Gate, in regard to these flames, a question was asked by the same party, namely Jan Sangh : what amount was spent on this, and the reply was Rs. 154 per day. I cannot understand this. They want atom bomb to fight China and at the same time they try to demoralise our Army and the Defence Ministry by saying all the time ; we are not mentally and physically prepared. The time has come when we have to decide once for all what should be our defence policy. Atom bomb is available to the Soviet Union, United States, China and France. Do we really need the atom bomb ? What is happening in Viet-Nam ?

The Government of Viet-Nam has no atom bomb ; yet for 13 years now it is fighting what is said to be the most powerful nation in the world which has the atom bomb and all sorts of nuclear weapons. What could the U.S. imperialists do ? Every time they are beaten back. The day is fast approaching when the Saigon Government will be thrown out of its throne and there will be a revolutionary Government established in its place.

I feel that our decision not to have the atom bomb but use the atom for peaceful purposes is the correct one. I support it on behalf of my party.

Much has been said about the sacrifice in the Army I take this opportunity to mention a particular case ; it is the case of a young man Lieut. Deepak Das who hailed from Kanpur but lost his life in the recent

war. I wrote a letter to the hon. Defence Minister. He was praised by all from General Manekshaw downwards to the Lieut-Col of that unit. He was a young man who was leading a platoon when he was killed. He had not been awarded...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is an experienced parliamentarian. Our armed forces have done great things. To mention names and say he had not been awarded this or that, I think, is not proper. There are many others.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want to say that in the case of this young man his parents and the Cantonment Board itself, the members of that Board decided to name a road in his name. They were told that unless the Cantonment Board Act was amended, it could not be done. I want the hon. Minister of Defence to know this and I know he will definitely take note of it.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the USSR and other socialist countries who helped us and I condemn the United States imperialists for their most unfriendly attitude towards India during those days. The story of the Seventh Fleet is a standing joke in the country I admire the courage and conviction of our navymen. I was heartened to hear from the hon. Defence Minister while he inaugurated the session of the All India Defence Employees Federation in Poona on the 15th of last month that our Navy boys were fully prepared to meet the Seventh Fleet also. Perhaps that was one of the reasons why the Seventh Fleet did not proceed further. We should by now know who are our friends and who are our enemies. I hope in future while taking any decision to import any machinery or technical know-how or enter into collaboration, we should take it only from those countries who help us without any political strings.

I am happy we have reached the stage of self-sufficiency in conventional weapons. I must praise the ordnance factory workers for this. We are having a special alloy steel plant at Kanpur which will most probably start production in 5 or 6 years. Then we shall not depend on imported special alloy steel for manufacturing our sophisticated weapons.

About the Vijayantha tank, so much has been said in this House and outside. I would

only request the Raksha Utpadan Mantri to see that industrial relations improve there, because there is something wrong. On behalf of the Federation, I assure him of my unconditional support to improve industrial relations but there should be some investigation as to why industrial relations have gone wrong.

I would still plead with the Minister that workers should participate in the Raksha Utpadan Board. The question was raised that this is a highly technical body where employees representatives might not be associated. Even the Public Undertakings Committee in their recent report has said that there should be participation of labour in management in all public undertakings. I am sure this will be taken note of by the Minister and he will try to adjust the workers accordingly.

About those workers who have completed 25 or 30 years' service and are still rotting in the same grade, a decision was taken in 1971 at the Industrial Council Meeting that they would be promoted, without any consideration of vacancies. But that decision has not yet been implemented. I do not hold the Minister responsible for that, but any decision taken at the meeting of the Industrial Council should be taken very seriously whether it is about stagnation or treating the canteen employees on par with other Government employees.

About the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees in ordnance factories, on 14th April I asked a question :

"Whether the percentage of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribe employees in the Ordnance Factories is less than the percentage fixed by Government; and if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect?"

The reply given by Mr Shukla was :

"Yes; Sir. In implementing the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel in regard to the employment of scheduled caste/scheduled tribe candidates against reserved vacancies, the Employment Exchanges are specifically requested to sponsor sufficient scheduled caste/scheduled tribe candidates so as to enable

the departments to select the required percentage of these candidates."

There are scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates available and I can produce them. They were rejected by the factories, depots or inspectorates only because they were not well dressed! Is this the way they should behave with the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates? I am sure the percentage can increase if those boys are taken.

The contract system in MES should be abolished, because whatever buildings are put by them, the next day they start leaking. I request that immediate steps should be taken to abolish the contract system.

The last point that I would like to mention is about all those whose services have been terminated, whether in West Bengal or in Jabalpur or in HEL Kanpur or anywhere, for genuine trade union activities, according to the management, or on any other ground except moral turpitude or security grounds. I would only request him to reconsider those cases.

Then, the new Cantonment Bill should be immediately brought forward so that the old Act, which is the legacy of British imperialism, is done away with.

With these words I support the Demands.

देश हमारा धरती अपनी हम धरती के लाल,
नया संसार बनायेगे, नया इन्सान बनायेगे।

I must congratulate all those who laid down their lives including those who are still prepared to fight. I specially congratulate the Defence Minister for inaugurating the conference giving a new vision to defence employees throughout the country.

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I pay my tribute to those jawans officers and other personnel of our armed forces who laid down their lives for the security and sovereignty of the motherland. I congratulate the Army Chief and the Generals for concluding the war in our favour. I also congratulate the Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, for synchronising the political decisions and military actions in an unassuming manner. I should also

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

congratulate him for not trying to encash this victory for enhancing his own image. He handled the whole war activity in a very humble and unassuming manner.

The achievement by the armed forces and the Ministry should not lead us to over-confidence. If we look at our neighbouring countries, China is the rival power to India. China has the atom bomb in one hand and the veto power in the other. China often threatens and takes opportunity and undue liberty with our territory. Therefore I would suggest to the Defence Minister that he should concentrate on this aspect so that in future if any threat comes from China we can meet that challenge ably as we did in the last war with Pakistan.

In this context I may mention that often the attention of the people is drawn to the question whether our army is properly equipped with modern weapons and equipment. In this regard the Ministry should follow the policy of constantly reviewing the position and introducing the latest technique and modern weapons and equipment. I am sure, Government will do everything to maintain the general condition of our armed forces perfect.

Those who have laid down their lives for the security and sovereignty of our motherland have done their duty. It is now the duty of the Government and the people to look after the welfare of their families. I appreciate the measures taken by the Government giving due consideration to this aspect. But I would appeal to the Government that much more requires to be done for the welfare of the families of those brave jawans, officers and other personnel of the army. Every Ministry has their own problems of funds. But the question of funds should not come in the Defence Ministry for the welfare of the families of those brave jawans and for the modern weapons and equipment of the armed forces.

It is well known to everyone in this country that the prices of essential commodities are going high and high, day by day. This erodes the real value of the salary or the pension. This causes deterioration in the standard of life of the retired army personnel. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Defence to take up this matter appropria-

tely and give a formula of pension which will safeguard the standard of life of our retired army men.

With these words, I again congratulate the armed forces, the Ministry and the hon. Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Budget of my Ministry is being discussed this time after a spectacular achievement of our armed forces in safeguarding our borders and helping in liberation of a neighbouring country which has emerged as a sovereign, secular and democratic Bangladesh. I feel elated to hear encouraging words of appreciation for me personally and for the officers and men of the armed forces for this victory and achievement.

The House is fully aware of the exceptional nature of the crisis we had to face last year, of its manifold dimensions and of the manner in which it was deliberately escalated by Pakistan into a dire threat to our security, both in the east and in the west. We tried, at each stage, to defuse the crisis. Our response to it was characterised by self-restraint and dignity.

We were careful to avoid over-reaction on our part and our policies and postures were carefully tailored to meet the requirements of the situation as it enveloped itself from time to time. The military junta in Pakistan, however, refused to look back on the disastrous course it had chosen on March 25, 1971. There is now a growing realisation even in Pakistan that the responsibility for the disastrous events rests on the military junta. Unmindful of the warning I had given in this House on November 15, President Yahya Khan carried out on December 3, 1971 his earlier threats to unleash a total war on India. I am grateful to the House for the generous appreciation of the manner in which the Defence Services responded. Thanks to the precautions we had taken, the pre-emptive strikes at our airfields failed in their purpose. Our forces on the eastern frontier established close links with Mukti Bahini, the Bangla Desh liberation forces, and the combined operations were executed with skill and determination. Defying a forbidding terrain and bypassing many of the strong points which had been established by the Pakistani forces, the advance elements of the Indian Army

reached the outskirts of Dacca on the eleventh day of the conflict. The absence of the Pakistani Air Force in Bangla Desh which was completely eliminated by our Air Force in the very early stage greatly expedited the advance of our ground forces. On the western frontier, fierce battles were fought and repeated Pakistani attempts to pierce through our defences were broken up. The war was carried, as I had promised the House, into enemy territory. On December 16, Pakistani army in Bangla Desh surrendered to the Joint Command and Dacca became a free Capital of a free country. On December 17, Pakistan reversed its decision to continue the war and accepted our offer of a unilateral ceasefire.

The House will recall that we enjoyed only a marginal superiority over Pakistan, especially on the western frontier. In fact, in certain categories of equipment due to external aid and assistance Pakistan had an edge over us. The success of our arms in this situation reflects credit on our gallant officers and jawans on our brave air men on the commanders in the battle field on the Chiefs of Staff, and on higher management. The performance of our Defence Forces constitutes, as I have said before, a glorious chapter in the annals of military history. The daring and skill with which the operations were planned and executed, the care and foresight with which our limited resources were husbanded, improvised, deployed and utilised, the attention paid to logistic provisioning, repairs and maintenance and the manner in which diverse activities were integrated and coordinated are matters on which much has been said and written. I am thankful to the hon. members for their appreciative observations.

Mr. Frank Anthony, however, thought that coordination amongst the Defence Services was fortuitous. I do not know whether, before making this observation, he cared to study our Annual Report which contains a Chapter on "Planning and Management". Shri H M Patel was good enough to draw attention to it and say that it contained an objective account of the careful planning and thought which went into the building of an efficient fighting machine. I am perhaps, not being unfair to Mr. Frank Anthony if I suggest that, in making his observations, he has ignored the experience of

the last conflict and has drawn upon outdated experience. The naval operations which neutralised Pakistani advantage of interior lines, the role of the Indian Air Force in protecting Indian airspace against Pakistani air attacks and in destroying their tanks, armoured vehicles and storage depots, and the bombardments from the air of centres and lines of communications on the western front are examples of an endeavour which could not be attributed to adventitious circumstances. These were the end results of a reasonably well developed system which enabled the three Services to integrate their plans and to function as a well knit team. It is not merely inter-service cooperation, in peace time and in war time, which is needed for safeguarding our security. Co-ordination is equally essential at political and administrative levels with those responsible for foreign policy, internal public order, and for numerous activities connected with transportation, communications, supplies and production. I do not claim that the system which has been evolved and which has stood the test of the gravest threat to our security is perfect. We propose to strengthen and streamline it in the light of our actual experience. I am, however, certain that the type of structural changes Mr. Anthony and some other Members have in mind do not conform to our needs and do not accord with the requirements of our democratic processes.

Some references were also made, during the course of the discussions to matters relating to the Chiefs of Staff. The conventions in this House do not look with favour on discussions of this nature, and rightly so. The present team of the Chiefs has furnished an outstanding example of joint leadership during a difficult period. The position on our western borders, as pointed out by many hon. Members, continues to be uncertain. It is, therefore, incumbent on us to reconcile our respect for service traditions and conventions with the requirements of the present situation. I would however, wish to assure Shri H M Patel that there has been no indecision on our part and the position is fully understood by all concerned.

Shri H M Patel made a detailed analysis of the present political situation in Pakistan. He drew the attention of the House to the large accretions of strength to the Pakistani forces since December 17 last. References were also made by many hon. Members to

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

some actions of Pakistan which are not conducive to durable peace on the sub-continent like cease-fire violations, bellicosity at some points on the line of actual control, fresh raisings of military and para-military forces, the establishment of two Divisional Headquarters and one Armoured Brigade Headquarters and the further acquisition of tanks, guns and combat aircraft from foreign sources. Reference was also made to the possibility of certain elements in Pakistan preparing themselves to resort to the politics of confrontation and conflict.

India is firmly committed to peace, peace throughout the world, peace in Asia and more particularly peace on the sub-continent. The House has extended all its support to this policy of peace of the Government. In pursuance of this policy, we declared our willingness to enter into discussions with Pakistan without any preconditions. The preliminary discussions at the level of emissaries have just been concluded in Murree and the President of Pakistan was good enough to receive our Prime Minister's emissary. The modalities for a summit meeting between our Prime Minister and President Bhutto have been agreed upon.

It is appropriate that at this moment attention should be focussed on opportunities for constructive co-operation for the benefit of the peoples of Bangla Desh, India and Pakistan. I would not, therefore, wish at this stage to dwell at length on the various actions of Pakistan, to which my attention has been drawn by hon. Members. I would only like to tell the House that I am keeping a watchful eye on the equipment by Pakistan, directly or indirectly, through gifts, transfer or purchase, and on the training and development of their forces. We shall not relax our vigilance and I may assure the House that our Defence Forces will remain in a state of preparedness to deal with all acts of misadventure on our borders. (*Interruptions*)

Although active fighting ceased on December 17 last, a number of consequential responsibilities devolved on our Defence Forces. In the wake of the liberation of Bangla Desh, attention had to be paid to speedy restoration of normalcy there. In this effort substantial success was achieved. Search and seizure of arms with which hostile

elements had been equipped by the retreating Pakistani army, was organised. Roads were cleared of mines. Damaged bridges were repaired. Construction of new bridges and of diversions was undertaken. A jetty at Faridpur was built. Ferry services and railway communications were restored. Tele-communication links were repaired and revived. Airfields were repaired. Navigation channels were swept of mines and harbours were recommissioned. Assistance was also provided in restoring and reviving the channels for civil supplies. The tasks assigned to our Defence Forces were nearly completed in less than 3 months. The phased withdrawal of our forces which had commenced on the morrow of December 17th, was completed 13 days ahead of schedule i.e., on March 12, 1972. The parade at which the Prime Minister of Bangladesh bade our forces a farewell was marked by touching expressions of affection and regard. The country is justly proud of the dedication with which our armed forces carried out an unusual but historic task. We are grateful to Bangabandhu Sheik Mujibur Rahman and the people of Bangladesh for their generous appreciation and for affectionately describing our forces as the *Mitra Bahini*. Indeed, the role of our Forces in the liberation of Bangladesh and in the restoration of normalcy there has served to strengthen the bonds of comradeship between our two peoples.

When we called upon the Pakistani army in Bangladesh to surrender, we had promised to provide protection to ethnic minorities and to treat those who surrendered with honour. These promises have been fulfilled. The evacuation, custody, and management of 91,634 prisoners of war and civil internees has proved to be a task of considerable magnitude and complexity. Their transfer to India was completed speedily. They are now being taken care of in 50 camps, set up in 14 locations. The treatment which is being meted out to them conforms to our traditions and to the laws of war. The International Committee of Red Cross have been given full facilities to visit these camps and meet the prisoners. The Committee have paid tributes to the arrangements we have made and to the full observance by us of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions in this regard.

The number of Indian prisoners in Pakistan's hands is small. We have been

concerned about their welfare. We have devised measures to keep in touch with them and send them gifts. We have been assured by the International Committee of Red Cross that they are now being looked after properly. We have been able to get back the seriously sick and wounded and we are assured that there are no more Indian prisoners of this category in any POW camp in Pakistan. Some instances of ill-treatment of Indian prisoners had come to our notice. The International Committee of Red Cross have been requested to investigate. Their report is awaited.

It is against the background of those responsibilities and the continuing need for preparedness that I would like the House to consider the Budget Demands of my Ministry.

Last year, on the 12th July, 1971, when I rose to reply to the Debate on the Defence Budget for the year 1971-72, dark clouds, emanating from what is now free and independent Bangladesh, were gathering together to pose a threat to our security and our stability. Nevertheless, there was some hope, and we did the best we could on the circumstances to secure, that these clouds get dispersed through a political settlement between Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh. In this hope, I had asked for only the minimum and inescapable increases in our expenditure. In view of our awareness of the developmental needs of our economy and of the commitment we had made to our people, we even effected a marginal decline in the proportion of our defence expenditure in the total budget as compared with the previous year. The House was good enough to assure me then of their readiness to sanction such increases as might become necessary to meet the threats to our security.

I am grateful to the House for having approved the supplementary grant of Rs. 177 crores in the month of March. I now find that the supplementary grant was based on an under-estimate. The actual expenditure on transportation, operational works, procurement of stores, stockpiling of raw materials and vital components has been higher. The circumstances in which this expenditure had been incurred had been, it will be appreciated, of an exceptional nature. I do not wish to make a guess in regard to the excess of expenditure; actuals would be available only after financial accounts are

closed. I shall then come up for regularising it by a vote of Parliament. I can only assure the House that every care has been taken to observe the utmost economy. I am sure the House will find that we have succeeded in overcoming the gravest threat to our security with a very modest outlay of additional funds.

Coming to the budget estimates of 1972-73, I am grateful to hon. Members who have suggested provision for a larger outlay being made to replace our losses in equipment and to modernise it more speedily. The estimates now before the House would constitute only 3.8 per cent of the gross national product. Out of 56 countries of the world for which data on defence expenditure are readily available, 34 countries spend on their defence budget a larger percentage of their gross national product and 13 have mutual security arrangements with one or the other of the superpowers. None of these countries over the last 25 years encountered external threats so persistently or faced external aggression as frequently as India. There is no obvious abatement in the threat to our security. The continued interest of some great powers in maintaining tension in the subcontinent is a matter of common knowledge. The rivalry amongst the great powers in the Indian Ocean has added a fresh dimension.

The recent extension of the jurisdiction of the US Seventh Fleet is a matter of some concern. I have noted the desire of the House to see the deficiencies in our Navy, Air Force and Army remedied as quickly as possible. I propose to do my best in this regard within the constraint imposed by the technological and financial availability of resources and the imperative requirements of the war on want and poverty.

The House is aware of the introduction of a number of modern weapons systems in the services. I am referring to 75/24 Pack How, 130 m.m. guns and Vijayanta tanks. A few other weapon systems including the 105 m.m. towed guns are likely to be introduced soon. The number of armoured personnel carriers has been increased. Development action is in hand to manufacture them in the country. For meeting the Army's requirements of an AOP helicopter, the SA-135 helicopter of French origin is to be produced by HAL.

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

Several hon Members have urged that the Navy should be more modernised and more funds should be made available. Shri Brij Raj Singh had suggested the addition of more missile boats, anti submarine vessels and long-range reconnaissance planes.

Shri E R Krishnan has referred to the need for more survey ships. I can only say that a large percentage of the budget that is, 8.5 per cent has been devoted to the Navy in the estimates for this year. It may be possible to raise the Navy share in subsequent years. A number of steps have been taken to strengthen the Navy. For instance, the fleet strength is being increased by new accritions, quicker replacement of old ships by new ones and improving their fire-power and missile capacity. Our submarine fleet is being reinforced. Some more patrol boats will join the fleet in the near future. The first Leander frigate INS *Nugget* will take her place in the Western Fleet before the monsoon strikes Bombay. The programme for the construction of frigates is being accelerated. We are in the final stages for planning construction of patrol boats. Indigenous capacity to construct seaward defence boats, survey vessels, tugs, dredgers etc has been established and is proposed to be expanded and utilised. The Naval Aircraft Wing has been strengthened. The Sea King helicopters have improved our anti-submarine capabilities. We are aware of the urgent need for increasing the ocean surveillance capacity of the Navy. A number of proposals are being examined in this regard.

The House is aware of the dexterity with which the IAF utilised their holdings of various types of aircraft to achieve unchallenged air supremacy in the eastern theatre of war and to acquire air superiority over the scattered fronts in the west. We are now engaged in deriving lessons from our experience and in incorporating them into our plans. We will soon be undertaking the manufacture of MiG 21Ms. We propose to design improved versions of the Gnat and HF-24. We are also experimenting with the modified versions of HS-748. We have yet to discover solutions for remedying our deficiency in deep penetration strike capability. We have improved the ~~radar~~ ^{radar} observation system. Our deficiency in low looking radars is being remedied. Our

air defence capabilities have been strengthened. Progress is being made with the installation of the Air Defence Ground Environment System.

The House is already aware of the Five Year Defence Plan on a roll on basis. During 1971-72, because of our preoccupation with immediate threats and active operations, we were forced to take a Plan holiday. The Ministry of Defence and the Services Headquarters are now busy in updating the Plan in the light of the changes in the strategic and technological environment. As the 1972-73 has been dedicated by our Prime Minister to self-reliance and self-sufficiency, we propose to lay particular stress on indigenisation both in procurement and production. My colleague, the Minister in charge of Defence Production, has already spoken at some length on this aspect of the matter. I would only draw the attention of the House to the vital role of our R & D organisation in this effort. We do not propose to stint on the expansion and development of its capabilities.

Special attention is being paid to the introduction into our working, methods, of modern management concepts in regard to programme formulation and evaluation, budgeting, operational research, cost effectiveness and electronic data processing. Apart from these technical disciplines, a comprehensive knowledge of domestic and international economic and political environment is sought to be imparted. These are being achieved through a number of institutions like the National Defence College, New Delhi, the Staff College, Wellington, College of Combat, Mhow, the Institute of Defence Works Study, Mussoorie and the Institute of Defence Management, Hyderabad. The electronic data processing systems have been introduced in the fields of personnel management, inventory control, communication and production planning. A Central Group under the guidance of the Scientific Adviser is working in the introduction of EDP techniques in the field of mobile application. As many as 17 project management groups are functioning in various fields of employment, selection, development, productionisation, induction and installation of modern weapons systems.

The members of our armed forces have proved to the world that in the final analysis it is the man behind the machine who counts.

It is his valour, dedication, determination, morale and skill which brought success to our arms. It is his conduct and his regard for human values, which earned us and our forces a good name from our friends in Bangla Desh and from foreign observers. It is to him, his welfare and his problems that I would now like to turn.

Some hon. Members have given expression to the feeling that his problems receive attention mainly when the security and the integrity of our country are threatened, later they tend to be forgotten. I am determined to see that this does not happen.

Shri Shivnath Singh and Shri Sarjoo Pandey emphasised the need for improvement in the scales of pay of the jawans. I would like to tell the House that these matters have been receiving my attention. Apart from p.v., they are eligible for the grant of a number of cash allowances and other facilities in kind. Their cash allowances have been recently liberalised and the rate of annual increment enhanced. The total cost of these measures comes to Rs 22 crores annually. This does not include the cost of interim benefits which have been sanctioned at the same rates that are applicable to civil employees.

For the first time, the examination of the structure of emoluments for the personnel of the armed forces has been entrusted to the Pay Commission. The three services headquarters set up special cells to formulate proposals for consideration by the Pay Commission. A cell of senior service experts assisted the Chiefs of Staff in putting forward integrated suggestions to the Pay Commission. I am grateful to the members of the Pay Commission for taking the trouble to visit service installations, high altitude areas and naval ships including submarines in order to familiarise themselves with the conditions in which the armed forces personnel live and work. The Commission have also examined the Chiefs of Staff and the senior officers of the Services Headquarters. I have every hope that the recommendations of the Pay Commission will provide a reasonable basis for the future pay and pension structure of the Defence Services personnel commensurate with their responsibilities and conditions of work.

Shri Parashar has suggested an upward revision of the age-limit for the retirement of

jawans. In the army, the normal age at enrolment varies from 17 to 21 years. Those who belong to the technical branches are required to serve for a minimum period of 15 years. Others are released after a minimum service of 10 years—extendible by the further period of five years. If they are promoted to the JCO's rank they can serve for a minimum period of 14 years. These rules have continued to remain in force because of our desire to keep the army young. However, in view of the improvements in public health, the higher expectancy of life, the longer period and higher cost of training a review of the terms of engagement is in progress.

The members of the fighting services will be heartened by the interest of the House in their welfare. These measures embrace free travelling facilities, provision of Officers and Jawans' Clubs for recreational purposes, purchase of rations in canteen stores at concessional rates, Government assistance to educational funds to give stipends to servicemen's children, children's educational allowances, exemption from sales-tax and entertainment-tax in certain States, availability of free medical attention and free legal aid and so on.

The donations made in the wake of the war to the Services Benefit Funds will make it possible for the welfare of Servicemen to be looked after more adequately.

Some hon. Members have expressed their concern about the deficiency of family accommodation for the Defence Services personnel. The Government took a decision on the 9th December 1965 to complete these deficiencies over a period of 15–20 years through a phased programme. The cost of making up the deficiencies was then estimated at Rs 289 crores for the Army, Rs 57.22 crores for the Air Force and Rs 7.16 crores for the Navy at the then prevailing construction costs. These figures would be considerably higher at the costs now prevailing. The percentage of availability of married accommodation on 1-4-1971, compared to that on 1-4-1966, shows considerable improvement in all the three Services. There are many projects for married accommodation which have been administratively approved and are under construction. When these are complete, the percentages of satisfaction in respect of various categories will register a further rise.

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

Hon. Members have rightly drawn attention to the need for assisting the Servicemen to resettle in civilian occupation on retirement. The Annual Report gives some details of the various schemes which have been undertaken in this connection. Resettlements of Ex-Servicemen is a national problem and it is our duty to provide adequate opportunities of employment to them. The nation's economy will benefit by utilising their skills and their discipline in civil tasks. We are doing our best to enlist the support of the State Governments, the Central Departments, public and private sector undertakings in furthering these efforts. The State Governments are being persuaded to fall in line with the Union Government in regard to the reservation of posts for Ex-Servicemen. The public sector enterprises have been issued a directive in this regard. The private sector units are also being approached. Agencies have been offered by IOC, LIC and some private organisations. More self-employment schemes are being formulated in consultation with expert agencies. A panel of Consultants to advise the Ministry is being set up for this purpose. Pilot schemes for training soldiers and service officers before release have been set in operation. Steps are under way to improve the effectiveness of soldiers, sailors and Airmen's boards. The Directorate-General of Resettlement is proposed to be reorganised and strengthened to achieve better results. I entirely agree with my hon. friend Shri Ramgopal Reddy that mukli rules should not come in the way of re-employment of Ex-Servicemen. While in service they serve the nation as a whole; on retirement they have claims on every State and every employer.

Suggestions have been made that Ex-Servicemen should be allotted lands. Allotment of land is a State subject. Most State Governments have accorded priority to Ex-Servicemen in the allotment of agricultural land. In the Union Territories, schemes for the resettlement of Ex-Servicemen in new areas in Arunachal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are being implemented. Even when the war was going on, I started the examination of the facilities provided to the dependents of war heroes and war disabled

I should like to draw the attention of the House to the special schemes formulated for their rehabilitation. The total number of

wives who have lost their husbands in the last conflict is 3,158. The scheme for the rehabilitation of war widows and war disabled-servicemen provides for payment of certain benefits, e.g. accommodation, educational facilities for children and medical care. The enhanced pensionary awards together with other benefits are designed to enable war widows and war disabled Servicemen to continue to live with honour and dignity more or less at the same level at which they would otherwise have lived. The liberalised awards have been extended also to be casualties of the earlier conflicts.

A special organisation has been set up in the Ministry of Defence to secure speedy implementation of the various schemes which have been devised for the provision of supplementary benefits. All State Governments have been approached to issue orders on the lines of the decisions taken by the Central Ministry of Education to provide for free education upto the first degree stage or equivalent to all children of those Servicemen who were killed or have been permanently disabled while defending the country. The response of the States has been encouraging.

The question of providing some shelter until houses are constructed for widows or disabled personnel under the scheme being drawn up for this purpose has been taken up. They have been permitted to utilise the accommodation earmarked for separated families on payment of a nominal rent of ten per cent of the pension. In Delhi, my colleague the Minister of Works and Housing was good enough to offer 26 flats. The Delhi Development Authority have agreed to offer flats which are being constructed near Jawaharlal Nehru University. The Special Organisation is assisting the widows and disabled persons in the construction of houses or renovating/repairing their home-steads. Several State Governments have offered houses/flats for temporary accommodation; others have offered free land and loan on concessional terms. A common pattern for the provision of accommodation and for the coordination of generous offers received from many quarters is being evolved. I am glad to inform the House that LIC have formally offered assistance in the form of long-term loans on concessional rates. Discussions with them are in progress.

15 hrs.

Out of a total of 8,635 officers and men

wounded in battle, 4,251 have been discharged from hospitals and the remaining 4,384 are under treatment or are convalescing. The placement of those disabled in war is receiving our close attention. Those who continue to serve in sheltered appointments will be retained in service. Others will be provided with appointments against vacancies reserved for them or will be given vocational training to enable them to be suitably employed or to avail of various self-employment schemes.

A special word of appreciation and sympathy is due to our countrymen who inhabit the villages on the border. They faced bravely the privations caused by the conflict. We have been able to compensate them for their damages. The scheme for payment of compensation covers damages to standing crops in consequence of our defensive preparations and the losses arising from inability to carry on agricultural operations on lands occupied by Defence forces. Compensation to the tune of Rs 36.64 lakhs has been sanctioned for the border villages in Punjab and Rs. 9.05 lakhs for the border villages in Jammu and Kashmir. Rs 6.23 lakhs have been so far disbursed to the farmers in Rajasthan. Similar action is in progress in the States on our eastern borders.

Several other matters were mentioned during the course of the debate. For lack of time, it is not possible for me to refer to each one of them. I can assure the hon. Members that I have taken note of all of them for examination and action. There are, however, two matters of general policy which I should like to mention.

Shrimati Sahodara Bai Rai and Shri Sarjoo Pandey have urged that more should be done to encourage scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to join the Armed Forces.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I also mentioned it.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Yes ; Mr. Banerjee also mentioned it. Shri J. C. Dixit would like to see our entire recruitment policy revised in order to give greater opportunities to all sections of the population. Shri Ram Chandra Vikal is of the view that the names of Regiments, which are after particular classes and castes, should be changed. I would like to assure hon. members and the House that

our aim is to have as broad a base for the Armed Forces as possible. This war has proved that so far as the defence of the Motherland is concerned, there is no martial or non-martial race. I have seen on the borders North Indians, Muslims, Christians—all competing with each other to be in the forefront for the security of the nation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sardars also.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Recruitment is planned in proportion to the recruitable male population in the age between 17 and 25 in different States. During a recent review, it became clear that there has not been sufficient recruitment in some of the States. It has also come to notice that the recruiting facilities provided in various areas are not as justified by their respective recruitable populations. An all out effort would be made to rectify this position and to ensure that all States and communities get a fair and full opportunity to serve in the Armed Forces.

It is true that there are still a number of old regiments which are named after particular classes and communities. These regiments are the legacy of the past and certain traditions have grown around these units. It is the Government's policy that no new regiment should bear the name of class, caste, region or religion. It would also be the effort of Government to ensure that recruitment is broadbased and is open to all citizens.

There has been a growing demand for a change in our policy in regard to nuclear weapons. I am glad that divergent opinions have been expressed in the House. Professor Dandavate, as a student of physics, has tried to strike the golden mean, but he also had lent his weight, unconsciously perhaps, to one side. I also studied physics in my early days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Both have forgotten it.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : It has been suggested by some hon. Members that India should have nuclear powered sub-marines. The need for the acquisition of tactical nuclear weapons has been urged. Attention has been drawn to the danger of nuclear blackmail. I have pondered over these observations and I have come to the conclusion that the developments in the international situation do not

[*Shri Jagjivan Ram*]

warrant any change in our present policy—
(*Some Hon. Members* : No, no.)—I will specially draw the attention of my hon. friend, Professor Dandavate, to this—which is to utilise nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We can peacefully manufacture weapons.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The challenge in this field is most satisfactorily met by making our country strong both economically and by developing our technology and science.

I would like the House to know that in the field of atomic energy we are already amongst the advanced countries of the world. The Atomic Energy Commission has drawn up proposals for a programme which includes the development of 2,700 megawatts of nuclear power before 1980. The Commission is also studying the technology to conduct underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The problem of national security is multi-dimensional. The defence forces have been able to discharge their duties only with the support of all sections of the people. I have had occasions to express my gratitude to them on earlier occasions. We will continue to depend upon their cooperation and on the nation's sense of unity and purpose.

With these words, I request the House to approve the modest Demands which have been submitted for consideration.

In the end, may I express my thanks to the hon. Members of the House for the kind words they have said about me personally, about the three Chiefs, the officers and men of the armed forces, our civilian employees in the forces and the factories and assure them and the nation that it shall always be our endeavour to jealously guard the sanctity and security of our borders?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Apart from going in for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, will you not be prepared even to keep the nuclear option open?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : If Professor Dandavate had cared to listen to what I have said, perhaps he might have got the answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos, 1 to 5, 104 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1 : MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 2 : DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,68,28,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 3 : DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,69,58,000 be granted to the President to complete

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

**DEMAND NO. 4 : DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,26,59,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

**DEMAND NO. 5 : DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,08,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

**DEMAND NO. 104 : DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,91,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 105 : OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,20,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence'."

15.10 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION**

MR.-DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 61 to 63 and 124 relating to

the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND NO. 61 : DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 62 : LABOUR AND
EMPLOYMENT.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,62,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

**DEMAND NO. 63 : DEPARTMENT OF
REHABILITATION.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion Moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,17,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND NO. 124 : CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND REHABILITATION.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,63,87,000 be granted to the President

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाइज पर अपने विचार आपके सामने रखने का मौका दिया है जिसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। इसके दूसरे पहलूओं पर जाने से पहले मैं एक चीज़ साक कर देना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इडिया या लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कोई लेबर पालिसी आज तक रही ही नहीं है। पच्चीस बरस होने को आ रहे हैं लेकिन कोई यूनिकार्म लेबर पालिसी उसकी रही ही नहीं है। यह हमारा ही तजुर्बा नहीं है बल्कि मजदूर वर्ग का भी यही तजुर्बा है और वह तजुर्बा यह बताता है कि आज तक कोई लेबर पालिसी न रहने की वजह से मजदूर वर्ग को तरह-तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है और सकटों का मुकाबला करना पड़ा है। इस चीज़ को लेबर मिनिस्ट्री और देश के लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। बहुत से कानून बनाए भी गए हैं, एवां भी हुए हैं, कमेटियाँ भी बैठी हैं, उनकी सिफारिशें भी आई हैं लेकिन जहा तक इन सबको इम्प्लेमेंट करने का सवाल है, जिन-जिन चीजों को एम्प्लायर चाहता रहा है वे-वे चीजें तो इम्प्लेमेंट होती रही हैं और जिन को उसने नहीं चाहा है वे इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं हुई हैं। कोई लेबर पालिसी न होने की वजह से मालिक को मजदूर भी नहीं किया जा सका है किसी चीज़ को इम्प्लेमेंट करने के लिए। जब मालिक ने जिस चीज़ को चाहा उसको इम्प्लेमेंट किया और जिस चीज़ को नहीं चाहा उसको इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं किया तो उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कमेटियों की रिपोर्टें और ट्रिब्यूनलज़ के एवां आदि धरे के धरे रह गए और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया गया। आपकी तरफ से कोई भी सीरियस कदम नहीं उठाए गए जिनसे यह पता चलता है कि मजदूरों का जिसमें कायदा

था उसको आपने इम्प्लेमेंट कराने की कोशिश की। यह हमारा और आम तौर से मजदूर वर्ग का तजुर्बा रहा है पिछले बीस पच्चीस साल का। कोई पालिसी न रहने की वजह से इस असे मे जो भी लाभ उठाया है वह धनियों ने ही उठाया है और प्रेक्टिकली उनकी पालिसी ही चली है। कितना बेज उन्होंने देना चाहा, दिया और मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से उसमे कोई दखल नहीं दिया गया। सरकार की कोई नैशनल बेज पालिसी आज तक नहीं बनी है, मिनिस्ट्री बेज पालिसी नहीं बनी है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि एम्प्लायर ने मजदूरों को, कर्मचारियों पो मनमाना बेज दिया है और ऐसा करके उसने उस चीज़ बोली गयी थी कि यह गवर्नमेंट की कोई पालिसी होती, लेबर पालिसी होती तो पता चल सकता था कि आपका मता बया है। लेकिन वह बिल्कुल नहीं है।

आज भी हमारे देश के अन्दर लाखों करोड़ो आदमी हैं जो कैंजुल लेबर के तौर पर, टेम्पोरेरी तौर पर काम करते हैं। कानून में यह है कि 240 दिनों के बाद उनको परमानेट कर दिया जाएगा लेकिन वहा इस चीज़ को इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाता है? कही नहीं किया जाना है। यह तभी हो सकता था अगर कोई यूनिकार्म सैट्रल पालिसी होती कोई नैशनल पालिसी होती। गह दीवालियापन का ही सूचक है कोई नैशनल पालिसी का ना होना। यह एक दो दिन की बात नहीं है, बीम पच्चीस बरस से ऐसा होता आ रहा है। मालिकों को छटनी करने का, कारखाने बंद करने का, राशनलाइशन करने का, वर्क लोड बढ़ाने का पूरा अधिकार रहा है। अगर कोई आपकी पालिसी होती तो ये चीजें मनमाने ढंग से नहीं की जा सकती थीं और उसके आधार पर मजदूर लड सकते थे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर भी प्रैशर डाला जा सकता था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि मालिक ने जो चाहा किया, कितनों को चाहा रिट्रैक्ट कर दिया। आपने क्या किया? आपने रिट्रैक्ट मैटिफिकेशन का कानून बना दिया। आपने कह दिया कि छटनी तो की जा सकती

है लेकिन पैसा दे कर और पैसा दे कर मजदूर को यह कहा जा सकता है कि घर जाओ और घास खाओ । यह बैनिफिट भी सबको नहीं दिया जाता है और इसको दिलवाने के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास कोई ताकत नहीं है, उसकी कोई पालिसी नहीं है जिसके तहत मालिकों को इसको देने के लिए मजबूर किया जा सके । इस इस सबका फायदा मालिकों ने उठाया है, मजदूरों ने नहीं । आज जबकि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की ग्राट्स पर बहस हो रही है तो इन सब बातों पर गौर करना बहुत जल्दी है ।

1971 तक तो यह पालिसी चली है और अब जब 1971 के बाद एक पार्टी का रूल हो गया है तो एक नया स्लोगन दिया गया है और वह यह है कि गरीबी हटेगी । लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि मजदूरों और मालिकों के सम्बन्ध अच्छे होंगे, ज्वायट नैशनल काउसिल बनाई जाए, तीन साल के लिए स्ट्राइक बन्द कर दी जाए, मालिकों और मजदूरों के बीच झगड़े बन्द कर दिए जाएं । 20-25 साल तक जो काम नहीं किया गया उसको अब करने जा रहे हैं, बीस पच्चीस साल से तो आप मलिकों का हित करते आ रहे हैं, श्रमिकों के अधिकारों को खत्म करते आ रहे हैं और आज आप कहते हैं कि इनके बीच सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो । यह तो पुरानी बोतल में नई शराब डालने वाली बात हूँ । बोतल बही है । जो भी रंग आप डलिए उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । आज आप कहते हैं कि उनके आपसी सम्बन्ध अच्छे होने चाहिये, आज आप कहते हैं कि प्रोडिक्टिविटी को बेज से रिलेट किया जाए, लेकिन आप कोई नैशनल बेज पालिसी या मिनिमम बेज पालिसी अपनाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । हम भी चाहते हैं कि इनके आपसी सम्बन्ध अच्छे हों लेकिन क्या आप भी नैशनल बेज तय करने के लिए तैयार हैं, मिनिमम बेज निर्धारित करने के लिए तैयार हैं? फैक्ट्रियां बन्द न हो, इस पर आप बेन लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं? इसके बास्ते कानून बनाने के लिए तैयार हैं? आपने क्या किया है? आपने कहा है कि अगर कोई

बन्द करना चाहेगा तो उसको दो महीने का नोटिस देना होगा । उसके बाद वह लुटिया गोल कर सकता है, मजदूर का क्या होगा, इसके बारे में पीछे देखा जायगा । लाखों कोडो रुपया वह सरकार का मारे, बैंकों का मारे, एल० आर्ड० सी० का मारे, लेकिन फिर भी वह कम्पनी का दिवाला निकाल सकता है, मिसमैनेजमेंट कर सकता है, पी० एफ० का पैसा मार सकता है और वह सब वह दो महीने का नोटिस देकर अपना कागेवार बन्द कर मकता है । हजारों फैक्ट्रियां बन्द इस तरह से कर दी गई हैं और वर्कर्जं को रिट्रेच कर दिया गया है सारे मिन्दुस्तान में कितनी फैक्ट्रिया बन्द हुई है इस तक का हिसाब आपके पास नहीं है ।

पूरे देश में करीब दो हजार और बगाल में करीब तीन चार सौ फैक्ट्रिया बन्द हैं । वे खुल नहीं पा रही हैं, क्योंकि जब उनके खुलने का सबाल आता है, सबाल उठता है कि पैसा कहां से आयेगा । सरकार ने फैक्ट्रियों को बन्द करने पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए कोई कानून तो बनाया नहीं, बल्कि उसने मालिकों को यह अधिकार दे दिया है कि वे दो महीने का नोटिस देकर फैक्ट्री या कारखाने को बन्द कर मकते हैं । 1971 के बाद सरकार ने जो स्लोगन दिया है, वह केवल एक हवाई स्लोगन है और वह गलत फहमी पैदा करने के लिए दिया गया है । मालिकों और मजदूरों के रिलेशन्श तब तीक होंगे, जब कि गवर्नमेंट यह कानून बनायेगी कि फैक्ट्रियों को बन्द करना गैरकानूनी है ।

अब सरकार कहती है कि तीन बरम तक स्ट्राइक को बन्द कर दिया जाये । वह इस पालिसी को लागू करने के लिए बैकडोर से कोशिश कर रही है । हलिंग पार्टी अपनी आर्गनाइजेशन, आर्ड० एन० टी० यू० सी०, को और ए० आर्ड० टी० यू० सी० और एच० एम० एस० को इस काम में लगा रही है ।

प्रौ० भषु इडब्ल्यू (राजापुर) : हमने इसका समर्थन नहीं किया है ।

धी श्रीहम्मद इस्माइल : धी लाडिलकर ने इन लोगों को इस चक्कर में फंसा दिया है।

सरकार ने सीकेट बैलट के द्वारा इनी गई यूनियन के रेकग्नीशन के बारे में भी कोई कलीयरकट पालिसी नहीं बनाई है। यूनियन्ज के रेकग्नीशन के बारे में मिस्टर इकानीमी जैसी पालिसी अपनाई गई है, बानी उनकी मानी हुई यूनियन्ज काम करती रहें। लेवर मिनिस्टर साहब ने एलान किया है कि 6 तारीख के बाद सरकार खुद इस बारे में कानून लायेगी। सी० आई० टी० पू० ने पालिसी डिक्लेयर की हुई है कि सीकेट बैलट के ज़रिये यह देखा जाये कि ज्यादा मजदूर किस यूनियन के साथ है और कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग के लिए उसी यूनियन को रेकग्नाइज किया जाए।

1971 से पहले इन मिनि-ट्री का स्टेट्स कैबिनेट लेवल का था, लेकिन आज इस मिनिस्ट्री का वह स्टेट्स भी नहीं रहा है। क्या इस कालतू मिनिस्ट्री से वह उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि वह एक सही लेवर पालिसी बनायेगी?

हाल ही में हमने सुना है कि लेवर डिपार्टमेंट के टापमोस्ट आफिसर के खिलाफ बैलेयर फँड में गड़बड़ और कोल माइन ओरनज के साथ रिलेशन्ज होने के सीरियस चार्जिं लगाये गये थे। उन चार्जिं की जांच करने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाई गई थी, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट सभ-मिट कर दी है। वे सब चार्जिं प्रूब हो गये हैं, लेकिन वह आफिसर अभी भी लेवर डिपार्टमेंट के सेक्रेटरी है।

1971 के बाद बंगाल में द्रेड यूनियन राइट्स पर ज़बदेस्त हमला किया गया है। रॉलिंग पार्टी के लोगों ने पुलिस की मश्द से लगभग तीन सौ रजिस्टर्ड द्रेड यूनियनों के आफिसिज को ज़बदेस्ती आकुपाई कर लिया है और उन यूनियनों को फँकाशन नहीं करने दिया जा रहा है। आखिर इस मिनिस्ट्री का फँकाशन क्या है? अगर वह इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकती तो किर द्रेड यूनियन एक्ट को ही बदल कर दिया जाये।

इसके अलावा लगभग हजार, डेड हजार बर्करों को, जो द्रेड यूनियनों के आफिशल्ज हैं, काम पर नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। इस बारे में गवर्नरमेंट की चिट्ठियां लिखी गई हैं और पुलिस को भी कहा भया है, लेकिन कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है। आज बंगाल में रॉलिंग पार्टी ने सब ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज को बन्द कर रखा है। यानी सविश्वासिक रूप में संगठन या यूनियन बनाने का अधिकार भी छीन लिया है।

द्रेड यूनियन एक्ट के मुताबिक बर्कर अपनी मर्जी से किसी भी यूनियन के भेस्टर बन सकते हैं। लेकिन आज बंगाल में उनसे बाई फोर्स साई कागज पर दस्तखत कराये जा रहे हैं और इस तरह उन्हें कुछ खास यूनियनों का भेस्टर बनने पर मजबूर किया जा रहा है।

पिछली लेवर काफँस में यह युनेनिमसली तय हुआ था कि बंद फैक्ट्रियों को खोलने और उनमें पुराने मजदूरों को रद्दकर स्टेट्स को कायम करने के बारे में एक बिल लाया जाये। लेकिन आज तक वह बिल नहीं लाया गया है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी दो दिन पहले कहा था कि अबाई की हैवी छीकल्ज फैक्ट्री बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। लेकिन अब्जारों में आया है कि वहां पांच हजार बर्कर ने स्टेट्स स्ट्राइक की है। वहां पर, बोल्स का सबाल है बेड का सबाल है। पांच आविष्यों को चार्ज-जीट दिया गया है जिसपर आज तक कुछ नहीं किया है। आई० टी० पी० एल० में भी यही हालत है। एल० आई० सी० के मामले में भी यही हमने देखा है। सब ज़बह दिस्क्रेटेमेंट है लेवर के अंदर और लेवर मिनिस्ट्री की हालत वह है कि इस का कोई स्टेट्स ही नहीं है। ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री जिसका स्टेट्स उसकी गवर्नरमेंट में ही नहीं है, एम्पलायर्स पर क्या रेव डाल सकती है और एम्प्लोईज़ को क्या राहत दिला सकती है? इसलिए बंदी महोदय जो बातें मैंने कही हैं, सोच कर उनका बदाल देंगे और इन मामलों पर भीर करेंगे।

धी रामाश्वर शास्त्री (पटना) : उपायकल महोदय, कल पहली बाई को हिन्मुस्लाम के कौन-

कौने में लाखों मजदूरों ने इस बात की प्रतिक्रिया की कि वे तब तक शान्ति के साथ नहीं बढ़ेंगे जब तक हिन्दुस्तान से पूँजीबाद और सामन्तवाद की समाप्ति नहीं हो जायगी और सही माने में मजदूरों के हकों की हिफाजत करने वाली सरकार कायम नहीं हो जायगी । जब तक हिन्दुस्तान से इजारेदारी और पूँजीबाद का हमेशा के लिए खात्मा नहीं हो जायगा तब तक वे संबंध करते रहेंगे । इस बात का अहं इस बात की प्रतिक्रिया कल हिन्दुस्तान के कौने-कौने के मजदूरों ने हुनिया के मजदूरों के साथ ली । उसके बाद ही आज हम की गयी अम मंवालाय के बजट पर विचार कर रहे हैं । हमें उम्मीद थी कि हुनिया को बदली हुई परिस्थिति में, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर प्रगतिशील सक्तियों के आगे बढ़ने की स्थिति में बीर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर प्रतिशासी सक्तियों की परायग की देखते हुए ऐसा बजट पेश किया जायगा जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की जो अम नीति है उसमें हुनियादी परिवर्तन देखने को मिलेगे । लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि यह बात इस बजट में दिखलाई नहीं पड़ रही है । पुराने तरीके से ही इस बजट को पेश करके यहाँ के मजदूरों के हकों के अपर कुठाराशाल करने की कीशिया की गई है और इस बात की कोशिया की गई है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इजारेदार पूँजीबाद को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मज़बूत किया जाय और उन्हें मजदूरों का शोषण करने का ज्यादा से ज्यादा मौका दिया जाय ।

बात की जाती है औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों की । अब औद्योगिक सम्बंध क्या हैं । वही पुराने सम्बन्ध हैं, पूँजीपति मजदूरों का शोषण करे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुनाका कमाकर अपनी तिजोरियों को बढ़े । समाजवाद की बात आप करते हैं, ऐसा करने का आप को अधिकार है, मैं आपकी मांसा पर हड्डिया करना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन या केवल कहने से समाजवाद ज्यादा या सम्बन्ध में औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में परिवर्तन करने से समाजवाद स्वीकृत होगा ? उस्पाइन और बितरण के सामने पर मजदूरों को काशिय करने से वह समाज बंदा होगा या केवल समाजवाद की बात कहने से वह

समाजवाद आएगा ? लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि इस तरह की बात नहीं है । औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध वही बाबा आदम के जमाने के हैं । आप औद्योगिक कानून की देखे, जितने भी कानून मजदूरों के लिए बने हैं या बन रहे हैं वे अद्यतों की लीक पर चल कर बन रहे हैं । वही पुराने तरीके से कानून बनाए जा रहे हैं थोड़ा हेरकेर करके, उसकी बुनियाद वही है । अगर आप सबमुक्त में औद्योगिक शान्ति चाहते हैं, मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ावा चाहते हैं, उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, मोनोपली के अधिकारों को कर्ब करना चाहते हैं, कम करना चाहते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में सही माने में मजदूर वर्ग और गरीबों की गरीबी मिटाने की तरफ लगाना चाहते हैं तो आप वो इंडस्ट्रियल लां में जो कानून मजदूरों के लिए बने हुए हैं उनमें परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत होती और एक यूनिकार्म तरीके से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए समान मजदूर कानून बनाने की तरफ आपको कदम उठाना होगा । लेकिन आज यह स्थिति नहीं है । हर राज्य में अलग-अलग कानून बने हुए हैं, मजदूर-विरोधी कानून बने हुए हैं और बनाए जा रहे हैं । अभी हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने मजदूर विरोधी कानून बनाए है, लेकिन आप की हिम्मत नहीं है कि आप महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को कुछ कह सकें । जमाना बदल गया है, कथनी और करनी में एकता होनी चाहिए । लेकिन यह बात नहीं हो रही है । इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि आप अपनी मजदूर नीति में परिवर्तन कीजिए, प्रो-पूँजीपति नीति की बदलिए, इजारेदारों के हक में जो आप की मजदूर नीति है उसको बदलिए । लेकिन यह तो आप करेंगे नहीं ।

अगर सही माने में कोई यूनियन बनती है जिसे मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध प्राप्त होता है तो उसको आप मान्यता नहीं देते हैं, कांग्रेस की यूनियन इंटक को प्रश्न देते हैं और उसके जरिए से सही माने में लड़ाकू मजदूरों को आगे बढ़ने से रोकते हैं । अगर यह बात रहेगी तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान में सही माने में स्वस्थ ट्रेड यूनियन आन्दोलन चल सकेगा ? नहीं चल सकेगा ? इस-

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

लिए आप अपनी इस नीति में परिवर्तन कीजिए और लड़ाकू यूनियनों को आगे बढ़ाइए, जिनके पीछे मजदूर चलते हैं, उन यूनियनों मान्यता दिलाइए, उनकी बातों को समक्षिए । उनसे सामूहिक बारोनिंग कीजिए । उनकी बातों को सुनिए और उनकी बातों को मानने की कोशिश कीजिए ।

हड़ताल को स्थगित रखो, दो साल, तीन साल, चार साल, पांच साल के लिए हड़ताल बन्द करो, यह बात भी कभी आप लोग करते हैं । राष्ट्रपति जी ने ऐसा कहा है और प्रधान संघी ने उसका समर्थन किया । लेकिन हड़ताल होती क्यों है, आप उस पर सोचिए । हड़ताल इसीलिए होती है कि महंगाई आसमान पर जा रही है और उसके मुनाबिक मजदूरों की तनखाह नहीं बढ़ती । उनकी कठिनाइयां ज्यों की त्यों हैं । प्राइवेट्स को देख लीजिए, उसकी दिशा या है दूसरी तरफ मालिकों के मुनाफे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । मालिकों के ऊपर कोई अंकुण नहीं । लेकिन इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा मिजपुर जाकर मजदूरों की मीटिंग में भाषण करते हैं तो 144 लगा कर उनको जेलखाने में बन्द कर दिया जाता है । दूसरी तरफ जो निल मालिक आप के कानूनों का सीधे-सीधे उल्लंघन करते हैं, अपनी तिजोरियां भरते हैं, अरबों खरबों रुपया कमाते हैं मजदूरों का शोषण करके उन्हें लूटते हैं । उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती । तो यह मोरेटरियम और इस तरह की बातों के बजाय हड़ताल न हो, इसके लिए आप को ऐसे कदम बढ़ाने होंगे जिन कदमों से मजदूर संतुष्ट हो सके और मजदूरों की समस्या का समाधान हो ।

1968 में 28 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की और आपने उस समय एसेंशियल मर्बिसेज मेट्रिनेंस आर्डर्नेंस निकाला और उसके बाद उसको ऐक्ट बनाया । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस को रद्द कीजिए । इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है । यह काला कानून है । इस तरह के काले कानूनों को रद्द करना होता तभी आप मजदूरों का विश्वास हासिल कर सकते हैं और मजदूर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं ।

उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात आप करते हैं । उत्पादन बढ़ाना क्या मजदूर के हाथ में है ? कच्चे माल के मालिक धूं पूंजीपति, बैंकों की सट्टेवादी के अधिकारी धूं पूंजीपति, वे लोग प्राइसेज को आगे बढ़ाते हैं और लूटते हैं । उनके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही करने की बात आप उठाते हैं । तो अगर आप कीमतों को कम करना चाहते हैं, कि मजदूर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाएं तो मजदूरों की मांग को स्वीकार कीजिए और कीमतों को कम कीजिए । कीमत बढ़ाने के जो तरीके हैं, सट्टेवाजी नौ मैट्री-यल में मनमानी करने पर रुकावट डालिए, तब आप आगे बढ़ जाएंगे । इसी तरह आज कहा जाता है कि मजदूर तनखाह बढ़ाने के लिए हड़ताल करते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी तनखाह बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, अगर हम बढ़ा देंगे तो कीमतें बढ़ जाएंगी । मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि कि कीमत बढ़ाने की जबाब देही कर्मचारियों पर नहीं आती है, मजदूरों पर नहीं आती है जो खूबे रक्तकर भी देश की सेवा करते हैं और उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं । कीमतों को बढ़ाने की सारी जबाबदेही हिन्दुस्तान के 75 इजारेदार पूँजीवादी परिवार के ऊपर है जिनके उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की माग हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर आन्दोलन, हिन्दुस्तान की प्रगतिशील जनता और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग जो सही माने में समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, और यह काम करना चाहिए ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि बेज़ज को तनखाहों को उत्पादन से जोड़ो । उत्पादन से क्यों जोड़ो ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान में जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसका सही हिस्सा, उचित हिस्सा मजदूरों को मिल रहा है ? नहीं मिल रहा है । मजदूरों को उचित हिस्सा दीजिये, इससे प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा । लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है ? बिरला की आमदानी छलांग मारकर आगे बढ़ रही है, टाटा की आमदानी छलांग मारकर आगे बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उनको नहीं पकड़ते । आप के बन्दर हिम्मत नहीं है, क्योंकि वे आप के रिंग-मास्टर हैं, बिरला-टाटा-डालभिया, हिन्दुस्तान के 75 इजारेदार पूँजीपति आप को बढ़ाते हैं, आपकी सरकार की प्रभावित करते हैं, आप उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनियनों की रिकगनीशन की बात कही जाती है। मैंने पहले भी जिक किया—यूनियन की रिकगनीशन के लिये सर्वमात्र्य मिद्दान्त एक ही हो सकता है—गुप्त मतदान। आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कार्प्रेस उसी को मही और जनवादी तरीका मानती है, लेकिन आप उसको मानने को तैयार नहीं है। अभी आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कार्प्रेस, इण्डियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कार्प्रेस और हिन्द मजदूर सभा ने इसके सम्बन्ध में एक मिद्दान्त तय किया।¹ वह क्या है—वेरीकिशन प्लस गीक्रेट बैलेट। गुप्त मतदान का क्या मतलब है? अगर वेरीफिकेशन में दो यूनियन के बीच केवल 10 परसेंट मतों का फर्क हो, उस यूनियन को जिग्गो ज्यादा मत मिले हैं अगर वह केवल 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा हो तो गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर फैमला होना चाहिये। इस को हमने तावकन माना है जब कि दूगने भी माने, लेकिन इन्टक अब इसको मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। लम्पके नेता रहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में लागू नहीं करेंगे, महाराष्ट्र में लागू नहीं करेंगे, गुजरात में लागू नहीं करेंगे—यह कौमी नीति है? आप क्या हैं—वया आप का नेवर डिपार्टमेंट नपर्म बन गया है....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : आप उन को नहीं कह सकते, यह बनना तो आप का अधिकार है।

श्री रामाकृतार शास्त्री : आप उन पर दबाव डालिये। इन्टक आप का सगठन है हिन्द मजदूर सभा इस बात को मानती है, ए. आ० आ० टी० ग्र० मी० भी मानती है, आप के लोग भी सिद्धान्त में तो मानते हैं, लेकिन अमल में लाने को तैयार नहीं है। इसलिये आप सही यायनों से रिकगनीशन का तरीका निकालिये ताकि जो यूनियन सही यायनों में मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, उसी को मान्यता मिले और शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस सिद्धान्त को लागू कीजिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसके बारे में आप यहाँ पर ऐलान करें कि आप इसको लागू करवाने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की बात कही जानी है,

बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है। आप ने एक समिति बना रखी है इसका पता लगाने के लिये लेकिन अभी तक उसकी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। एक अन्तर्रिम रिपोर्ट जल्द भी मिली है, लेकिन उसका बोई और-छोर पता नहीं चलता। करोड़ों लोग बेकार हैं, लेकिन आप सही किंगसे भी नहीं दे गकने कि किनने लोग बेकार हैं। आप की रिपोर्ट में वहा गया है कि । लाख तीन हजार मैट्रिक बेकार हैं, हजारों ग्रेजुएट्स और पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट्स बेकार हैं। बेकारी सुरक्षा के मुह की तरह से बढ़ती जा रही है, शैतान की आत की तरह रो बढ़ती जा रही है, क्योंकि आप की नीति मजदूर विरोधी नीति है, आप की नीति हिन्दुस्तान में पूँजीवाद को मजबूत करने की नीति है, जब तक इस नीति से आप का छुटकारा नहीं होगा, इससे विष्ट नहीं छूटेगा, तब तक बेकारी का ममला हल नहीं होगा। इस लिये बेकारी के सबाल पर सजीदगी से सोचना होगा।

ग्रेचुइटी की बात कही जाती है, ग्रेचुइटी का कानून अभी तक आपकी अल्मारी में बन्द पड़ा है। यह सबाल जल्द हल किया जाना चाहिये। हमारे कोथला खान के इलाके में मजदूर तैयार हैं, आप उनको ग्रेचुइटी दे दीजिये, वे समय से पहले नौकरी छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप गेसा क्यों नहीं करते? अगर वे नौकरी छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे तो नये लोगों को काम मिलेगा, बेकारी की समस्या हल होगी। उन नमाम लोगों को ग्रेचुइटी दीजिये। अभी हमने सुना कि निर्माण विभाग के मजदूरों को ग्रेचुइटी नहीं दी जायेगी। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि आप शायद इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं, मैं चाहूँगा कि आप आज इस सदन में ऐलान कीजिये कि कंस्ट्रक्शन मजदूरों नो भी ग्रेचुइटी दी जायेगी और उन लोगों को इन्टेरिम भत्ता भी दिया जायगा। यह भी सुना है कि आप शायद 10 परसेंट इन्टेरिम भत्ता देना चाहते हैं तो फिर घोषणा यही नहीं करते, इससे बढ़कर भीका और क्या हो सकता है। आज आप अवश्य इस की घोषणा कीजिये।

8 33 प्रतिशत बोनस-- इस मांग को तमाम

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

सेन्ट्रल ट्रेड यूनियन्ड मान गई हैं—इन्टक मान गया, एच० एम० एस० मान गया, ए० आई० टी० य० सी० मान गया, हमारे सीट० के साथी जो बात कह कर अभी भाग गये, वे लोग भी मान गये। वे अब हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर आन्दोलन से अलग-अलग हो गये हैं, उन की नीति संकीर्ण है, उससे एकता भानने में मदद नहीं मिलती है इसी लिये भाग गये, दूसरे को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। आप कम से कम बोनस 8.33 परसेट के सिद्धांत को क्यों नहीं मानते? आप क्यों कुपचाप उनके सामने भीगी बिल्ली बने हुए हैं, उच्चोग-पतियों के सामने क्यों बोलना नहीं चाहते? आप समाजवादी हैं, गरीबी मिटाने वाले हैं, तो किरण्डरते क्यों हैं टाटा बिरला और डालमिया के सामने क्यों कुप हैं, आप इसका ऐलान कीजिये।

प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का क्या हाल है? बड़े-बड़े तीन अफसर दिल्ली के केन्द्रीय दफतर में काम करते हैं। आप के लेबर सीकेटरी हैं, डिप्टी लेबर सीकेटरी हैं, प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड कमिश्नर है। किरण्ड 22 करोड़ रुपया उच्चोग-पतियों के यहां, मिल-मालिकों के यहां, कारखानेदारों के यहां, खान-मालिकों के यहां पड़ा हुआ है। क्या ये तीन अफसर मच्छर मारते हैं? लेकिन दिल्ली में तो मच्छर भी कम हैं। अगर इनको मच्छर ही मारना है तो पटना भेज दो, वहां मच्छर बहुत स्पादा है। 22 करोड़ बकाया रुपये के लिये ये लोग जिम्मेदार हैं। मैंने सुना है कि इनकी दोस्ती बड़े-बड़े उच्चोगपतियों से है, बड़े-बड़े खान-मालिकों से है, इस लिये मजदूरों की जायज राजि दिलवाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इन के एम्प्लाइज अगर हाउस रेन्ट बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि उनके साथ वही कानून लागू है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के साथ लागू है। अगर वह बात सही है तो क्या आप सचमुच केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बराबर खुलियां इन कर्मचारियों को भी देते हैं? आप जारा बिहार चल कर देखिये। बिहार में एक रीजनल आफिस है जो आप का अपना मकान नहीं है। उनकी 15 साल से लिकापड़ी चल रही

है। यह कैसी सरकार है, कैसे इसके प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड कमिश्नर है, कैसे सी० बी० टी० के अध्यक्ष हैं, 15 साल में भी मकान नहीं बना।...

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : He is attacking the officers; he can attack the Ministry and its policies but not officers,

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : I am not attacking any officer. I have not named any officer. I have got the right to mention the things that I have seen and known.

अगर आप सचमुच चाहते हैं कि कुछ काम हो तो अपनी नौकरशाही पर लगाम लगाइये। ये नौकरशाह आप को खा जायेंगे। समाजवाद तो जब आयेगा तब आयेगा, लेकिन आप की मेहरबानी से नहीं आयेगा, मजदूरों के सघर्ष से आयेगा, किनानों के सघर्ष से आयेगा। इस लिये इन ब्यूरोक्रेट्स की नाक में नवनी पहनाइये, रिंग-मास्टर की तरह उनपर चाबुक बलाइये, तब 22 करोड़ बकाया रुपया की अदायगी होगी।

आंध्र बैंक लि० में अभी तक हडताल चल रही है। 9 मार्च को यह हडताल शुरू हुई थी, क्या लेबर मिनिस्टर इसी तरह से टक्कर टक्कर ताकते रहेंगे और प्राइवेट बैंकों के मालिक—टाटा-बिरला-डालमिया मनमानी करते रहेंगे वहां के मजदूरों पर धौंस जमाते रहेंगे, दर्जनों लोगों को जेल भेजेंगे, जिसमें औरतें भी शामिल हैं, उनको सस्पेंड करेंगे। इस लिये कि वे कहते हैं कि हमारी आल-कैंडर यूनियन है, आध्र बैंक एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन आल-कैंडर यूनियन है। प्रबन्धक उससे बात करने को भी तैयार नहीं है। यूनियन वे कहा कि वह लेबर मंत्री को पंच मानने को तैयार है। क्या आप पंच बनने के लिए तैयार हैं? यदि आप तैयार हैं तो रास्ते में कौन सी रुकावट है? यदि रास्ते में बैंक के भैनेजर रुकावट है तो उनको आप हथकड़ी पहनाकर जेलखाने में डाल सकते हैं। आप रामावतार शास्त्री या किसी दूसरे भैन्डर को तो जेलखाने में भेज सकते हैं किन्तु पूजीपतियों को नहीं भेज सकते हैं, नौकरशाहों को नहीं भेज सकते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से अभी हाल में हन्तोरेस एम्प्लाईज की एक दिन की साकेतिक हड्डताल हुई। उनकी माग है कि बोनस दो, दूसरी महुलियते दो, हाउस रेन्ट बढ़ाओ और सबसे बड़ी माग है कि उन की यूनियन को मान्यता दो। आप मान्यता क्यों नहीं देते हैं? उसी तरीके से आप आल इन्डिया प्रोविडेंट फड एम्प्लाईज फेडरेशन को मान्यता नहीं देते उनके रीजनल एम्प्लाईज यूनियन को भी मान्यता नहीं देते। क्यों नहीं देते? कि तो कर्मचारियों के सर्वमान्य प्रतिनिधि है, दूसरा और कोई नहीं है। आप दलाल यूनियनों को ही मान्यता दे रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से बोकारो स्टील इडस्ट्री में गडबडी चल रही है एच० ई० सी० गवी के मजदूरों पर हमले हो रहे हैं, उनका सप्तेशन हो रहा है। भूख हड्डताल चल रही है। बोकारो में फैक्रिंकेशन का काम बन्द कर दिया गया है और उसे दूसरे स्टेट में भेज दिया गया है। कट्टकाशन के मजदूरों की बहावी आपरेशन में नहीं की जा रही है। (ध्यवधान) ..

दिल्ली के कालकाजी में जो डी० पी० कालोनी है उमका नाम आप चितरजन पार्क करिए। मी आर. दास, देशबधु चितरजन दास हमारे देश की बड़ी हस्तियों में हुए है। उन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिए जो कुर्चनिया की है वह सुनहरे अक्षरों में देश के राष्ट्रीय समाज में अकिन है। तो क्या बजह है कि आप उनके नाम पर एक पार्क भी नहीं बनवा सकते? मे चाहूगा कि मत्ती महोदय यही एलान करें कि उस कालोनी का नाम देशबधु चितरजन दास पार्क होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे आपको धन्यवाद देता हू।
I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to fix uniform wages for agricultural labours (4)].

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to fix minimum wage of agricultural labourers in Bihar at rupees four per day (5)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to change the anti-labour and pro-capitalist policy of the Government (43)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to grant need based minimum wage to the industrial and other workers (44)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Unsatisfactory working of the Labour Advisory Committees constituted by State Governments (45)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Undue delay in the registration of the Unions (46)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to implement the policy of one Union for one Industry (47)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement the declared policy of participation of labour in the management of public sector industries (48)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to enforce obligatory implementation of the recommendations of wage boards (49)].

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced Re 1.

[Policy of imposing INTUC on labour unions though they do not enjoy the support of workers (50)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced Re 1.

[Failure to abolish the existing contract system prevalent in the mines of Bihar, Orissa and other States (51)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to take legal action against the employers holding up payment of the accumulated provident fund of the workers (52)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to give recognition to the trade unions enjoying majority support of labourers (53)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to introduce secret ballot system to verify the claim of labour unions to represent the labour (54)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to give at least 8.33 per cent bonus (55)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1,

[Failure to give living wage to the agricultural labourers (56)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Undue delay in enacting gratuity legislation (68)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to enact laws preventing declaration of lock outs in factories (69)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to impose a ban on retrenchment in factories, mines and industrial establishments (70)].

That the Demand under the Head Department of labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to stop for ever controversies relating to imposition of ban on strikes (71)].

That the demand under the head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to implement the awards of labour tribunals. (72)].

That the demand under the head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to extend the gratuity laws to construction labour. (73)].

That the demand under the head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to take stringent action against those industrialists and factory-owners who fail to contribute their share to the provident fund. (74)].

That the demand under the head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accord recognition to *Bokaro Ispat Kamgar* Union. (78)]

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100.

(Failure to accord recognition to the *Hatia Kamgar* Union (79)).

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to get the accumulated provident fund arrears disbursed to the employees of Bihar Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Patna (80)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to get the Provident Fund arrears disbursed to the employees of Bihar Flying Club, Patna (81)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Wage Board constituted for Sugar Mill Workers (82)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give bonus to all categories of labourers. (83)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accord recognition to the All India Provident Fund Employees Federation. (88)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise Bihar Regional Provident Fund Employees Union. (89)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get a building constructed by the Bihar Regional Provident

Fund Organisation for their office in Patna. (90)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to nominate a full time Chairman of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation having full powers. (91)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to accept decisions of the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation by the Government (92)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to increase the house rent allowance of the employees working in the offices of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, (93)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to declare the status of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (94)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced Rs. 100.

[Need to bring the scales of pay of the employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation at par with other organisations like S.T.C., M.M.T.C. and banking industries. (95)].

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to pay 5 per cent additional house rent allowance to the employees of Employees Provident Fund Organisation (96)].

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to prevent merging the Employees State Insurance Corporation, (97).]

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to facilitate the participation of employees representatives in the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (98).]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to eliminate bureaucratic functioning of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation at Delhi and other regional offices (99)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to extend labour laws to Railway employees. (108)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to check such activities of employers as result in the violation of labour laws and to punish them for their acts. (109)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to solve the unemployment problem. (110)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide jobs or to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons. (111)]

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide accommodation to the employees working in the Bihar regional office of Provident Fund, Patna. (112)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get the arrears of accumulated funds paid to Mine workers. (113)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board constituted for the mine workers. (114)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to recognise Coal Workers Union, Giridih. (115)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the retrenchment of more than ten thousand mica workers in Giridih area. (116)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure to abolish the contract system. (117)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take action against the employers violating Bonus Act. (118)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give as much bonus to the employees of the State Bank of India as is given to the employees of other Banks (119)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Encouragement to set up puppet and rival unions in banks, (120)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to put an end to the anti-labour policy of the managers of the Andhra Bank Limited. (121)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100

[Failure of welfare programmes for mine labourers. (122)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get wages etc. paid to the workers of Pradip Lamp Works, Patna City as prescribed under the law. (123)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to accord recognition to the unions of hospital workers. (124)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to get the demands of shop-workers regarding their service conditions acceded to. (125)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to find out a satisfactory solution of the problems of refugees. (126)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

Failure to regularise the refugees squatters colonies. (127)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to fulfil the assurance given by the Labour Minister regarding not taking any action against ten thousand railway workers of Baranuni-

Ghara on their calling off the strike in April, 1971. (128)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to apply uniformity all over the country the principles agreed upon by All India Trade Union Congress, Indian National Trade Union Congress and Hind Mazdoor Sabha in regard to grant of recognition to Unions. (129)]

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enact laws to ensure need based minimum wage to the agricultural labour. (3)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to implement recommendations of the Second Wage Board for sugar Industries, in general and in the Aske Cooperative Sugar Industries in particular. (23)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Failure to prevent lay off of more than 140 workmen of the Aske (Orissa) Cooperative Sugar Industries according to Sugar Wage Board recommendations. (24)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to follow up steps for implementing the bonus formula declared by the Labour Ministry (25)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Rs. 1.

[Failure to implement the provisions of the Bonus Act in general and in the Aske Cooperative Sugar Industries (Osissa) in particular. (26)]

[Shri D. K. Panda]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide the minimum bonus to the workers of the mines and Sugar industries in Orissa. (27)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide need based minimum wage to industrial workers. (28)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to fix minimum wage for agricultural labour by enacting suitable labour laws. (29)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to give recognition to unions enjoying support of the majority of workmen in industrial units. (30)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to introduce secret ballot to determine representation of labour unions for purposes of according recognition. (31)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to prevent attempts by INTUC at securing dominance in all industries by granting recognition INTUC led unions to the exclusion of other unions enjoying majority support without verifying the genuineness of membership on record. (32)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100

[Need to grant recognition to the Hardwar Heavy Electricals Workers Association affiliated to AITUC. (33)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to abandon the practice of granting recognition based merely on verification of membership on record. (34)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide health centre for workers of Joyshree Chemicals Industries Ltd, and Ganjam Chlorinator Ltd., at Ganjam in Orissa. (35)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to ensure joint control of the industries in general and the public undertakings in particular by labour and management representatives from workshop to planning and production stages. (36)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to enforce the declared policy of participation of labour in management in public undertakings and also in private industries. (37)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to rehabilitate thousands of Adivasi workers rendered jobless due to closure of the Mines at Mahisusuni in Mayurbhanj district and other mineral producing districts in Orissa. (38)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to abolish contract labour system in the mines of Orissa and Bihar. (39)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to rehabilitate Adivasi girls in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Koraput who had been thrown out of employment. (40)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to rehabilitate 526 men of security force of HSL at Rourkela immediately (41)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to probe into the assault on four workers of Hardwar Heavy Electricals Workers Association in connection with recognition of their union issue (42)]

SHRI P M MFHTA (Bhavnagar) I beg to move

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to apply labour laws to Railway employees and other public undertaking workers (57)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to implement gains-sharing in public Sector. (58)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to settle the issue of bonus to the workers. (59)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to implement the workers' participation in management schemes (60)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to compensate the industrial workers of Maharashtra and Gujarat States for the wages lost due to power crisis (61)]

DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) I beg to move

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1.

[Delay in implementing the bonus procedure prescribed by the Labour Ministry (62)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to check the arbitrary utilisation of Labour Provident Fund by the Directors of various industrial organisations (63)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to give benefit of the recommendations of the Second Sugar Wage Commission to the sugar mill workers up till now (64)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Failure to check the regular violation of labour laws by various industrial establishments (65)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Delay in implementing the system of according recognition to the labour organisation by secret ballot (66)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1

[Delay in giving recognition to the All India Labour Union as an all India labour organisation. (67)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) I beg to move

That the Demand under the Head Department of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100

[Need to regularise all the refugee squatters colonies in West Bengal (75)]

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to write off all the outstanding house building loans of the poor and middle class refugees in West Bengal. (76)]

That the Demand under the Head Department of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to grant adequate funds for the proper development of refugee squatters colonies in West Bengal. (77)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for introducing need based national minimum wages for all categories of workers. (84)]

That the Demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for total abolition of contract labour. (85)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide job to the unemployed or to grant unemployment dole to the unemployed labour. (86)]

That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to create employment potentials for the rural poor and toiling people all over the country. (87)]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to prevent unregistered union to make agreement at Nimcha Colliery, Raniganj, by which 700 permanent workers were retrenched (100)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take firm stand for implementing Coal Wage Board award regarding D. A. and wages in most of the Collieries of Asansol area (101)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100,

[Failure to protect the workers right to join any union of their choice. (102)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take any action against the anti-social elements who prevent hundreds of trade union workers from joining their duties in factories (103)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take action against persons involved in corruption charges on the basis of Dauphara's report submitted to the Ministry. (104)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take any step to prevent forcible occupation of 300 offices of Registered Trade Unions by the anti-social elements in the presence of the police in West Bengal (105)]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to execute the Government order regarding ban on purchase of coal from the Collieries that failed in implementing the Coal Wage Board award, specially for Railways. (106).]

That the demand under the Head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure in implementing tripartite labour conference recommendation regarding re-opening of closed factories (107).]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also before the House.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : Sir, the role played by the organised working class last year during the national emergency deserves congratulations from the whole society. The Prime Minister has already expressed her appreciation of the role played by the working class during the national emergency and during 1971 as a whole. Today the working class in India has not only stood the test of its patriotic feelings and emotions, but has emerged as a most progressive force in the society, which is on the threshold of social and economic transformation along democratic lines.

15.53 hrs.

[**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE** *in the Chair*]

If the society is looking to the working class as the most progressive force for the future of democracy, there is a necessity on the part of the Labour Ministry to create conditions enabling the working class to shoulder the responsibilities that have been thrown upon it in asking to play an effective role in the social and economic transformation. It is our experience during the last two years that the evolution of the labour policy does not show all the symptoms of the realisation on the part of the Labour Ministry to make the working class play its role effectively. Whether it is a question of organising the social security measures or labour welfare, or educational measures or industrial relations or legislative protection, in all these aspects, the labour policy has been very slow in its development growth to create appropriate institutions. Today in the industrial field we are thinking of doing away with the 1948 and 1956 industrial policy resolutions, which were probably the basis of our existing labour policy during the last 20 years. The industrial policy is now being completely overhauled and changed. But we have no clear picture of the new labour policy which is required for the socio-economic transformation of our people.

We have been hearing criticism from the opposition parties. Everything that the ruling party does, is labelled as capitalist based and anti-labour. Working class cannot plan the role of an opposition party. It is its duty to give a proper and positive shape to the labour

policies of the government. Today there is no such question for the Indian labour to act as a permanent opposition force to the government's labour policy. The Indian labour working class has to act in both capacities—it should co-operate whole-heartedly with the government in its evolution of the new policy ; at the same time, it should have the freedom to oppose and express resentment against any policy which according to the working class, is not very progressive. So, the policy of support and the policy of opposition should be treated as two sides of the same policy. It is a dynamic role.

When we look at the evolution of the labour policy of our country, what do we see today ? We have been told that an experiment is being made for the last so many years of associating labour in the industrial management. We have been told that in about 80 establishments the joint management councils have been established. We have been told that in the public sector, government has taken a decision to appoint labour nominees, union representatives, on the Board of Directors of companies. Although these measures are progressive in their content, they are coming too late. Today the situation is slipping out of the hands of the Labour Ministry. So, they must think of measures which are appropriate for the situation of today.

When we look at our national economy today, we find that industrial production is stagnating. Then, what is the appeal to the working class to help in production ? It is no use telling them that we will give them one post of director in the board of directors or membership of the joint production committee or a share in the increased production when the production goes up. All the existing schemes are out-dated.

Take the field of agriculture. We are talking of land reforms which have gone to the extent of putting a ceiling on land holdings. An urban ceiling on property is also coming up. Thus the concept of property ownership in land and buildings is undergoing a change. Can the Labour Ministry not take the initiative for putting a restriction or changing ownership concept in share-holdings in industrial undertakings ? I think the time has come for evolving a scheme for industrial self-government. Within the present structure of management of industries, be it joint stock .

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

company, autonomous corporation or departmentally run, it is very difficult to enthuse the workers to take responsibility for raising production to the level required.

Decentralisation of power for rural development has already taken place. The Zilla Parishads are entrusted with the task of rapid rural economic development. The decision making execution of plans for economic development have been given to the elected representatives at the district level.

16 hrs.

Similarly, in regard to civic matters, we have the Municipalities Act and elected citizens have been given the right of decision-making and execution of their development plans and the solution of their civic problems or the problems of their own town. When there is self-government, whether it is local self-government or rural economic development, can we not think of an industrial self-government by evolving a new pattern, a new structure, of business organisation, public or private? I am not saying that we keep the *zila parishad* structure or the municipal structure. But elected representatives of the workmen and even of other interests concerned should have the freedom to take decisions about production, the wealth to be produced, the distribution of profits and everything. They should have the executive and legislative powers. Industrial self-government, industry-wise, at the national and the State levels is a new pattern and a new structure that must come. That alone will enthuse the workers. That is the new concept which the Labour Ministry must start thinking of evolving. If they think on these lines, all the other problems will not pose so much of a difficulty as they are doing.

There is a field for immediate application of this idea of self-government. I would like to point out that inside the Labour Ministry they have got a number of service organisations. I am not talking of extending or introducing industrial self-government in manufacturing and other commercial concerns. Though I would like it, it can begin at a late stage. But why not begin with the self-government structure in the service organisations, like the Employees' State Insurance Corporation? Why do you want a bureaucratic structure to

run the service organisations like the ESI, Provident Fund, Family Pension Scheme, Factory Legislation, Factory administration, Workers' Education etc? Why do you want these bureaucratic organisational structure to run service organisations for labour? I would request the Labour Ministry to give serious thought to the proposal of evolving some kind of a self-government structure, a new kind of a pattern, to resolve all these problems.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is meant for industrial workers but inside the scheme itself there is so much bureaucracy in decision making that thousands of employees, who are employed in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, had to go on strike not out of their own will but because the industrial relations in a service organisation like the Employees' State Insurance Corporation are strained not because the employees are bad or because they lack patriotism or the service attitude but because the pattern of organisation is something rotten at the roots. Therefore I would request the Labour Ministry to pay attention to this and evolve some kind of a new pattern.

Then I would come to the question of industrial relations. We have been told on the floor of this Parliament as well as in the report of the Labour Ministry that the Ministry has received the report of the three major organisations giving a consensus on how to elect a recognised union, collective bargaining as a method for solving industrial disputes and the appointment of a national council. Of all these three the impact must be understood properly because we feel that the Labour Ministry has yet to take full cognisance of the implications of the emerging labour movement in our country.

The labour unity is welcome. The united labour in this country will play not only the progressive force but the most effective force in the social and economic transformation. We want not only these three organisations but all the working class is united as early as possible for helping the social and economic transformation along with democratic lines as enunciated by the Congress under the leadership of our Prime Minister.

At the same time, we must know, that merely on the basis of the fact of labour unity having been achieved let not the Labour

Ministry take it so easy that it can immediately bring a new labour legislation. Government must first agree that the present Industrial Labour Disputes Act needs to be scrapped because it was meant to prevent industrial strikes. It has failed in its purpose during the last 20-25 years. The strikes are not prevented. The rate at which they have come and they have come with vengeance, in spite of the Industrial Disputes Act. The number of strikes has gone up. There were fields in which strikes could not be imagined. But now strikes are taking place in the fields and services where they could not be imagined a few years ago.

I am sure Government will forget the thing about moratorium on strikes. I know that the Labour Minister has clarified that there is no idea of putting a ban on strikes. It is good. The question is of avoiding strikes or creating conditions where strikes would not be necessary. We would like the Labour Ministry to apply its mind for bringing a new legislation based on collective bargaining. What is required for this? The collective bargaining agency procedure is only one aspect. The Government is still grappling with the problem as to what is its role in the settlement of industrial disputes. The united labour movement and even the employers today are saying, "Leave everything to us. The Government should not interfere." What then is the Government's role in the settlement of industrial disputes? Is then the Government's role in the settlement of industrial disputes, that of a night watchman who has no right to interfere or enter the house, but protect it from outside disturbance of law and order while the inmates of the house can do anything inside. Amongst them, they can fight; they can do anything. But the night watchman has only to perform the duty of law and order from outside. He has no right to go in and tell them or advise them to do any thing.

So, is it the night watchman's role that the Labour Ministry is going to play in the collective bargaining or is it going to play the role of an umpire who lays down the rules and ask the parties to play the game according to the rules and give the whistle when anybody commits a breach of the rules and take cognizance of it?

My fear is that just as, to decide the policy on collective bargaining agency, the

ballot or verification, it took more than a year, the Government will take more than another year to decide the role in the settlement of industrial disputes. Let the Government tell us whether they want to play the role of an umpire or a night watchman or a driver of a bus taking the passengers-workers and employees—in the direction and at a speed, the driver i.e., the Government decides. The Labour Ministry as a driver of a bus of the national economy will take them in the way it likes, according to the Government policy laid down. So, it is for the Labour Ministry to decide whether they want to play the role of a driver of a bus, or of an umpire in a match, or of a night watchman. They must decide some kind of a role because sometimes the labour Ministry's role becomes very difficult.

The Government itself is a big employer these days. There are 99 public sector undertakings and they have more than 6 lakh workmen, apart from the departmentally-run undertakings, in these public sector undertakings. The Labour Ministry says that the public sector management should become a model. The public sector management as well as the employing Ministry do not listen to the Labour Ministry. Here the Labour Ministry must influence the other Ministries and must become effective. We would like to know what is the plan of the Labour Ministry to become healthy, strong and effective to influence the Steel Ministry, the Petroleum Ministry, the Railway Ministry and the other employing Ministries in the Government and not to abide by their advices and ask the Unions to follow their advices. We have one instance, which I want to quote, about the clash between the Labour Ministry and the other employing Ministries. The Labour Ministry, in consultation with all the public sector management, decided in 1963 that there should be model promotion rules. A model promotion procedure was to be evolved. The decision was taken in 1963. In 1967, after four years, some principles for promotion were evolved. After evolving these principles, what the Labour Ministry did was to send one copy to the Bureau of Public Enterprises and another copy to the Ministry of Industrial Development. These Ministries, without comments, without any follow-up work, just sent those copies to the public sector undertakings concerned. For two years there was no follow-up—not even in 1969. Another advice went from the Ministry of Industrial Development when there was a hue and cry from every-

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

body as to what had happened to the promotion principles. Till today one does not know whether there exist model promotion rules, whether they are followed and implemented by the public sector undertakings. If this is the way the public sector is going to be have, it would be very difficult for the Indian working class to take pride in the development of the public sector. We, with all eagerness and the willingness to cooperate, would like to say this; let not the old concepts of managerial rights and the old concepts of management functions come in the way of the public sector in the onward march of trade union movement in this country.

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार (चंडीगढ़) : सभापति महोदय जहां तक लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है और हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय का ताल्लुक है, मैं उनसे बधाइ देना चाहता हूँ, इस बात के लिए कि उन्होंने लेबर रिलेशन्स को बेहतर बनाने के लिए, डेंड्र यूनियन्स के आपम के जो कागड़े हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए और एक अच्छी सुलझी हुई नीति अपनाने के लिए कोशिश की। अच्छी नीति अपनाने के लिए उन्होंने काफी परिव्राम किया है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं मजदूरों के साथ और मजदूरों की यूनियनों के साथ सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और उनको उस क्षेत्र का काफी तजुर्बा है। वह उस तजुर्बे की अपने इम्प्रेसमाल खेला रहा है और उन्होंने इस बात का काफी प्रयत्न किया है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री बहुत अच्छी तरह से आगे कदम बढ़ा सके।

विरोधी दल की तरफ से अभी जो बक्ता बोल रहे थे उन्होंने काफी नुकसाबीनी की। लेकिन उनकी एक ही पुरानी रट है, जो कि बहुत पुराने जमाने से चलती आ रही है कि मंत्री महोदय और सरकार देश में विड़ला, टाटा और डालमियां को मजबूत करता चाहते हैं। उन्होंने इस प्रकार से सरकार की नीति के ऊपर आरोप लगाया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उन लोगों की एक पुरानी आदत था यहाँ है। आज सरकार की नीति यह नहीं है कि वह टाटा, विड़ला या डालमिया को मजबूत करे या किसी सरमायेदार को ताकत दे, और जहां तक मजदूरों और उनका

मामला हो, उसमें सरकार दबल देकर मजदूर वर्ग को कमजूर बनाये। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। लेकिन चूंकि यह कांकरेट सब्जेक्ट है, हो सकता है कि कुछ स्टेट्मेंट में इस तरह की नीति अपनाई जाती हो। कई मंत्री हो सकते हैं, कई व्यक्ति हो सकते हैं, जो इस बात के लिए तंशार न हों कि हमने भी नीति अपनाई है कि हम को समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ना है। वे लोग इस में कुछ रुकावट भी ढालते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए केन्द्रीय मन्त्रीमण्डल को दोष देना, मैं समझता हूँ, व्यर्थ है।

इतना कहने के बाद भी मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर हम को समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ना है तो उत्पादन द्वारा उपलब्ध सम्पत्ति का सबसे अधिक लाभ आज उन लोगों को मिलना चाहिए जो शोषित वर्ग कहलाते हैं। उनको शोषण से मुक्ति मिलनी चाहिए। वह वर्ग है मजदूर वर्ग चाहे वह इंडस्ट्रियल मजदूर हो या एकीकल्चरल मजदूर हो। अभी तक हम उनके हवाय में यह भरोसा पैदा नहीं कर पाये कि वह यह समझे कि उन का शोषण किया जा रहा है और नई नीतिया अपनाई जा रही है तथा उन पर पूरी तरह से अमल हो रहा है। हम उन लोगों में यह उत्साह पैदा नहीं कर सके कि वह ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करे। हम उन्हे यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सके कि जितनी पैदावार वह बढ़ायेंगे और जितनी देश के लिए इंडस्ट्रियल तरक्की वह करेंगे उसमें उनका क्या स्थान होगा और उनका कितना हिस्सा होगा।

इसी बजह से आज हमारे मजदूरों के खेत्र में काफी अनरेस्ट है। मैं कल चंडीगढ़ से आ रहा हूँ। वहां पर 'मे डे' मनाया गया। वहां पर जो मजदूर ये सभी ने उस दिन को उत्साह से मनाया। उसमें आई एन टी प्लसी के लोग भी थे, सी पी आई के लोग भी थे और जिनका सम्बन्ध किसी केन्द्रीय संस्था से नहीं थे भी थे।

SHRI S. B. GIRI (Warangal) : There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.....

Now, there is quorum, the hon. Member may continue.

श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार : सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी कह रहा था कि हम मजदूर वर्ग से भरोसा पैदा नहीं कर सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे थ्रम मंत्रालय को एक डाइनेमिक नीति अपनानी चाहिए जिससे थ्रम मंत्रालयों में, चाहे वह इंटेंस में काम व रते हों या बैंड में काम करता हो, एक उत्साह आये और वह आगे बढ़ने के लिए प्रयत्नशील हों। उनमें यह डाइनेमिज्म हो कि मजदूरों के रास्ते में जो रुकावट आये उनको दूर करें। आज मजदूरों को यह बात महसूस नहीं होती। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि छोटी-छोटी बुनियादी बातें जो हैं उनको भी हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। अभी तक हम उन को सिक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस नहीं दे सके, उनको भरोसा नहीं है कि हमारी सर्विस कब तक चलेगी, उनको विश्वास नहीं हो पाया है कि उनका रिट्रैचमेंट नहीं होगा, ऐच्यूएटी के लिए उनको इंगड़ना पड़ता है, पे स्केल्स के बारे में कई जगह इंगड़ा चल रहा है। उनका पे स्केल का इंगड़ा हल नहीं हो पाया है। मैं अभी तलबाड़ा गया था जहां हमारा इर्टिशन प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है। हमने देखा कि वहां पर वर्क चार्ज होता है। वही वर्क चार्ज को पुराना कंसेप्शन चल रहा है। उनका काम चलता रहता है और किसी दिन छुट्टी कर दी जाती है। वहां लोग रिट्रैच कर दिये जाते हैं। दस-न्दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह वर्ष काम सीखते हैं, टेक्नीक सीखते हैं। उनके बाद जैसे ही काम खत्म हुआ वैसे ही उन की छुट्टी कर दी जाती है।

जब कोई नया प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में लिया जाता है तो उसके लिए नए आदमी रख लिए जाते हैं, नए सिरे से उनको सिखाया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब एक प्रोजेक्ट खत्म हो तो वहां जो सीखे हुए आदमी हैं उनको दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट में ले लिया जाए और जब वह खत्म हो तो उनको और जगह ले जाया जाए। एक आदमी बीस बरस की उम्र में काम शुरू करता है और 35-40 बरस की उम्र में उनको जबाब मिल जाता है। आप सोचें कि उसका परिवार है, उसके बच्चे हैं। उन

सब की क्या हालत होती होगी, इसकी कल्पना की जा सकती है। एजीटेशन होते हैं लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। रिट्रैचमेंट की तलबार उनके सिर पर लटकती रहती है, फिर चाहे तलबाड़ा हो या मुन्द्र नगर हो या दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट हों। जब इसके बारे में कहा जाता है तो उत्तर मिलता है कि यह वर्क चार्ज स्टाफ है, इसकी जब चाहें छाटनी की जा सकती है। इसका मतलब क्या यह है कि जो अधिकार दूसरे लोगों को हमारे देश में प्राप्त हैं, वे इनको नहीं हैं। जब वे काम कर सकते हैं, काम करने की स्थिति में हैं, जिस उच्च तक वे काम कर सकते हैं। उस उच्च तक काम करने का अधिकार उनको मिलना चाहिए। उसके बाद बुदाये का कोई इन्तजाम उनके लिए हांना चाहिए। यह बुनियादी बात है। इस बुनियादी चीज को भी वे हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक कामनासें वाला आदमी भी इसको समझ सकता है और दुनिया में इसको बुनियादी अधिकार समझा जाता है लेकिन हम यह अधिकार उनको नहीं दिला सकते हैं। इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मैं तलबाड़ा जाता रहता हूँ। वर्कर्स के जहां-जहां हाउसिस बनते हैं, मैं वहां जाता हूँ। जहां तक चडीगढ़ का सम्बन्ध है, वर्कर्स के लिए मकान, इस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिए कोई हाउसिंग स्कीम जैसी कोई चीज ही नहीं है। डेंड सौ हाउसिस वहां कभी बने थे। नव सें वर्कर्स की तादाद कई गुना बढ़ गई। लेकिन हाउसिंग स्कीम ही वहां नहीं है। तलबाड़ा में मैंने देखा है, एक-एक छोटे कमरे के भीतर 5 5, 7-7 और 10-10 वर्कर भरे हुए हैं। पश्चिमों की तरह वे वहां रहते हैं। न वहां पानी का इन्तजाम है, न पालावे बने हैं। कोई देखने वाला ही नहीं है। कोई देखने की जरूरत ही महसूस नहीं करता है। आप आशा तो करते हैं कि वर्कर ज्यादा पैदा कर के देश की गरीबी दूर करें, देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करें, देश का निर्माण करें लेकिन जो इज्जत उसको मिलनी चाहिए, वह हम उनको नहीं देते हैं। वह इज्जत उसके लिए न तो हमारे पास में है, न एमप्लायर के दिल में है, न अफसरों के

[श्री अमरनाथ विद्यालंकार]

दिल में है, और न कारखानेदारों के दिल में है। उनको एक छोटा-सा बादमी समझा जाता है। अगर देश में ज्यादा देने के लिए नहीं है तो उसको आप भी कम दे सकते हैं लेकिन कम से कम उसकी इज्जत तो बहनी चाहिए। बदकिस्मती से हमारे देश में जो जितना भी ज्यादा काम करता है उसकी उतनी ही कम इज्जत है और जो खाली बैठा रहता है उसकी उतनी ही ज्यादा इज्जत है, सम्मान है, प्रतिष्ठा है। जो ज्यादा काम करता है वह सिर ऊंचा करके चल सकेगा तब देश का वह निर्माण कर सकता है और तभी देश का भला हो सकता है।

छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं जिनके लिए उनको झगड़े करने पड़ते हैं। चंडीगढ़ में इस बात को लेकर झगड़ा होता है कि उनको यूनिफार्म नहीं मिलती है। बहुत झगड़ा करने के बाद उनको यूनिफार्म दी गई। लेकिन तब उसका कपड़ा इतना निकम्मा था कि वह तीन महीने में ही फट गया। इसको लेकर झगड़ा चल रहा है। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इतनी छोटी बात भी हल नहीं की जाती है। ये जो पिन प्रिस हैं ये टैशन पैदा करती हैं। इस तरह की चीजों से सारे देश में टैशन फैलता है और तब हम कहते हैं कि लेबर अनरेस्ट है। ये जो छोटी-छोटी चीजें हैं इन पर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज चंडीगढ़ में रहते हैं। वहां पर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के लोग, हरियाणा के कर्मचारी और चंडीगढ़ यूनियन टैरिटरी के कर्मचारी, सब हैं। वहां पर कम्पनेस्टरी एलाउंस इस बारते दिया जाता है क्योंकि वहां मंहगाई बहुत ज्यादा है। चंडीगढ़ ही शायद सारे सिन्धुस्तान में एक ऐसा शहर है जहां रेट रेटिक्शन नहीं है। कोई कितना ही रेट बढ़ा दे, कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। यब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो मजदूर वर्ग, कर्मचारी वर्ग परेशान नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा? चंडीगढ़ में सिर्फ दो परसेंट सैट्रल एम्प्लाइज के पास सरकारी काबाट हैं। काकी सब किराये के मकानों में रहते हैं। जो गरीब आदमी बीस-पच्चीस रुपये किराये के मकान में बैठा था जब उसका किराया

बढ़ा दिया गया तो परेशान हो कर उसको मकान खाली करना पड़ा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत से लोगों ने अनवायोद्याइज़ली इन्कोचमेंट करके रहना शुरू कर दिया। स्लम्ज में रहना शुरू कर दिया। उसके बाद नतीजा यह हुआ कि पुलिस आई और उन सबको उजाड़ दिया गया। ये जो सब चीजें हैं इन से अनरेस्ट पैदा होता है। इस तरह की चीजों को रोका जा सकता था। लेकिन रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है इस बास्ते कि किसी को कोई फिल नहीं होता है। उस तःफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

यहां यह कहा गया है कि मंत्रालय के अधिकार कुछ बढ़ने चाहिये। इस बक्त उसके अधिकार कुछ सीमित हैं। मैं भी महसूस करता हूँ और जो भी लोग ग्रास रूट पर काम करते हैं, जो मजदूरों में काम करते हैं, वे सभी महसूस करते हैं कि जो सरकारी इरादे हैं, सरकारी इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं उनके अन्दर जितनी लेबर लाज की मिट्टी प्लीच होती है, जितना उनके साथ अन्यथा होता है उनीं प्राइवेट इदारों में नहीं होती। उनको वहां कागज का पुर्जा समझा जाता है। आप कैटोनमेंट बोर्ड के एम्प्लाइज को लें। उनकी डिमांड पर नैशनल टिक्यूमल बना था। दस-पंद्रह साल हो गए हैं। उसका एवार्ड हुआ। लेकिन उसको आज तक इम्लमेंट नहीं किया गया और जगहों पर जब इस तरह की बात हो तो कहा जाता है कि यह प्रान्तीय क्षेत्र में आता है इस बास्ते कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह कैटोनमेंट बोर्ड का जो क्षेत्र है यह तो प्रान्तीय क्षेत्र नहीं है। इसमें डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री आती है। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री परवाह नहीं करती है, वह मानती नहीं है जो कुछ हम कहते हैं। ये या दूसरे जो इदारे हैं जिन के अन्दर अफसर बैठे हैं या जो आटोनोमेस इदारे हैं वे कहते हैं कि हमारे ज्ञार कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है और वहां लेबर लाज की कितनी अवहेलना की जाती है वह उससे कहीं ज्यादा की जाती है जो प्राइवेट इदारों में की जाती है। जब ऐसी बात होती है तो कुछतरी तौर पर बर्कर यह समझ लेता है कि सरकार में और

जो पूँजीवादी एम्प्लायर हैं, इन दोनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। इस बारते जितने आपके डिपार्टमेंट हैं या इदारे हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जटां तक लेबर नीनि का सम्बन्ध है, थ्रम मन्त्रालय की बात को माना जाना चाहिए, उसका जो निर्णय हो वह अनिम हो और मिनिस्ट्री की नीति नहीं चलेगी, इम तरह का प्रावश्यान किया जाना चाहिए। इन चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाए और थ्रम मंत्री और थ्रम मन्त्रालय को कुछ अधिकार दिये जायें और जिननी भी उनके गारते में अडचन है वे दूर की जायें और उसकी आवाज को प्रामाणिक माना जाए, वही भेग आपसे निवेदन है।

इन शब्दों के माथ में आपका धन्यवाद परता हूँ।

*SHRI M. RANJANGAM (Dindigul) : Mr Chairman, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, I would like to say a few words on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. In the whole country, about 107 crores of people are employed in the Central Government, the State Governments, the public bodies and undertaking, while in the private sector only 67.4 lakhs of people are in employment. This is what the Economic Survey of this year states. Only when 67.4 lakhs of people could find employment in the private sector, the other day in the Annual Meeting of the All India Organisation of Employers the outgoing President has stated that there is no further chance of creating new employment opportunities in the private sector.

The Committee on unemployment has pointed out in its interim report that in June, 1971 65,000 Engineering Graduates are unemployed and about 20.53 lakhs of educated youth are searching for employment. I expected that the Planning Minister in his reply to the discussion on Mid term appraisal would refer to the need for giving some kind of unemployment allowance to the lakhs of educated youth in the country. But he did not touch that issue at all. After spending huge sums of money on getting technical and engineering education, if these young people could not get employment in the country, I wonder

whether the country would be able to digest this giant of a problem, especially when it is beset with so many other problems. It is strange that those who are in employment agitate for bonus, for promotion, for rise in salaries and such other benefits. But, if the educated youth are allowed to rot like this, then it is a clear danger signal. You know, sir, that in Japan there are so many volcanoes which erupt frequently. But, in our country, the fuming volcano of uneducated youth is going to erupt any time if the grave unemployment situation is not tackled effectively. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Labour that a worthwhile plan should be formulated and implemented if the country is to be saved from an unprecedented catastrophe.

Our hon. Minister of Labour in his presidential address stated emphatically that if the economic development of the country is not to be impeded, then the problem of unemployment should be borne in mind by the All India Organisation of Employers in its scheme of things.

During the last three years the defaulters who have not remitted both the management's share and the workers' share in the Provident Fund have increased considerably. In March, 1971 as many as 7842 private organisations have defaulted in this matter, and their representative organisation talks of lesser prospects for employment in the private sector. I would like to know what penal action has been taken by the Government against these defaulters.

Reverting to the problem of unemployment, I am reminded of what Shri A. C. George stated in a reply to this House. He stated that at the end of February last 670 textile mills were working and 63 textile mills remained closed. On a rough guess, 63000 workers must have lost their job by this closure. When huge investments are to be made for starting new industries in which employment opportunities will be generated, it should be ensured that the existing industries should not be allowed to die. If such closures are to continue, then the problem becomes acute and it might go beyond our control. Whatever expenses might be involved in re-opening these closed mills, however big the dimensions of the problem might be, I would

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[**Shri K. Rajangam]**

request that the Government should leave no stone unturned in the matter of re-opening these closed textile mills.

Though it may not be within the Purview of the Labour Minister, yet I would like to inform him that quite a few of the private sector industries, which have acquired industries, which have acquired industrial licences for creating productive capacity which in turn will generate employment opportunities, have not utilised those licences. Naturally additional employment opportunities have not been created. I would request the hon. Labour Minister to use his good offices to get sum unutilised industrial licences forfeited so that those productive capacities can be set up either by the Central Government or by the State Governments, which will create new employment opportunities.

The other day in his Television appearance, the State Minister of Planning, Shri Mohan Dharia, stated that the labour legislations in the country need essential and immediate amendment and unless the workers are given the right of participation in the management of industries, they will not be able to show real enthusiasm in the growth of the industries. The workers must feel that the industry belongs to them and they will grow along with the growth of the industries. The profits that the industry makes on account of their labour would be shared between them. On the other hand, if they are to concern themselves about their wages and other financial benefits, that will not be conducive to industrial development in the country. We are talking day in day out about industrial development and self-reliance. The Government also say that they are committed to the establishment of egalitarian society in the country. If there is no industrial peace and amity in the country, then naturally all our efforts for industrial growth will founder on the rock of industrial unrest. If we want to have industrial peace in the country, then the labour must be given representation on the management of industries and they must be made to feel that the industries belong to them and not they to the industries. I would like to know what has been done in the matter of giving representation to labour on the management of public sector undertakings.

When the Provident Fund Act is not working well it seems that the Bonus Act is also not working efficiently. Recently a Committee has been constituted to review the implementation of Bonus Act. As the Railways and the Post and Telegraphs Department are also profit making organisations, I would like to suggest that the Bonus Act must be made applicable to both the Railways and the P & T Department, though they may also be public utility organisations. The low-paid Railway workers and the low paid P & T workers do not get any bonus. The workers in the 28 Ordnance Factories, who have played a vital role in the grand success of our country during the recent Indo-Pak war are not getting bonus. The workers who produce nuts for the famous Vijayanta Tank are not getting bonus. Whether it is Cape Camorin or Kashi, whether it is Srinagar or Rameshwaram, the letters and the telegrams are delivered promptly by the low-paid postal workers. They do not get bonus. But those who do not have any work to do, but who have all the facilities of life like air-conditioned room for their work, get bonus, promotion, rise in salaries etc. The Government which swear by the welfare of labour in the country should see, irrespective of the financial implications, that the low paid workers in the Railways and in the P & T Department are given bonus by extending the Bonus Act to these organisations. There should be no excuse of lack of funds or less revenue for this purpose.

Sir, the high executives in the public undertakings are frequently transferred with the consequence that the labour problems in these undertakings are not given serious consideration. They are more worried about their personal promotion than about the successful promotion of the public undertaking concerned. Anyone can discharge the work in a Collector's office. But the same is not the case in a public industrial undertaking. Experience and background are the essential pre-requisites for successful running of a public undertakings and instead of transferring the high executive who have got the experience, they may be given all the perquisites in the public undertakings themselves. The frequent transfers of high executives of these public undertakings must be stopped in the interest of workers in these undertakings.

The Trade Union Act was enacted in

the year 1926. You know, Sir, that every day, every minute even, new labour problems arise because of industrial development in the country. The Trade Union Act should not be like the Panchang. Even the Panchang is annually revised nowadays. The Trade Union Act must be amended in such a way that the provisions of the Act help the trade Unions more than being of hindrance.

When I raised the question of having ONE UNION FOR ONE INDUSTRY, the hon. Minister replied that that there are certain legal tangles before this idea could be implemented. If there is one union for one industry, then there will be more of industrial peace than industrial disputes. The Government should try to resolve these legal tangles quickly.

Here, I would like to point out that if the leadership of a trade union is from within its ranks, then there is less chance for friction. Only because there is constant outside interference in the trade union affairs, the things become difficult and disputes arise. The labour laws should be amended keeping in mind as to how these laws could benefit the workers better.

As on 31.12.1971, 1318 families of Burmese repatriates remained to be rehabilitated and no assistance had been given to them till then. Similarly, in the Annual Report, it is said that certain other plantation schemes are under the consideration of the Government for rehabilitating the Ceylon refugees. I would like to know in brief the details of these schemes and I would also suggest that they should be in conformity with the needs of Ceylon refugees. The Committee appointed in 1967 to go into the question of rehabilitation of refugees in West Bengal has submitted many reports and a sum of Rs. 14 crores is required for implementing the recommendations of the Committee. But the Government have spent so far only Rs. 5.45 crores. I would like to know why the required money has not been allocated for such an important work like the rehabilitation of refugees. It is known that the public sector undertakings are running under a loss. It is strange that the industries set up by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are also running under a loss. This should be looked into by the Government.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that the industrial disputes, that may ultimately lead to closure even, may be due to mismanagement, may be due to the workers, may also be due to interference either from the side of State Government or from the Central Government. It might also be due to legal complications. Whatever may be the case, instead of apportioning the blame on this side or the other, the Government should energetically endeavour to re-open the closed units. We read in the newspapers the pronouncements of the Prime Minister that if industrial units are closed, the country's effort for achieving self-reliance will receive a setback. But there is equally responsibility on the part of Government also to try and re-open such closed units; otherwise, the workers of such closed units add to the never-ending list of unemployed in the country.

The 'Model Principles' enumerating 11 points for promotions in public undertakings should be implemented in consultation with the representatives of workers. All the labour legislations should be the means for bringing in the welfare of the workers. The labour law should never be used for achieving narrow political gains.

With these words, I conclude.

श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम (आंवला) : सभापति महोदय ..

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभापति महोदय, इनना सुन्दर भाषण होने वाला है। सदन में गणपूति करवा दीजए।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बज रही है...

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

सभापति महोदय : गणपूति हो गई है, माननीय सदस्य भाषण जारी रखें।

श्रीमती सावित्री इयाम : सभापति महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की मांगों पर अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करूँ, मैं श्रम मंत्री महोदय को, उनके विभाग को और इस

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

देश के सेहनतरशो को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहती हूँ, इसलिए कि संकट की स्थिति मेरे उन्होंने अपने आप को प्रधान मन्त्री के नेतृत्व मेरे एक चट्ठान की भाँति खड़े रखा। बंगला देश की आजादी इस देश के और उम्र देश के मेहनतकर्णों की आजादी है। जिस प्रकार लेनिन ने आह्वान किया था कि सासार से शोषण को मिटा दो, उसी तरह से आज इन्दिरा गांधी जी यह आह्वान कर रही है कि देश से गरीबी मिटा दो, असमानता मिटा दो और सामाजिक अन्धाय मिटा दो। किन्तु यह एक और से होने वाली बात नहीं है। हमारे जितने भी मांशलिंग देश है उनमें अर्थ-व्यवस्था मेरे केवल दो चीजें आनी हैं, गरवाएँ और श्रमिक। किन्तु हमारे देश की ममाजवादी व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की है कि इसमें एक मिल मालिक वा भी स्थान है। जवाइट संकटर, मिक्सेट एकोनामी की व्यवस्था इस प्रकार वी है कि मिल मालिक भी उस रास्ते मेरे आता है। अकेले श्रमिकों वा बोझ बढ़ाने से और सरकार के रूल्स रेगुलेशन्स और कानून से काम चलने वाला नहीं है जब तक कि सरकार के पास इस प्रकार के प्रारंभ नहीं है कि आप मिल मालिकों को भी ठीक कर सके। मुझे खुशी है कि कल इस पार्लियामेंट ने अपनी छुट्टी कर दी और अपने आप को आइडेंट-फाई किया मजदूरों के साथ, हालांकि मजदूरों की छुट्टी नहीं हुई। लेकिन अच्छा होता और आगे ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि मई के महीने का पहला दिन जिसका कि श्रम के इतिहास मेरे एक बहुत बड़ा महत्व है, एक दिन का बेतन मजदूरों का, उतना ही पैसा उद्योग का और उतना ही पैसा सरकार का मिला कर एक बेल-फेयर फड़ की स्थापना की जाय और इस को एक बेल-फेयर फड़ के नाम पर सनाया जाय।

इस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट को देखकर हमें हर्ष हुआ और इसका कारण यह है कि इस अम मंदालय को श्री आडिलकर जैसा मजा हुआ व्यक्ति मिला है। फलम के साथ कहा जा सकता है कि इन दो वर्षों के अन्दर आडिलकर जी ने जो भी कुछ

प्रयास किए हैं वह सराहनीय हैं। हडनालों मेरकी आई है, तालाबन्दी कम हुई है, मैन-डेज का लाम कम हुआ है, कई एक कैम्प हुए हैं, कान्फरेसेज हुई है, कई एक ऐक्ट इस सदन मेर पास हुए हैं और कुछ पास होने वाले हैं। इन सबके बावजूद भी हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि क्या आगे हो सकता है और क्या इन पिछले दम वर्षों 1961 से 1971 तक का इतिहास रहा है। यह मैं कह सकती हूँ कि खाडिलकर जी के विचारों मेर बहुत कलरिटी है, वह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है अपने विचारों मे। कहीं कन्यूजन नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने एक यूनियन एक इडस्ट्री मेर हो, इस पर अपना विचार प्रकट किया और मैं कह सकती हूँ कि एक यूनियन होना या दो यूनियन होना, तीन यूनियन होना, यह मजदूरों का बुनियादी अधिवार है, उसके ऊपर रोक लगाने की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो यूनियन अच्छा काम करेगी, मजदूरों के इन मेर काम करेगी वह जिन्दा रहेगी और वाकी सभी नहीं हो जाएगी।

ग्रन् 1961 से लेकर 1971 तक के इतिहास को देखे तो एम बीच मेर इस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट्स दुगुने हुए हैं, हडनाल तीन गुनी हुई है और मैन-डेज लास्ट चौगुन हुआ है। इन सबके पीछे क्या चीज है? इन सबके पीछे बोनस और महगाई भत्ते की मांग ही नहीं वल्कि सबमें बड़ी बात यह है कि मजदूरों की जबान बन्द है। एग प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर सबको बोलने की आजादी है। लेकिन फैक्ट्री मेर काम करने वाले एक मजदूर की आवाज बद है। कहीं कोई ऐसा स्थान दिखाई नहीं देना विशेषकर उस स्थान पर जहा कि अर्गेनाइजेशन या अर्गेनेइजेशन नहीं है। कई वर्ष पहले यह निश्चित किया गया था कि इडस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत जहा भी वर्कस काम करते होंगे वहाँ एक वर्कस कौसिल बनेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी वर्कस कौसिलें कितनी जगह पर काम रही हैं? सन् 1958 मेर जवाइट मैनेजमेंट कौसिल की स्थापना हुई और 140 मैनेजमेंट कौसिल बड़ी कठिनाई से बन पाई और आज छोरे-छोरे कर के बह 80 रह गई। जिस समय डी० सर्जीवीया साहब अम मंदी

थे तो उन्होंने कहा था 1970 के अन्दर —

"Apart from wages and better living and working conditions, there should be a sort of involvement of the worker in the units and undertakings in which he works. The worker should have the feeling that it is his own unit or his own factory. Therefore, Joint Management Councils were called for."

उन्होंने यह निश्चय किया था और उनके ये शब्द ये कि यदि मैं श्रम मन्त्री रहा तो उनको अवश्य ही पूरा करूँगा । मृगे बड़े दुख की बात यह कहनी पड़ती है कि 1968 के अन्दर श्रम मत्रालय के अन्दर एक ऐसी यूनिट थी जो यह देखती थी कि जवाइट मैनेजमेंट कैमिल का कुछ काम हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है और हो रहा है तो वितना हो रहा है और उसमें कुछ लाभ है या नहीं, मजदूरों की आवाज किम हद तक गुनी जाती है या नहीं, लेकिन श्रम मत्रालय के सेक्रेटरी और वडे अफिसर्स यह नहीं चाहते थे कि उस तरह की कोई यूनिट उनके यहां कायम रहे और कोई ऐसा डिविजन उनके यहा बने, इसी गैर उसको ख़ाम कर दिया । तो मेंग निवेदन है खाइलकर माहब से कि आप शामन करिए, आप के सेक्रेटरी और आपके जवाइट डाइरेक्टर, डाइरेक्टर नहीं । यदि आप उस तरह की एक व्यवस्था और उस तरह का एक बातावरण बनाने चल रहे हैं कि मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन हो तो आपको श्रम मत्रालय के अन्दर एक पूरा डिविजन खोलना पड़ेगा और उसका एक्सपैशन करना पड़ेगा तथा मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन नीचे बी इकाई से लेकर ऊपर तक हो सके यह देखना पड़ेगा । जब तक मजदूरों का पार्टिसिपेशन नहीं होगा यह असम्भव है कि देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ सके, देश के अन्दर उसका इस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक से हो सके और मजदूरों को सामाजिक न्याय आप दिला सकें । जो मैनिफेस्टो कारेस का हमने रखा और जिसके बल पर एक बार नहीं दो बार हम भारी संख्या में चुन कर आए हैं उसको पूरा करना आपका काम है, श्रम मत्रालय का काम है । यह सही है कि दूसरे विभागों से भी यह कंट्रोल होता है, हर विभाग से कोआर्डिनेशन करना होता है, लेकिन मुख्य जिम्मेदारी श्रम

विभाग पर पड़ती है । मैं इस मत को मानने वाली हूँ कि चाहे प्रोडक्शन बढ़े या न बढ़े, चाहे इस देश की उन्नति हो या अवन्नति हो, लेकिन इस देश के मजदूरों का भला होना चाहिए, उन के साथ सामाजिक न्याय होना चाहिए, उन के मैनेजमेंट में पूरा-पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय, ये जो ज्ञगड़ होते हैं जो इण्डस्ट्रियल डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, इनमें से दो-तिहाई झगड़, 66 प्रतिशत झगड़े भत्ते को लेकर होते हैं, बोनस को लेकर होते हैं ..

सभापति महोदय : आनंदेबल मेम्बर की बोलते ममय इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए, कि उसका अमर मुल्क पर बया पड़ता है ।

श्रीमती साचिवी इयाम : मैं कोई बुरी बात नहीं कह रही हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : देश नीचे चला जाय, कही चला जाए, लेकिन मजदूरों की रक्षा होनी चाहिए—इस तरह गे नहीं कहना चाहिए ।

श्रीमती साचिवी इयाम : मध्यापति जी, मैं कह रही थी कि 66 प्रतिशत ज्ञगड़े भनों को लेकर, बोनस को लेकर, डीयरनेम एलान्स को लेकर हुए हैं और होते रहे हैं । यह 10 वर्ष का दृष्टिहास है और आज भी उसकी बार-बार पुनर्गवृत्ति हो रही है । यह महीने बात है कि श्रम मत्रालय ने फायर-ब्रिगेड का बाम जहर किया है, प्रिवेन्टिव मेथेड्रम जरूर अवैन्यायर किए हैं । जब जरूरत हुई कुछ बढ़ा दिया, डीयरनेम एलान्स बढ़ा दिया, डधर बढ़ा दिया, उधर बढ़ा दिया । लेकिन इसके लिए नेशनल लेबर कमीशन बना था, उसके सामने भी यह सबाल आया था और यह कहा गया था कि नेशनल लेबर कमीशन बना था, उसके जानी चाहिए क्योंकि जो बेज-बोर्ड पालिसी थी, जो मिनिस्टर बेज पालिसी थी, वह केल हो गई है । मिनिस्टर बेज पालिसी पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सफल नहीं हो पाई क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा है और जगह-जगह पर अलग-अलग दिवकरें हैं, कहीं मकान मंहगे तो कहीं सस्ते हैं, कहीं थीजें

[श्रीमती सावित्री शायाम]

मंहीं हैं, तो कहीं सस्ती हैं—इसलिए यह सब कुछ चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्राइस इंडेक्स को आधार क्यों नहीं रखा गया, उसका सारी चीजों की कीमतों से सम्बन्ध रहता है। अगर लोगों को चीजें मंहीं मिलेंगी तो आप चाहें जितना डीयर-नेस एलाउन्स बढ़ा दीजिए, उस से लोगों का भला होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए जो भी दें चाहे भत्ते के रूप में दें, इन्सेन्टिव के रूप में दें, उसको प्राइस-इंडेक्स के आधार पर दें और उसका पूरा सम्बन्ध आपसे होना चाहिए।

एक बात में महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूँ—बहुत सी महिलायें सर्विस करती हैं, जिनकी जिन्दगी के अन्दर कुछ परेशानियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं, जिनके घर में पैकड़ की मांग होती है, उनको नौकरी करनी पड़ती हैं। मैंने आप की फिलासें बोंदेखा, बहुत ज्यादा नहीं चटी हैं। लेकिन मुझे यह देखने को मिला कि अशिक्षित महिलाओं की संख्या चटी है। विशेषकर काटन-टैक्सटाइल, जूट, बीड़ी उद्योगों में उन की संख्या काफी चटी है। ऐसी महिलाओं को रिट्रैनिंग किया गया है, जिनकी 15 साल की सर्विस थी, जिन के पति की मृत्यु हो गई थी, जिनके तीन-चार बच्चे थे, कोई संरक्षक नहीं था। न के परमानेन्ट हो पाई, न उन को कोई बेनिफिट मिला, यहाँ तक कि मैटरिनिटी लीब या महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित जो कानून बने हैं, उनका कायदा भी उनको नहीं हो सका। उनको मोड़नाइजेशन के नाम पर टेक्निकल, ग्राउन्डस पर, अशिक्षा के नाम पर, हटा दिया गया। हालांकि बैंकों के अन्दर, इन्स्योरेन्स के अन्दर, पोस्ट एवं टेलीप्राक के अन्दर, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विसिंग में उन की संख्या बढ़ी है और मुझे खुशी हूँ। लेकिन जिन महिलाओं को मोड़नाइजेशन के नाम पर, अशिक्षा के नाम पर निकाला गया है, उनके बारे में आप को सोचेना चाहिए।

जो नेशनल कमीशन आफ लेबर की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें भी साफ बात कही है—

"The right of women for employment should in no way be considered subordinate or secondary to that of men. The necessary training facilities should be created. Vocational guidance programme should serve a useful purpose in giving the required information to the women. It will be desirable to give preference for women in training for those trades and occupations for which they have special aptitude. Women will have to be absorbed more and more in skilled categories of work to make their employment more economic to the employers."

मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इतने बड़े आर्गेनाइजेशन के अन्दर श्रम विभाग के, जहाँ लालों लोगों की संख्या में महिलाएँ काम कर रही हैं, यथा यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि श्रम विभाग का एक अलग से सेल बने, एक अलग से डायरेक्टोरेट बने जोकि अलग से शिक्षित या अशिक्षित जो महिलाएँ हैं उनकी तमाम समस्याओं को देखें? आज वह युग नहीं रहा है कि किसी भी स्टेज पर महिलाओं को न सताया जा सके। आज महिलाएँ बहुत ही सुपीरियर पोजीशन में हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठिए।

श्रीमती सावित्री शायाम : मैं समाप्त कर रही हूँ।

आज देश के 80 फीसदी मजदूर अनआर्गेनाइज्ड हैं। आज जितने भी कानून हैं, जितने भी लेजिस्लेशन हैं वह केवल 20 फीसदी मजदूरों पर ही लागू होते हैं। What about the 80 per cent? I want to know from the hon. Minister, "What are you going to do for the unorganised labour, whether it is in agriculture or in un-organised industry where all the laws are not applicable to them?" So, there must be an organisation in his own department to see to the condition of un-organised labour.

श्री भूलक्ष्म डागो (गाली) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आज योजना भन्ती, श्रम मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्री तीनों ही यहाँ पर मौजूद हैं। योजना मंत्री देश की योजना की बाबत में बातें बताते हैं, योजना मंत्री अपने

भाषणों में कहते हैं कि मजदूर कोई मशीन का पुर्जा नहीं है उसको एक सजीव प्राणी समझो और सजीव प्राणी के मूल्य को जब तक नहीं आंकिंगे तब तक देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। हमारे उद्योग मंत्री कहते हैं कि देश में हड्डताले नहीं होनी चाहिए, तालाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमारे श्रम मंत्री दोनों का समन्वय करके बहते हैं कि ऐसे कानून बनाए जाहिए जिससे देश का उत्पादन बढ़े। मेरी आपके द्वारा नम्रतापूर्वक प्रार्थना है कि अब वे उद्देश्यपूर्ण भाषण देना बन्द कर दें। आपने इस प्रकार उद्देश्यपूर्ण भाषण दिये, अपनी नीति बनाई तो मजदूर एक बात समझता है कि आप केवल अपने संकल्पों को दोहरा सकते हैं, अपने वाक्यों को दोहरा सकते हैं और आज 25 माल के बाद मजदूर यह महसूस करने लगा है कि ये लोग केवल आश्वासनों की वरसात करते हैं ये हम लोगों को केवल दिलासा दिलाते हैं। इन बातों से मजदूर बौखला उठता है। आज उमर्मे अनिश्चितता आ गई है, उमर्मी अवस्था बहुत खगड़ हो चकी है। आज जो अधिकचरे राजनीतिज्ञ ट्रेड यूनियन्स के लीडर बनते हैं, ये अधिकचरे राजनीतिज्ञ जोकि खोटे सिक्के हैं वे मजदूर के लीडर बनकर उनके चंदों पर ट्रेड यूनियन चलाना चाहते हैं इसलिए अशिक्षित मजदूर, असमित मजदूर और अविवेकी मजदूर अभी तक सगठित नहीं हो सके हैं। सन् 1981 में इस देश में 23 करोड़ मजदूर ही जायेगे। देश में 23 लाख मजदूर हर साल बढ़ते हैं—आपकी योजना के अनुमार—इस प्रकार आने वाले समय से यहाँ पर 21 करोड़ मजदूर ही जायेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि वे मजदूर केवल समाजवाद को मांग कर ही नहीं चुप हो जाएँगे बल्कि अपने भरोसे के बल पर समाजवाद छीन लेंगे। आज नम्र भाषा में बातें कहने से किसी के कान पर चूँ तक नहीं रोंगती। मैं कहता हूँ आप क्यों समाजवाद की बात करते हैं? आप कहिए कि आदमी एक मशीन का पुर्जा है। हमारी नीति कितनी ही मुन्द्र हो, हम बार-बार प्रजातन्त्र का नाम दोहराते रहें लेकिन केवल बातों से ही उनको विश्वास नहीं होता।

और मजदूर जब अपनी ताकत पर खड़ा

होगा और मजदूरों की यूनियन से इन राजनीतिक नेताओं को हटा दिया जाएगा और मजदूर अपनी हुक्मत करने लगेगा उम दिन समाजवाद आ जाएगा। मजदूरों का भाग्य दूसरों के हाथों में दे कर जो अपना राजनीतिक उद्देश्य मिछ करना चाहते हैं उम से हमारा ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट फेल हो गया। सारे मजदूर पार्टियों में बढ़े हुए हैं, बोई कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है कोई भारतीय मजदूर संघ बनाते हैं, जबकि न मजदूरों के कानून जानते हैं और न उनकी किलासकी पढ़ते हैं, मव लीडर बनना चाहते हैं और जो मजदूर बढ़े हुए हैं राजनीतिक पार्टियों में वे मजदूर हमारी योजनाओं को पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम बहते हैं कि यह प्रश्न मजदूर और उद्योगपति का नहीं है, बल्कि यह मामुदायिक प्रश्न है, समाज को इसका हल सौचना होगा। भारत के योजना मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह कोई प्रश्न मजदूर और मिल मालिक का नहीं है, यह सारे देश का प्रश्न है। और उम देश के प्रश्न को हम कैसे ले सकते हैं? जब हमारे दिल में विश्वास हो कि हम लोग शोषण करने में विश्वास नहीं करते।

17 hrs.

एक बात जरूर है कि मजदूरों के किंग प्रकार से कानून की तबदीली हो, आज आप ने कानक-रेट पावसं दे रखी है, क्षमा करे खाडिलकर साहब आपके विचारों से मैं सहमत हूँ, कई बार मैं आप के भाषण मुनता हूँ, योजना मन्त्री अच्छी बात कहते हैं, लेकिन आप ने देखा है कि वहाँ क्या होता है? स्टेट्स में जो जिंदा रहना चाहता है राजनीतिक आधार पर खड़ा होकर आ जाता है। जब राज्यों में जो मन्त्री बनते हैं वह पूजीवाद के आधार पर चुने जाते हैं, उम से आप आशा करते हैं कि मजदूरों का भला कर देश? जो मजदूर की बात नहीं समझ सकता, जो उसके हित को नहीं समझ सकता, मैं पाली का उदाहरण दूँ, 7 महीने के पहले एक दफा एक बड़े नेता आ गए। तपे तपाये नेता, दुनिया में जिन्होंने तपाया की होगी, कह दिया मैं इसका फैसला करूँगा। 7 महीने तक फैसला नहीं कर सके, और फैसला करने के बाद उसको अमल में लाने के लिए हमें किर हड्डताल करनी पड़ी। अगर मजदूरों से कोई

[**श्री मूलचन्द डागा]**

फैसला हो जाता है तो यिल मालिको पर पाबन्दी नहीं कि उसको लागू करे। उम को लागू करने के लिए मजदूर को फिर हड्डताल में जाना पड़ता है। लेबर कमीशनर हो, चाहे लेबर विभाग हो क्षमा करे कोई नीकरणाती पर हमला करने से काम नहीं बनेगा। (ध्यवधान)

प्लीज बैठे रहिए। कभी समझे नहीं, ब्राह्मण देवता, मजदूर को क्या समझेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR CHAIRMAN Now there is quorum. Before the hon. Member resumes his speech, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. member one thing. It used to be the practice in this House - since 1962 I have been observing it - that after an hon. Member has finished his speech, he remains seated in the House and listens to the speeches of the other hon. members. But now the practice seems to have changed. As soon as an hon. Member finishes his speech, he goes away. That does not look nice. I hope that hon. members, after finishing their speeches, will remain seated in the House.

SHRI D N TIWARY (Gopalganj) Then this will not be applicable to those who are not speaking, they can go! (Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) On the question of quorum, may I take this opportunity to submit to you for the consideration of the House that quorum can be challenged only once in an hour's time, it cannot be challenged every minute. This is the convention.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय यह सविधान में कही नहीं है, इसलिए इस का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। आप सविधान में सक्षोधन कर दीजिये तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The whole House may consider this. The Business Advisory Committee may also consider. If

necessary, rules may have to be changed. After all, members are responsible members. They do not behave in a flippant manner. They act in a responsible manner. If they are discussing some important points in the lobby or are doing some serious work on committees, they should not be disturbed. Why should the point of quorum be raised every minute? If necessary the rules may have to be changed. An alternative could be that those who are in the committees or in the lobby should be counted towards quorum. Please convey this to Speaker, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सविधान में कही नहीं लिखा है कि पांच घण्टे में उठाना चाहिये या आधे घण्टे में उठाना चाहिये। यह पांच घण्टे में कितनी ही बार उठाया जा सकता है।

MR CHAIRMAN This will be conveyed to Speaker. Either the rules should be changed or members should not raise the point of quorum so many times within one hour, after an hour, it can be raised.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय आप सविधान को बदल दीजिये। यहां पर उधर के 327 संसदीय हैं यह क्यों नहीं रहते?

MR CHAIRMAN According to the present rules, you are right, you can challenge it. That is why, the convention was otherwise. This will be conveyed to Speaker. Speaker will look into this.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा आपी मैं राजस्थान की बात कह रहा या। इपडा उद्योग में बीनरा के बारे में डिम्यूट हुई। उसके बारे में फैगला दिया गया। उम फैसले को लागू करने के लिये हमको छ भाईने तक संघर्ष करना पड़ा और संघर्ष का परिणाम यह हुआ ॥

श्री राज बहादुर : सभापति महोदय, मुझे माननीय सदस्य के एक शब्द पर आपत्ति है। उन्होंने जो ब्राह्मण देवता कहा है उसको रेकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाये या माननीय सदस्य उस को बापस ले ले।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा मैंने तो ब्राह्मण देवता कह कर तारीफ की है। क्या वह देवतापन छोड़कर हृष्येवहार करना चाहते हैं?

एक माननीय सदस्य इसमें नाराज होने की क्या बात है ?

मन्त्रालयीय महोदय : अगर कोई बिना मेरी परमिशन के उठेगा या कोई मुझाव देगा तो वह रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा ।

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : On a point of clarification Intervention is a great part of Parliamentary procedure Suppose some hon members have said something, for intervention, are we supposed to take the permission of the Chair ?

MR CHAIRMAN Hon members should not get up every time and disturb the proceedings of the House क्या आप शर्द वापस ल रह हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा मन्त्रालयीय मेरी स्वयं यह तारीफ में कहा था । फिर मैंने यह श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा ने लिया रखा था । अगर वह चाहत है कि उनसे आत्मण देवता न रहा जाए तो कोई बात नहीं है ।

श्री महोन बाद हमारे लेवर डिपार्टमेंट ने टाप-मोस्ट लेवेल के आदमी इन्टर्न हए पाली में । उन्होंने कहा कि जिनका सरपणन था उनको हम पैदेग जिनके खिलाफ प्रोसेक्यूशन हुआ है उनको विधान करें । इसको हमन उनसे लिखाइ रखा । लेकिन जिसके बाद मती महोदय कहते हैं कि हम उमरे पावन नहीं हैं, लेवर डिपार्टमेंट ने कुछ भी लिख दिया है । I am not governed by that agreement written by the Labour Department मजदूर जो बात कहते हैं उसको मजाक में उड़ा दिया जाता है, उसी कोई परकाह नहीं की जाती है । जिस दिन मिल मालिक या मती या अफसर या सरकार यह समझने लग जाएगी कि हिन्दुस्तान ने बनाने वाला मजदूर है और हम उसका लाभ लेने वाले हैं और इस बाह से जिस दिन हमने उसको प्रतिष्ठा का स्थान दिया हम देखें कि देश का निर्माण किस नेतृत्व से होता है ।

मैं आपको एक और बात बताता हूँ । सतरह साल पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लाखों रुपया लमा

कर पाव सौ मजदूरों के क्वार्टर बनाए । सौमध्य म शा हुमायू से मैं वहा नगरपालिका का चेयरमैन था । मैंने उन क्वार्टरों के लिए बिजली और पानी का इत्ताम कर दिया । आज यह हालत है कि वहा कोई मरम्मत करने वाला नहीं है । उन क्वार्टरों को पानी देने का कोई इत्ताम नहीं है टटियों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, सड़के दूट गई हैं और उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है । मजदूरों में किंगाया नो बस्त किया जाता है लेकिन जो सुविधाय है इनका उपलब्ध नहीं किया जाता है । मैंने खाड़िकर माहव का इसके बारे से पत्र लिखा । उन्होंने वहा लेवर डिपार्टमेंट को इसके बारे म लिखा । जगत आया कि एक माल मे मारा वाप करवा दग । लेकिन वो माल हो गा है, कुछ नहीं हुआ है । मजदूर चौदह पद्धति रूपया दिया दता है । नगरपालिका उन से हाउम टैक्स बगूर नहीं बरती है लेकिन फिर भी उम और धान नहीं दिया जाना है ।

मजदूरों वा मर्वन्त्र अनादर होता है । भाषण देने में मिदान की बात करन म हम बड़े होशियार हैं माहिर है । लेकिन जब उमको रायंपृष्ठ दन की बात आती है तो हम पीछे रह जाए । आप बताएं कि मिनिमम वेजिज एकट म लेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए आपकी तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ? जिनकी मजदूरी आप उनको दना चाहत है ? राजस्थान म क्या मिनिमम वेज है लेतिहर की यही आप बना द । गरीब मजदूर पिम जा रहे हैं । बड़े नड़े जो भर्मि के मालिक ? वे साते पीते ते और गोण कहते हैं, अमीर ऐश ग्रन्त है लेकिन जो गरीब है वह पिमा जा रहा है । वह युनाइटेड नहीं है । वह जो लेवर है वह जनआर्गेनाइजेशन है । मजदूरों वा बच्चा-बच्चा रात क बारह बजे तक वाप बरता है लेकिन पेट भरने लायक भी उसको पैसे नहीं मिलते हैं । परसो मैंन धर्मयुग मे पढ़ा था । उसम लिखा हुआ या गरीबी से मौत अच्छी । गरीबी पाप है अनिश्चय है । गरीबी से तग आवर लड़को ने अपना जीवन बेचा । मजदूर आज भी दबा हुआ है । वह समझ बैठा है कि उसके बेहरे पर पोक्स की रेखाये उभर नहीं सकती हैं ।

[श्री मूलबन्द डागा]

बह उठ नहीं सकता है। इस बास्ते अगर आप गरीबों को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं तो आपको ऐसा करने के लिए कानूनिकारी कदम उठाने होंगे। धीरे-धीरे चलने वाला परिवर्तन लाता है। तेज़ी से चलने वाला कानून लाता है। अगर आप फीरे-धीरे चलते रहे तो एक दिन ऐसा आएगा जबकि जो आप अहिसा के रास्ते पर चल कर देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वैसा न होकर खूनीं तरीके से देश आगे बढ़ जाएगा और आप देखते रह जाएंगे। फिर आप इसका दोष किसको देंगे? हम लोग अपने भरण पोषण के लिए आदर्शवाद के भाषण देते रहें, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मजदूरों का प्रश्न छोटा सा प्रश्न नहीं है। यह हमारे भाग्य और हमारी तकदीर का प्रश्न है, देश की तकदीर का प्रश्न है।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): I have heard the speeches of many hon. Members and almost all of them spoke in favour of the labour and their problems. The entire Ministry and the Department of Labour and Rehabilitation has got the basic responsibility and I, for one, would not like simply to go over to Rehabilitation without saying a few words on labour.

Our objective is a welfare State and our goal is to attain full employment as quickly as possible.

So, considering this objective, there is no denying the fact that the problems relating to full employment, labour and unemployment take very larger part in our social objectives. Social tensions are there and it is our duty to minimise these social tensions.

As already pointed out by many of the hon Members that the 'labour policy' of the Government seems to be a very negative one, as if they are simply to do something when called up and as if they have no leadership in themselves to mitigate or minimise the social tensions wherever it is possible. If you want to have self-reliance, if you want that there should be industrial peace and also the consequent industrial production for the overall development of this country, what is the role and what is the approach of the Labour Ministry in this regard? Even with-

out going into the further details this much can be said that the approach of the Labour Ministry is negative. We have not yet seen in the Labour Ministry's Report any coordinated policy or any coordination cell including this Labour Ministry or the Labour Minister being the Chairman or head of the Coordination Cell, concerned with the several Ministries and public sector undertakings regarding labour problems. Very often we come across disputes in the Railways, in Supplies, in Civil Aviation and in the Public Sector Undertakings in LIC and others. But what is the positive role of this Labour Department of this Ministry of Labour? Practically nothing. So, Sir, I would suggest this to the hon. Minister, that he might consider this matter most favourably, that he may ponder over this matter whether it would be advisable or whether it would be possible for the Government to have a sort of 'Coordination Cell' or the Labour Coordinating Machinery to go through all the aspects of labour, whether it is under this Ministry or whether it is under the public sector undertakings, and not to take this up only when the demand arises, but to have this included as part of the Ministry or Department concerned for the welfare and well being of the employees and labourers in various fields.

Coming to Rehabilitation, I may tell the hon. Minister that they had taken speedy programme regarding Bangladesh evacuees. We all know what a tremendous problem it was. But, Sir, at the same time I could not appreciate the idea of what made the Government to accept the proposal to give some titles to some of the officials only. It was a great success that they achieved in respect of the management of the Bangladesh evacuees, no doubt. But why was it that some of the officials only were considered for the national award, Padma Shri and all that? Was it not a concerted effort beginning from the low-grade employees and also the higher-grade employees? I think, Sir, that there should not be any discrimination at all. Even the low paid employees had shown much devotion to their duties and they discharged those duties as efficiently as possible. They should get some reward, at least certificates in appreciation of their work. But they had not been given anything; neither is anything mentioned in this Ministry's Report.

The whole problem of rehabilitation by and large is becoming limited, and limited

particularly in regard to the birth of Bangladesh. We may expect that in the coming years we may not have pressure from the displaced persons from Bangla Desh. Let us hope so. We wish that it should be so. But even then what about the existing problems?

A few days back there was a report about the 'Review Committee' for the old displaced persons living in West Bengal and it was over and that the Ministry was not going to extend the period of this Committee's functioning. I don't know, Sir, whether the Ministry is quite satisfied about the functions of this Committee. As pointed out by another hon. Member, this Committee had submitted 9 reports, if I am correct, and certain others with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 14 crores, out of which Rs. 5.55 crores were sanctioned. Many things are to be said in this regard as I find from the report of the Department of Rehabilitation. Under the revised terms of reference amongst other things, still it is to be considered, whether new colonies for the DPs not only in the urban areas but also in the rural areas and development programmes are to be started. Still that has to be considered to what extent this was done by the State Government or the Central Government. But I understand that except in the case of a few colonies like Asrafabad and some others, this review committee have not submitted any report about huge concentration of the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan, that is, the old migrants who are living in the countryside or in the rural areas. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider and ponder over the matter whether it will be advisable at this stage to cut down the functions of the Review Committee and to dissolve it when there are still many continuing problems of the old migrants or displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan. I would request the hon. Minister to extend the term of the committee. Let the problem be solved once and for all, because now, we are in a position to pause for a little, since we are not having any further influx from the eastern side of India i.e., Bangla Desh. So, it is possible in the coming two or three years or even four or five years to mitigate their sufferings and settle all outstanding issues.

There are several other points that I would like to make in regard to the resettlement of the displaced persons from erstwhile East

Pakistan, or perhaps it would be better to say, from Bangla Desh. For example, the 'Dandakaranya project' is there. I find from the report that the Ministry has spent so far on the Dandakaranya scheme nearly Rs. 44 crores. Out of that, for the Tribal Welfare Department or for the settlement of the tribal people, which is a good part of their action, Rs. 6 crores have been spent. For the general development, Rs. 9.7 crores have been spent and for the resettlement of the displaced persons, Rs. 21 crores or something like that have been spent. Then, they have spent about Rs. 6 crores on machinery and other things. But from the report, we find that until now, they have arranged for the resettlement of the tribal people to the extent of 2882 families, and to each family they have given a benefit to the extent of Rs. 2850 in various forms. If we multiply this, we find that it comes to only Rs 92,13,70. I do not know on what other purposes the amount was spent. From the report we find that the Ministry has stated that they have spent for the resettlement of the local tribal people about Rs. 6 crores odd. I do not know for what purpose this huge extra amount had been spent. Had it been spent on the establishment? Or had it been spent for some other purpose? Or had it been spent on giving some resettlement benefits to the so-called highly paid officials who even in this Dandakaranya area have a beautiful rest-room or bungalow? I have seen it because I visited that place in 1970. If these things are also calculated along with the total expenses on the displaced persons, I do not know to what extent the real benefit has gone to the displaced persons, or to the tribal people or the displaced persons from erstwhile East Pakistan or any others. It is doubtful whether any real benefit has gone to them at all.

I would urge the Ministry to go through this matter very seriously and submit a report to this House for the better information of all of us concerned so that we may know the quantum of establishment charges or overheads, the *per capita* charges for their settlement and also a break-up of all the other expenses in this regard.

Coming to the Mana camp, this camp seems to be the zamindary of some persons. I would not like to mention the name of the officer concerned. Mana camp is still being regarded as a concentration camp. I have

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

personally written a number of letters on this matter requesting the Ministry to go through the activities in the Mana camp and examine the powers of the particular camp commandant there.

There were several charges against him. In all these, it was said after a preliminary inquiry that 'we have found nothing', though there are 22 of them. The Ministry had not taken care to go into the details of these charges. Even ten days ago, we received two or three telegrams regarding strike in Mana Camp which I submitted to the hon. Minister. As regards the strike of the Mana Camp people in furtherance of their demands, I do not know what has happened. Their demand was that the primary teachers working there should get the benefit of the Central Government rules because they are under Central Government service. They demanded housing and other facilities in accordance with the rules. I do not know why the Camp Commandant had taken it upon himself to escalate the position to the extremity of a strike in the Mana Camp, thus creating tension there? It was not necessary. The Department concerned should have intervened to control the situation and alleviate their grievances to whatever extent was possible.

Coming to Delhi, there is one colony for the erstwhile East Pakistan displaced persons here called Kalkaji Colony. There are several irregularities in regard to the management of this Colony. Eligibles have become ineligible for allotment of plot in the colony and ineligible have become beneficiaries. I do not want to go into details. But I will say that from this particular colony, ground rent is charged. I requested the hon. Minister several times to consider this matter. I pose the same question in another way. This colony falls within the Union Territory of Delhi. Under the Constitution, a Union Territory is as good as a State. As the Department is charging ground rent, it obviously means land revenue. Is the Ministry of Rehabilitation entitled to do this? Tomorrow, if the authorities of the Union Territory come forward with a proposal that as land revenue falls in the State List of the Seventh Schedule, the Delhi Metropolitan Council is entitled to it, will the Ministry be in a position to restrain it? So I would request the hon. Minister to settle this issue of ground rent and to consider the cases of all those DP allottees who have been given plots there.

There are also four shop sites in the colony. But the shops have not been constructed properly. The idea was to have a market there. Some persons, educated young persons, graduates and master's degree holders also, unable to find any alternative employment, have started a market thereon for the benefit of local allottees in improvised structures. I would urge upon the Minister to settle this matter. That will give them more money also. Of course, they have already realised this money from the allottees from the total amount spent so far in this regard.

My last point is about the naming of this colony. 16 MPs have already appealed to the hon. Minister to rename this FPD colony after our great national leader Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. This was the suggestion. On the 21st April last I had an occasion to discuss this issue with the hon. Minister, Shri Verma who said, 'Yes, I appreciate this colony should be named as Chittaranjan Park.' It was then accepted. After that, I do not know what has happened. The Government have not come forward with an official communication confirming the renaming of this colony as Chittaranjan Park, though the hon. Minister had already authorised me to go and announce it to the people in the colony considering that to know that it had been renamed as 'Chittaranjan Park.' But only this morning I came to know from the Minister that they are now inviting suggestions from the allottees in regard to this matter. Does it mean that it will be left to the allottees there and the Minister of Rehabilitation will not come forward with leadership to announce the name and do the right thing? I understand there are some forces working at the back of this Ministry. The Minister should look into this.

With these words, I thank you very much and reiterate my request to rename this colony as 'Chittaranjan Park' which is a befitting name to honour a great national leader in whose name we have other memorial in the country's capital.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. I would limit my observations only to their rehabilitation part. I congratulate the Minister and his officers and workers in the Ministry on the excellent job they did when we had millions of refugees from Bangla Desh.

I am also glad, and I would like to go on record, that the officers and the workers who were deputed to look after the refugee camps at that time did an excellent job, but here I would like to point out for the consideration of the hon. Minister that after that work was wound up and the Bangla Desh refugees went back to their own motherland, these officers have, unfortunately, up till now, not been given proper postings in the various Ministries and Departments and most of them have gone on leave and they are literally on the streets. I would request the hon. Minister to take a personal interest in this, and ask the Home Ministry that they must take an early decision about the proper postings of these officers and workers who were deputed to do this work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the bell be rung.—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Now, I will come to the rehabilitation problems in Jammu and Kashmir State. There are three or four categories of refugees in the Jammu and Kashmir State. First, I will deal with the refugees from Chhamb area which is now occupied by the enemy forces. This is the third time that these unfortunate people have been uprooted from that area. I am thankful, however, to the Central Government that for their interim arrangements, financial and other assistance were given from the Centre. Still, there are about a lakh and a half people living in the various refugee camps which are under the administration of the State Government, of course, with the help of the Centre.

Then there are about a lakh of people who are just roaming about ; they are neither in the camps nor are they able to go to their original homes, because in certain areas the mines are still there, and in certain areas they are prohibited by the army people from entering their villages. This has become a human problem. I would urge upon the Central Government to realise that the State Government alone is not in a position to tackle this problem for the interim period for those people who are from the enemy-occupied area and for those people whose area are with us, but

there are no arrangements for them to go back to their villages and settle in their homes.

Another point I would like to stress here is this. The refugees from Chhamb area were uprooted in the 1965 war, and after the war, for their resettlement and rehabilitation they were given certain grants and also certain loans for commercial and agricultural purposes.

This is the third time they have been uprooted and I should urge upon the Central Government that the loans which were given to the refugees in 1965-66 which were mainly given by the Central Government and which they are not in a position to repay should be written off, so that some relief could be given to them.

As for the refugees across the river Monawar Tawi in Chhamb. I have grave doubts that even when we get that area back, the people will not be ready to go there and settle down because this is the third time that Pakistan had attacked that area and uprooted them.

श्री राजबहावुर : माननीय कछवाय जी आप की तरफ एक भी आदमी नहीं है, फिर भी आप कोरम का प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं हूँ तो, तभी तो बोल रहा हूँ।

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Therefore, I should urge upon the Central Government that the time has come when we have to take a decision whether they could be resettled in some other safer areas. Some safer areas should be found out so that they could be resettled early.

Another category of refugees are those who have come back from the Pakistan occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir, mainly in Rajouri and Poonch districts. I am again thankful to the Central Government ; some financial and other assistance was given for their rehabilitation and resettlement. But I should urge only one thing here, that there are still many families which have not received any financial support.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the bell be rung. Now there is quorum. The convention of this House has been that after 6 there will be no challenging of the quorum; the Chair is not bound to accept the challenge.

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : सभापति जी, कौन से नियम में ऐसा लिखा है ?

श्री राजबहादुर : नियम में लिखा है कि 6 बजे के बाद कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठ सकता।

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : किस नियम में लिखा है आप बात इये ? अगर इस तरह से होगा तो 6 बजे के बाद सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं होगी।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, माननीय कछवाय की आप की आज्ञा नहीं मान रहे हैं, इनको बाहर निकाल दीजिये। ... (ध्यवधान) ..

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : आपके निर्णय को मैं चुनौती देता हूँ। यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : कंवेशन यही रहा है...

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : मुझे लगता है कि श्री कछवाय को रिप्पूजी प्राब्लैम अच्छी नहीं लगती इसलिए बार-बार कोरम का सवाल उठाते हैं।

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : क्या आपको वह लोग अच्छे लगते हैं जो बाहर हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : श्री मल्होत्रा, चलिए आप बोलिए।

श्री शशि भूषण : जो लोगों को धोखा दे कर आई और बोट हासिल किये, वह नजर नहीं आतीं, जिनकी गोद में बैठ कर यह आये हैं। न रानी गवालियर आई न राजा आये।

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : तुम धोखा देकर आए हो। तुम धोखा देते हो। **

सभापति सहोदय : यह आप क्या करते हैं ? श्री कछवाय, आप बैठ जाइये ... (ध्यवधान) ..

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : ** (ध्यवधान) वह कैसे बोलते हैं ? उन्होंने कैसे यह बात कही ? **

सभापति महोदय : यह रिमार्क रिकार्ड पर नहीं जायेगा। एक और बात है। अगर इस तरह का लफज इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, इन पूछाए तो मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि आप हाउस से बाहर चले जाइए। (ध्यवधान) .

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : पहले आप उनको समझाइये। इस तरह दबाने से कैसे होगा ?

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। कैसे इस तरह के अनपार्लियामेंट्री शब्द इस्तेमाल करेंगे ?

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : वह कैसे बोलते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकमचन्द्र कछवाय : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। वह कैसे बोलते हैं ? आप उनको समझाइये। मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, आप उनको समझाइये।

श्री राजबहादुर : सभापति महोदय, आज तक संसद के इतिहास से कभी इस प्रकार के अपशब्दों का उपयोग नहीं किया गया। आज तक कभी यहा सदन की सर्वदा इस प्रकार भंग नहीं की गई, और कभी अध्यक्ष के साथ ऐसा दुर्योगहार नहीं किया गया। मैं भांग करता हूँ कि उन्हें नेम किया जाये। ... (ध्यवधान) ...

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : इस सदन में अब गालियां भी शुरू हो गईं ?

श्री राजबहादुर : या तो यह अपोलोजीज करें या उन्हें नेम किया जाये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं ने उनसे कहा है कि जो आपने इस तरह के शब्द इस्तेमाल किये हैं

उनसे आप ने मर्यादा भंग की है हाउस की । आप मेहरबानी करके इस के लिए माफी मांगें । .. (व्यवधान) . तो हम आपको अलाउ कर दें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने आपको कुछ नहीं कहा है ।

सचापति महोदय : आपने माननीय सदस्य के बारे में कहा है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : कछवाय जी, आपने बड़ी-बड़ी गालियां दी हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरी एक प्रार्थना है । क्या आपको पता है किस शब्द का उल्लेख श्री शशि भूषण ने किया है ? क्या आपने सुना है ? यदि आपने सुना है ..

श्री दरबारार्सिंह (होशियारपुर) : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । मेरी अर्ज यह है कि एक मैंबर ने बजाय इसके कि वह शाइस्टगी से काम लेता, गाली निकाली है । अगर वह अपने अल्फाज को विघड़ा नहीं करते तो उन्हें हाउस से विघड़ा करना चाहिए ।

श्री रामसहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । श्री शशि भूषण ने यह कहा कि यह श्री कछवाय बार-बार कोरम का प्रश्न उठाते हैं । वह यह बतलायें—उन्होंने विरोधी दल की तरक इशारा करते हुए कहा—कि राजमाता की गोद में बैठकर आप आये । तो राजमाता की गोद में बैठना तो सम्मान की बात है । इसमें फेरोटी की क्या बात है ? सम्मान की बात है कि गोद में बैठ कर आए ।

श्री राज बहादुर : सम्मान की बात तो नहीं है, लेकिन अनपार्लमेंटरी नहीं है ..

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : राजमाता की तलाश में श्री शशि भूषण कहते हैं कि वह कहाँ हैं । इस में नाराज होने की क्या बात है ? इसके लिए उनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए ।

सचापति महोदय : इसमें कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है । श्री कछवाय ने जिस तरह की भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है वह पालियामेंटरी नहीं है । वह पुराने सदस्य हैं और मैं उनको काफी दिन से जानता भी हूँ, हाउस में भी और हाउस के बाहर भी । इसलिए यह हाउस के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है । उन्होंने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किए हैं, और जो पालियामेंटरी नहीं हैं, उनको मेहरबानी करके बापस ले लैं । इसमें उनकी कोई तोहीन नहीं है, उनका बहाना है ।

श्री कें एस० चावडा (पाटन) : कोरम के बारे में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज करना क्या दुरी चीज़ है ?

सचापति महोदय : मैं कछवाय जी से कह रहा हूँ ..

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Sir, I seek your guidance and protection. The hon. Member says that while he is speaking Shri Kachwai very often raises points of order about quorum. I want to know from the chair whether raising a point of order regarding quorum is in order or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under the rules a member is entitled to raise the question of quorum. But that is not the point at issue here

कछवाय जी कहें कि उनको क्या कहना है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने कोई अपशब्द नहीं कहे हैं । शशि भूषण जी का हमेशा इस प्रकार का रोल रहता है और हमेशा ही वह हमको भड़काने वाली बातें कहते रहते हैं और हमारी निन्दा करते रहते हैं । अब भी उन्होंने ऐसे ही शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है हमारे विरुद्ध । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यदि वे अपने शब्द बापिस लेते हैं तो मैं भी लेता हूँ और अगर उनके शब्द रिकार्ड पर रहेंगे तो मेरे भी रिकार्ड पर रहेंगे ।

सचापति महोदय : शशि भूषण जी ने कोई ऐसे शब्द नहीं कहे हैं जो अनपालियामेंटरी हों । लेकिन आपने जो शब्द कहे हैं वे अनपालियामेंटरी

[सभापति महोदय]

है। इस बास्ते आपसे निवेदन किया जा रहा है कि आपकी जो भाषा थी वह याली गलौच वाली भाषा थी, उस बास्ते उनको आप विद्रूप कर लें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय : उनसे कहिये कि वे वापिस ले लें और मैं भी वापिस ले लेता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : उन्होंने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय : आपका ध्यान मेरी तरफ था। आप रिकार्ड देख लें।

सभापति महोदय : मैं ने खुद सुना है जो उन्होंने कहा है। आप करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय : मैं नहीं करता हूँ।

17.47 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER
(*Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, under rule 374, I request that you may please name the member because he has been guilty of a conduct which is unworthy of a member of this House.

SHRI K. S CHAVDA (Patan) : Sir, before that I would request you to let us know what Shri Shashi Bhushan said. Will you please read from the proceedings what the hon. Member has said? I want to know the exact words uttered by Shri Shashi Bhushan.

सभापति महोदय : आप यहां नहीं थे। उन्होंने कोई अनपालिमेंटरी शब्द इस्तेमाल नहीं किए। उन्होंने कहा है कि जिसकी गोदी, उसका मतलब यह था कि जिसकी हैल्प से यहां आए हैं, वह भी यहां मौजूद नहीं है। यही शब्द है।

श्री के० एस० चावडा : प्रोसीडिंग्ज से आप बता सकते हैं कि कौन से वर्ड यूज़ किए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप एकसैट रहे हैं हाउस से। अभी आप आए हैं।

श्री के० एस० चावडा : प्रोसीडिंग्ज सामने हैं। देखकर बता दें। क्या फर्क पड़ता है?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : With all respect to Shri Chavda, since he was not present in the House at that time may I request him to consider one aspect? Is he or is he not holding the chair in due esteem and respect? Is he showing the necessary degree of discipline and decorum—excuse me for saying that—when he is challenging even the finding of fact by the chair? The Chair itself is saying that no unparliamentary word has been used by Shri Shashi Bhushan because the Chair knows the full proceedings. We are all witnesses to that. He should not disbelieve it because it would be a reflection on the impartiality and fairness of the Chair.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्चवाय (मुरेना) : जो शब्द उन्होंने कहे हैं वह मेरी हाईट में बहुत अपमान-जनक हैं। वह विद्रूप कर लेंगे तो मुझे कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी अपने शब्दों की विद्रूप करने में।

सभापति महोदय : जितनी अपरचुनिटी उनको देनी थी वह दे दी गई है।

Now I name the hon Member.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I move :

"That Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, a Member of the House, named by the Chair, be suspended from the service of the House for three days."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, a Member of the House, named by the Chair, be suspended from the service of the House for three days."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Member is suspended from the service of the House for three days."

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : Now he has no right to sit in the House. He should be requested to leave the House.

सभापति महोदय : श्री कछवाय, आप रुल 374(3) के मुताबिक मेहरबानी कर के हाउस को छोड़ दें। आप बाहर चले जायें। क्या आप जायेंगे या नहीं? आप को मसपेंड किया गया है। मोशन पास हो गया है। अब आप तीन दिन के लिए हाउस से बाहर चले जायें। (अधिकारी) आप दूसरा सीन कीएट न करें। आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप बाहर चले जायें। जब बहुमत ने मोशन पास कर दिया है, तब आगे बाहर चले जायें।... आप मुझे कोई अनप्लेजेट काम करने के लिए बाध्य न करें। मेहरबानी करके आप जाइये। आप हमको फोर्स न करें कि हम को दूसरा एक्शन लेना पड़े। आप बाहर जाइये।... मार्शल, इनको बाहर निकाल दें।... बाच एंड स्टाफ मार्शल की मदद करें।

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is making a statement and that will not go on record.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai then left the House

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो कुछ शब्द इन्होंने कहे हैं वह रेकार्ड पर न जायें। इस से पालियामेट्री डेकोरम पर अमर पड़ेगा। कछवाय साहब ने जो बार-बार कोरम का सबाल उठाया उससे हमें कोई चिन्ह नहीं है। हम उसका आदर करते हैं। लेकिन उन्होंने जो अपशब्द कहे, उनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता।... (अधिकारी) ... चले से समय तक कहे हैं, उनसे हम लोगों को नाराज़गी नहीं है। लेकिन संसद की मर्यादा भंग हुई है, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा को ठेस लगी है, इसलिए हमें यह अप्रिय काम करना पड़ा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : लेकिन सभापति महोदय, सरकार की तरफ से यह ध्यान

रखा जाय कि आइन्डा से सदन में कोरम रहना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : कोरम को लेकर यह सबाल नहीं उठा है। यह जो उन्होंने मर्यादा भंग की है, उसके लिए यह कायेवाही की गई। मेरे बार-बार प्रार्थना करने पर भी यह उन्होंने बापस नहीं लिया। लेकिन उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा वह न रेकार्ड पर जायगा और रेकार्ड पर नहीं जायगा तो वह प्रेस में नहीं जायगा।

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Inder J. Malhotra to continue his speech.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : As I was saying, there are still many families in Rajouri and Poonch area who need financial and other assistance for their proper rehabilitation. I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to send a special team to that area to make a survey, what is the number of families who still require financial and other assistance for their proper rehabilitation. This team could coordinate with the State authorities so that this problem can be solved at an early date.

18 hrs.

I would now go to another category of refugees who have settled since 1947 in Jammu and Kashmir State. These people migrated from the West Punjab side and settled temporarily in Jammu and Kashmir. Since 1947 they have been tilling the land for agricultural purposes. But since they have not been given the status of State subjects, this land has not been allotted to them Constitutionally and legally. This problem should be taken care of. These people have voting rights to participate in the Lok Sabha elections, but they have no right to participate in the Assembly elections. We have brought this problem to the notice of the Central Government previously also. I would once again urge upon the Central Government to take up this matter with the State Government and whatever Constitutional or other legislations are required, must be done at an early date. Since they have not been given the proper status of State subjects of Jammu &

**Not recorded.

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

Kashmir State, their grown-up children, after their education, find it difficult to get Government employment and other facilities which are available otherwise to those people who are proper State subjects.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that in the Poonch area, due to bombardment and shelling, specially around the Poonch town, a lot of people were affected. Some relief arrangements were made, some kind of compensation was given by the State Government to them, but that is not sufficient. The special team about which I have requested the hon. Minister to be sent to this area, I would suggest, may please be asked to look into this problem also. Steps should be taken for proper resettlement and rehabilitation of the people who were affected by bombing or shelling, specially in the Poonch area.

I would like once again to urge upon the Central Government that, as far as the people who are living in the refugee camps are concerned, as I said in the beginning, though much has been done, still their needs are not fully met. The main problem is that these people are not being provided with any kind of work. They are idle hands. I have seen in the Report that arrangements have been made to give them tented accommodation, cash doles, grants for their clothing and other things. But what is required is that some work should be given. How long are we going to keep them idle in the refugee camps? If land is available in some other parts of the State, these people may be temporarily rehabilitated there.

As I said in the beginning, I would once again draw the attention of the Central Government to the fact that the people, specially from the Chhamb area, will not be prepared to go back once again and resettle across the river Manavar Tavi. It is a human problem to which we must apply our minds as early as possible and take a decision in consultation with the State Government so that proper arrangements for their permanent resettlement and rehabilitation can be made.

In the end, I would once again like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the officers

in the Ministry. I would draw attention to the fact that, in the case of those officers who were deputed to run these refugee camps, steps should be taken for their proper posting now at an early date.

अब और पुनर्वास भवालय में उप-अंत्री
(श्री बालगोविन्द दर्मा) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया। मैं अपने को पुनर्वास तक सीमित रखूँगा, क्योंकि लेवर सम्बन्धी तमाम मामलों पर लेवर मिनिस्टर श्री खाडिलकर जी प्रकाश ढालेंगे।

जहाँ तक रिहैबिलिटेशन का प्रश्न है, मैं आशा करता था कि यहाँ काफी लोग उस पर विचार प्रकट करेंगे और जो कुछ उसके सम्बन्ध में कहता है उसके सम्बन्ध में अपने विचारों को वे रखेंगे। लेकिन यहाँ पर यह देखने में आया कि अभी तक जितने व्यक्तियों ने भाषण दिया है उनमें से केवल तीन व्यक्तियों ने रिहैबिलिटेशन के सम्बन्ध में बोड़ी सी बात कही है। इसके दो अर्थ हो सकते हैं। एक तो यह है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री का कार्य दृटना अच्छा और संनोषजनक रहा है कि कोई भी बात कहने के लिए नहीं रह गई है। यदि ऐसा है तो ऐसी भावना के लिए मैं उनके प्रति आभारी हूँ। और यदि वे इसके बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते हैं या इसके बारे में उनको पूरी जानकारी एवं रुचि नहीं है तो वह दूसरी बात है।

महोदय, जहाँ तक रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री का प्रश्न है, इस मिनिस्ट्री ने काफी कार्य किया है। जैसा कि आपको विदित है कि बंगला देश से रिप्यूब्लिज़ के बाने के बाद किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध इस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा किया गया—एक करोड़ आये हुए व्यक्तियों को यहाँ रखना, उनके रहने की व्यवस्था करना, उनको खाने खिलाने और दवा दारू की व्यवस्था करना और अन्य प्रकार की जो सुविधायें हो सकती हैं वह सब उनको देना—ये सब ऐसे काम हैं जो कि इतिहास में अमर रहेंगे।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ उन बातों को बताना

चाहता है जो कि सदस्यों ने यहां पर उठाई है। श्री राजगम जो कि डी० एम० के० के सदस्य हैं उन्होंने यहां पर बर्मा और सीलोन से आये हुए लोगों के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं। जैसा कि सदन को विदित है, बर्मा से करीब 2 लाख 30 हजार भारत मूल के लोग यहां पर आने थे क्योंकि वहां पर जितना भी व्यवसाय था उसका राष्ट्रीय-करण कर दिया गया। फरवरी, 1972 तक करीब 1,90,988 लोग यहां भारतवर्ष में आए अर्थात् 63,663 परिवार यहां पर आए जिनमें से 62,585 परिवारों को कर्जा दिया गया व्यवसाय करने के लिए व खेती में बसाया गया और 9,777 लोगों को नौकरी दिलाई गई। मार्च, 1972 तक 12.43 करोड़ रुपया उन पर व्यय किया गया है। यदि श्री राजगम अब भी यह कहते हैं कि बर्मा से जो रिपैट्रिएट्स आए उन पर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, उनको कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई तो मैं समझता हूँ यह उचित नहीं होगा। अभी भी बर्मा से बराबर लोग आ रहे हैं और अभी अभी वहां से जो लोग आए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में उनका तात्पर्य है तो 13000 केमिलीज़ ऐसी हैं जिनमें ज्यादातर अभी हाल में आई है व कुछ स्थायी दायित्व वाली हैं। इनके लिए हम अभा तक कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पाए हैं क्योंकि जैसे ही वे लोग आते हैं हम उनकोटिकानं की व्यवस्था करते हैं और उसके बाद उनको इधर-उधर भेजने की व्यवस्था करते हैं और उनको व्यवसाय देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं।

इसी प्रकार से जहां तक सीलोन का सम्बन्ध है, आपको वह भी बिंदित हैं कि भारत और सीलोन के बीच में 1964 में एक एसीमेंट हुआ था जिसके अनुसार 5 लाख 25 हजार भारत मूल के जो लोग वहां पर रहते हैं उन्हें भारतवर्ष में आना है। अभी तक भारतवर्ष में केवल 56,966 व्यक्ति आ पाए हैं। अभी तक हम महसूस करते हैं कि 1972 में 35 या 40 हजार लोग और आयेंगे और उन लोगों को बसाने की पूरी व्यवस्था की गई है। तमिलनाडु के नीलगिरी में आय के बागानों की व्यवस्था की गई है। कल्या कुमारी (तमिलनाडु) में, सुलिया (बैसूर)

में और केरल के क्वीलोत में रवड़ के बागात लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है क्योंकि अधिकतर जितने लोग सीलोन से आ रहे हैं वह वहां पर प्लान्टेशन्स में काम करते थे। जो लोग एप्रीकल्चर में काम करते थे उनके लिए तमिलनाडु में कुछ में बसाने की व्यवस्था की गई है और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी काफी प्लान्टेशन में बसाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। यह जो प्लान्टेशन स्कीम्स हैं इन पर 14.66 करोड़ रु० संक्षेप में किया गया है। अभी तक जो फेमिलीज़ सीलोन से आयी है और बसायी गयी है वह है 2,812 और भी जो फेमिलीज़ भेज रहे हैं 5,804, उन की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जो खर्च किया गया है वह 6 करोड़ 35 लाख रु० आता है जो कि हम मार्च, 1972 तक खर्च कर चुके हैं। इसलिए यह कहना कि सीलोन और बर्मा के लोगों के ऊपर सरकार ने कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया, मैं समझता हूँ उचित नहीं है। सरकार को उतनी ही चिन्ता हैं जितनी और भी जो हो सकती है, और उनको बसाने की हम पूरी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

माननीय दास चौधरी ने पूर्वी बंगाल से आये हुए लोगों के बारे में काफी कुछ कहा है। पूर्वी बंगाल से कितनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग भारत में आये और हमने जो किया है, यदि इसके ऊपर आप विचार करें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि भारत सरकार ने क्या कुछ किया है। देश के बटवारे के समय करीब 42 लाख भारणार्थी यहां पर आये और उन सभी लोगों को बसा दिया गया। 1960-61 तक उनके बसाने का कार्य लगभग पूरा हो गया था। थोड़ा बहुत कार्य रह गया था, जिसके लिए 21 करोड़ 88 लाख २० उन कार्यों को पूरा करने के लिए बंगाल सरकार को दिया गया। भारत सरकार से एक रिप्यू कमेटी भी इनायी थी श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी के नेतृत्व में। उस कमेटी ने 9 रिपोर्ट्स पेश की हैं जिनमें से चार को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है और उनके लिए 5 करोड़ 45 लाख २० की स्वीकृति दे दी गयी है। बाकी जो पाँच रिपोर्ट्स हैं वे भी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जल्दी ही उन पर भी विचार

[श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा]

समाप्त करने के बाद जो भी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी वह हम देंगे। बटवारे के बाद शरणार्थियों का आना पूर्वी बगाल से रुका नहीं। 1964 में हिन्दू मुस्लिम दोगे हुए और उन वक्त भी हमारे देश में करीब 8 लाख 54 हजार आइमी आये, और यह आये हैं 1.1.1964 से लेकर 31.12.1969 तक। कुल मिलाकर 55 हजार परिवार थे, जिन्होंने हमसे भावायता मात्री और हमने सहायता दी। 1969 तक जो लोग आये उनको भी बसा दिया। करीब 35 हजार परिवार ऐसे थे जिनको कृपि में बसाया।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Please excuse me for interrupting. May I know what the figure is after 1958? We have heard that upto 1958 it is 1 lakh and something and from 1964 to 1969 it is 8 lakhs and something. But, what is the figure in between? What is the figure between 1958 to 1964? You have not given the figure for 1958 to 1964.

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : उमके बीच में कोई विशेष हमारे पास लोग नहीं आए। उस वक्त में कोई ऐसी बात पैदा नहीं हुई जिससे कि लोग भागते। जनवरी 1964 में जब हिन्दू मुस्लिम दोगे शुरू हो गये तो वहा की माझनार्थी कम्युनिटीज और हिन्दु लोग निकलकर आए।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Let the hon. Minister kindly check it up. Nothing is mentioned about this at page 23 of the Ministry's report.

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : इस प्रकार से 35,000 परिवारों को हमने जमीन पर बसाया। जो 6,200 परिवार थे उनको व्यवसाय करने के लिए अर्थ दिए, 400 फैमिलीज ऐसी थी जिनको इडिन्ट्रियल स्कीम्स में नौकरी दी गई, 4,500 परिवार ऐसे थे जिनको सरकारी नौकरियां प्रदान की गईं। उसके बाद 1969 के अन्त में 5,121 परिवार हमारे पास ऐसे रह गए थे जो माना कैप्स और दण्डकारण्य कैप्स में थे जिनको बसाना रह गया था। उनके अतिरिक्त 3,997

परमनेट लाइब्रिलिटी केटेगरी के परिवार रह गये थे जिनको बसाना था। उनको भी बसाया जा रहा है। ऐसे 5,121 परिवारों के लिए भूमि नहीं रह गई थी। जो भी जमीने हमे मिली थी राज्यों से उनपर सभी लोगों को बसा दिया था। अब हमको 1 लाख 70 हजार एकड़ जमीन की और आवश्यकता है उन परिवारों को बसाने के लिए जो 1970 में और मार्च, 1971 के पहले आये थे। हमने तमाम राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है, और हमें अच्छा रिस्पोन्स मिला है। मिसाल के लिए चम्बल बैली म, जो राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में है, हमको लैंड आफर की गई है। सर्व टीम गई हुई है और वहा सर्वे कर रही है। यदि विशेष खर्च नहीं पड़ा, जैसी कि उम्मीद है नहीं होगा, तो हम सभा उम्मीद करेंगे। वहा पर जो हमारा विश्वासित लोग है वहो नहीं बमाय जायगे बल्कि वहा के गांवों के लोगों की जमीन जो भी रिक्लेम किया जायेगा। इस के लिए हम चौबाई जमीन स्टेट गवर्नरेंट को देनी है।

इसी प्राप्ति से जहा-जहा पर भिचाई के लिए पानी वी व्यवस्था नहीं है वहा पर भी हमे पानी वी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं गिचाई की। चादा डिग्रिक्ट में दीना रिवर है, वहा व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। वहा के लोगों को खेती से लाभ होने लगेगा। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी हमारे लिए काफी कुछ किया है।

इन प्रतार से 1969 और 1970 की जो फैमिलीज रह गई थीं उनमें से अब हमारे पास 28,000 फैमिलीज हैं जिनको हमे कृपि के काम में बसाना है। यह सब माना और दण्डकारण्य व दूसरे राज्य के कैम्पो में रह रहे हैं उनके लिए हम जमीन तलाश कर रहे हैं। जमीन जो चम्बल बैली रेवाइम्स में है उसके अन्दर लोगों को बसाने के लिए राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों ने प्रस्ताव किया है। महाराष्ट्र से भी करीब 2,000 फैमिलीज को बसाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। आनंद प्रदेश में भी करीब 5,000 एकड़ जमीन हमे प्राप्त होने की आशा है, जिस पर हम एक हजार फैमिलीज को बसाने

जा रहे हैं, मैंसूर गवर्नरेंट के साथ विचार विमर्श करने के बाद हम तुलाभद्रा डैम के पास जो जमीन पड़ी हुई है उसको डेवेलप करके वहां पर माइग्रेंट्स को बसाने का विचार कर रहे हैं। उड़ीसा की सरकार ने भी हमें पोटेल इर्गेशन स्कीम में 40 हजार एकड़ भूमि देने की व्यवस्था की है वहां पर भी हम करीब 7,500 परिवार बसाने जा रहे हैं। उड़ीसा सरकार ने सजेस्ट किया है कि 31,000 एकड़ जंगलाती जमीन फुलबानी में रिक्लेम की जा सकती है। उस पर भी हम करीब 5,000 परिवारों को बसाने की योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसके अलावा 3,000 परिवार ऐसे हैं जो खेती नहीं करना चाहते हैं। उनके लिए खेती के अलावा जो भी उद्योग वह कर सकेंगे उसके लिए हम प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं और उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में हम विजिनेस लोन्स आदि देने का विचार कर रहे हैं। सरकारी दप्तरों में भी उनको नौकरी देने की व्यवस्था हम करने जा रहे हैं। उसके बास्ते भी हम उनको कंसेशन दे रहे हैं। जो वहां काम कर सकेंगे उनको हम वहां काम देंगे।

आपको यह जानकर संतोष होगा कि जो भी डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन यहां पर आए हैं उनमें से 1970 और कुछ फैमिलीज़ जैसे अभी मैंने बताया है 1969 की, उनको छोड़ कर हमारे पास ऐसा कोई काम नहीं रह गया है उनको बसाने का जो कि हम न कर सके हौं। अभी तक जो खर्च हमने किया है पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आए उन पर वह 367 करोड़ 55 लाख है। इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि जितना भी हम कर सकते हैं कर रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा दो तीन बातें और श्री दास चौधरी ने उठाई हैं—

समापति महोदय : आप कितना समय और लेंगे?

श्री बालगोविन्द बर्मा : दस मिनट तो अभी ही है।

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER—Contd.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of order under rule 380. The words uttered by Shri Kachwai which were quite defamatory and not in keeping with the dignity of the House may be expunged after seeing the record.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Which are the words?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : They need not be repeated here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As far as I remember, I have already said that objectionable words uttered by Shri Kachwai should not go on record. Still I will see the record and if any objectional or unparliamentary words are there, they will be expunged. I agree that those words are unparliamentary. I will also request the Press to see to it that nothing relating to that will be published because I have still to see the record and decide whether to allow them or not.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Does your order apply only to what the hon. member Shri Kachwai said or to the other member also, if there are objectionable words used by him?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will see the whole record.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : For the guidance of the Press, you may make it clear that the objectionable words will not find a place in the press reports, but the facts of the matter can of course go into print.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, that is true. As I said, to be doubly sure, I will see the record and if unparliamentary, defamatory or abusive words used by him are still there on record, I will have them expunged.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझूनू) : जो शब्द हैं जो रिकार्ड में नहीं रहेंगे तो सज्जा कैसे होगी? रिकार्ड में तो रहेंगे लेकिन रिलीज़ नहीं होंगे।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I make it clear that so far as the fact of the action taken is concerned, it has been taken on valid grounds and accepted by the House. It

[श्री राज बहादुर]

is sufficient that objectionable words were uttered on the basis of which the action was taken. The actual deletion of the words will not effect the action taken. The appearance of such words in the press will cast a reflection on the dignity and decorum of the House. They might be reported in the international press also. Therefore, those words should be expunged. But the facts of what happened can be reported and it will be on record that he indulged in objectionable words and, therefore, action was taken against him.

MR CHAIRMAN : That is why I have said, to be doubly sure, I will see the record. I have already said that the objectionable words will not go on record. I have already said, so far as I remember. But still, I have to be doubly sure, and I will look into the record. But, at the same time, those words uttered by Mr. Kachwai will not go to the press because I have already said that they are unparliamentary and I have expunged them. I have not allowed them on the record. So, that will not go on record. And for that, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is quite right when he says that for those unparliamentary words and abusive language used by Mr. Kachwai, he has been named, and was asked to leave the House. In spite of repeated requests to him, he did not yield ; he did not leave the House.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : He did not withdraw also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We wanted that he should withdraw and apologise for those words. But he did not go ; and so I had to perform this painful duty.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION—Contd.

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैं बताना तो बहुत कुछ चाहता था और मैं चाहता था कि मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों को संतोष दे दूँ, लेकिन...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल कान्टीन्यू कीजिए।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : सभापति महोदय की जो आज्ञा हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are still two or three minutes. You can continue.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : श्री दासचौधरी ने दंडकारण्य प्राजेन्ट के बारे में कुछ विचार व्यक्त किए हैं कि वहां पर लोगों को फ़ायदा नहीं पहुँच रहा है। मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि 284 गांव विस्थापितों के बसाए गए हैं और 105 गांव आदिवासियों के बसाए गये हैं। वहां करीब-करीब पंद्रह हजार परिवार विस्थापितों के बसाये जा चुके हैं और 1-12-71 तक तीन हजार ट्राइबल फैमिलीज़ को बसाया जा चुका है।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : What about the tribal people who have been displaced by the various public sector undertakings ? They have to be rehabilitated.

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : उन्होंने माना कैम्प के बारे में कुछ विचार रखे हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि माना कैम्प में अध्यापकों की जो हड़ताल चल रही थी, वह 23 अप्रैल को ख़त्म हो गई है और उन्होंने जो भत्ते की मांग की थी, वह भत्ता इनको दे दिया गया है।

श्री बी० के० दासचौधरी : कालकाजी के बारे में कहिए।

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : वहां के बारे में दो तीन बातें कही गई हैं। नाम के बारे में स्थिति यह है कि सोलह एम० पीज० ने इस बारे में पत्र लिखा था। वहां पर पांच एसोसियेशन्ज़ काम कर रही हैं। उनमें से पांच ने यह इच्छा व्यक्त की कि उस कालोनी को चित्तरंजन पार्क का नाम दिया जाए। हमने यह समझा था कि यह एक बहुत अच्छा नाम है, जो कि श्री सी० आर० दास से सम्बन्धित है। वह हमारे देश के बहुत बड़े नेता थे। उन्होंने देश के लिए बहुत कुछ किया। अगर हम उनके नाम को इस तरह जीवित रख सकें, तो यादा अच्छा होगा। लेकिन इस बीच में बहुत से लोगों ने एक दूसरे नाम—पूर्वाचल—

का सुझाव दिया । हम ने यह तय किया कि हम इस बारे में वहां के निवासियों की राय मालूम करें कि वे क्या चाहते हैं और उसके आधार पर नामकरण करें । वहां के बहुत से निवासी मुझे मिले हैं, जो चित्तरंजन पार्क के नाम से सहमत हैं । इस बारे में जो भी फैसला होगा, मैं सूचित करूंगा ।

श्री मल्होत्रा ने कुछ प्रश्न उठाये हैं । पंजाब,

राजस्थान आदि देश के अन्य भागों में लोगों के हटने की जो समस्या है, वही समस्या काश्मीर में भी है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may please continue tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 3, 1972/Vaisakha 13, 1894 (Saka).