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Agrahayana 14, 1894 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 5, 1972/Agrahayana
14, 1894 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Installation of Gas Turbine by Calcutta
Electricity Board with Central Assistance**

*301. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will
the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any approved
proposal for the installation of the Gas
Turbine to meet power shortage in
Calcutta area by the State Electricity
Board with the promised financial assis-
tance from the Central Government;

(b) if so, the present position of that
scheme; and

(c) when the same is likely to be
commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND PO-
WER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c).
A statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A proposal for installa-
tion of two gas turbine sets of 20 MW
each at a total cost of Rs. 700 lakhs
including a foreign exchange component
of Rs. 427 lakhs has been received from
the West Bengal State Electricity Board
to partially mitigate the shortage in peak-
ing capacity in the Calcutta area.

(b) The Scheme Report was scrutinised
by the Central Water and Power Commis-

sion and their comments were communi-
cated to the State Government. The
availability of fuel oil required for
operation of the gas turbines is under
examination.

(c) The Scheme can be implemented
in about 18 months after sanction.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: According
to this statement, you will see that the
scheme or the proposal for installation of
gas turbine sets was received by the Gov-
ernment from the West Bengal State
Electricity Board and has been scrutinised
by the Central Water and Power Commis-
sion and their comments were communi-
cated to the State Government. But, on
the whole, I want to know—because there
is nothing here to tell us what the com-
ments are—whether the Central Govern-
ment is in favour of such a proposal or
is not in favour of it. I would also like
to know from him whether it is a fact
that there is a counter proposal that these
gas turbine sets to be installed should be
not under the State Electricity Board but
under the Calcutta Electric Supply Cor-
poration and that dispute is holding up
finalisation of this scheme. What is
Government's views on that?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: The position is
not like that. The delay has been only
due to the fact that, for the operation of
the two gas turbines, about 29,000 tonnes
of light diesel oil are required annually.
The CWPC has asked the State Electricity
Board that they should confirm the avail-
ability of this quantity of light diesel oil.
But they could not get the confirmation
from the Oil India Corporation. In the
absence of that confirmation, finalisation
of this scheme is delayed. As soon as
we get the confirmation from the State
Electricity Board that they are able to

obtain this quantity of light diesel oil, this will be cleared. There is nothing to hide. The counter proposal has nothing to do with this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Assuming that the IOC is not in a position to supply the very considerable quantity of light diesel oil which is required by such gas turbines—I think it is about 5000 kilo-litres per month—may I know whether the Central Government would give necessary assistance by way of foreign exchange allotment in case this light oil has to be imported from abroad? According to newspaper reports to which I am drawing his attention—I do not know whether he has seen it—there is a Canadian offer which includes supply of this light diesel oil for a period of upto two years but the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, a British company, is preferring some British scheme which is much costlier and which does not include any provision for this oil. Would the hon. Minister give the foreign exchange clearance for a scheme which would enable them to import the necessary light diesel oil to run the gas turbines in view of the very severe power crisis which is developing in West Bengal?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: No doubt there is a very serious condition in respect of power in West Bengal, especially in north Bengal. There is a big gap. In north Bengal the *per capita* consumption is 7 units while in South Bengal it is 140 units. No doubt, I do agree. But the import is necessary only for the crude oil, not the light diesel oil. So, this is to be sorted out by the Corporation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You said no light diesel oil has to be imported. That is the opinion of the Central Government. Am I to take it that the Central Government has told them that no light diesel can be imported and, therefore, if it has to be found, it must be found indigenously?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: Crude oil has to be imported.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Gas turbines do not run on crude oil.

DR. RANEN SEN: Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked a specific question. I will put the question in a different way. For some time there was a controversy between the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and the State Government. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation wanted to instal gas turbines for generation of electricity in Calcutta area which is one of the most hard-hit areas in the country and the State Government wanted to refuse to give that sanction for a gas turbine and later on, it transpired that some sort of a compromise has been agreed upon and gas turbines have been brought from outside. Now, the prices quoted by the Canadian, are much lower than the British's. Is a fact that in spite of this fact the British turbines are being imported and the Government of India has given a licence to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation? If so, what are the reasons that prompted the Government to give such sanction?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: We are very much clear in our mind that if these turbines are to be installed, these will be installed by the State Electricity Board. But, at this stage, I cannot say anything because this scheme has not yet been finalised in the absence of the confirmation.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was very specific—whether it is the Canadian or the British offer that was considered.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: How I can I say that? The scheme has not been finalised.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: According to the statement, the State Electricity Board has sent up a proposal which has been examined. Does that proposal visualise import of gas turbines from Britain or Canada?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: That will be looked into later. At this stage we cannot say wherefrom we will buy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When will you say?

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of going too much into detail, he asked a specific question whether it is the Canadian offer or the British offer. You can say 'Yes' or 'No'. Why go into other details?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: That aspect has not been examined so far. We cannot say.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: In the statement it is stated that the Scheme Report was scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission and their comments were communicated to the State Government. May I know from the Minister about the comments of the CWPC?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: The only thing was this; they wanted confirmation about the availability of oil, like diesel oil etc. That is all. Their only confirmation was whether they will be able to get so much oil or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have asked confirmation whether they are going to get it. They say, it cannot be got indigenously, it must be imported. He says, we won't allow them to import. That means, the case is rejected indirectly. Where will you get so much oil every month? I.O.C. cannot give it.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: I have stated about that.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't lead him to say 'No'.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: He did not say what are the comments, he says, this thing and that thing; that is all that he says.

दिल्ली में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए
क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

* 302. श्री हुकम बख्श कदवाय :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रांतीय क्वार्टर बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने क्वार्टर बनाने का विचार है और निर्माण कार्य कब से प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(**SHRI T. A. PAI**): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quarters for Railway staff are constructed on a programmed basis and works are included in each year's Works Programme to the extent funds are available. Accordingly, for the three financial years 1970-71, 1971-72 & 1972-73, 1245 new additional quarters have been programmed for construction in Delhi area. 458 new additional quarters out of this have been completed and the balance 787 are in progress.

DR. RANEN SEN: His answers are so fast as the running of the Calcutta mail: let him read a little bit slowly.

श्री हुकम बख्श कदवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के अपने मूल उत्तर में यह बतलाया है कि रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर क्वार्टर बनाये जाते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौनसा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम आपका है जिसके कि आधार पर आप यह क्वार्टर बनाते हैं ? आप के यहां दिल्ली में जिनने रेल कर्मचारी हैं उनको इस समय अपने रहने के लिये कितने क्वार्टर्स की आवश्यकता है और उनकी उस आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप कितना समय उसे पूरा करने में लगायेंगे ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: 13.78 lakhs of railway employees are there and only 5.23 lakhs are housed and 8.55 lakhs are yet to be covered. This would cost Rs. 2565

crores. The amount spent comes to near about 6 to 7 crores per year on an average. In Northern Railway in one year Rs. 1.14 crores have been spent out of which Delhi got 33 per cent. In Delhi about 7,000 quarters are yet to be provided for essential staff and 1,000 sub-standard quarters have to be improved. This will take some time. Out of the money available 50 per cent is earmarked for running staff. Non-essential staff will have to wait for some time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मिला वह ठीक है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय समझते हैं कि जो मिला है वह ठीक है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ख़याल में ठीक ही दिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर्स देने के बारे में कौन सी नीति निर्धारित की है ? किस आधार पर उनको यह क्वार्टर्स दिये जाते हैं ? ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है जो कि पिछले 20-20 सालों से सर्विस में हैं और अगर क्वार्टर्स के हैं, न उनका कोई अपना मकान है और न ही रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उनको रहने के वास्ते अभी तक कोई स्थान दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने दिल्ली में रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के बारे में पूछा है। अभी उनके

कंस्ट्रक्शन की बात तो पूरी हुई नहीं और उनके बांटने की बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जितने बने हैं वह कैसे बांटे जाते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बने हुए क्वार्टरों के बांटने के बारे में मंत्री जी यदि बतलाना चाहें तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : रेल मंत्रालय की कौन सी नीति है जिस नीति के आधार पर वह अपने कर्मचारियों को बने हुए क्वार्टर्स एलाट करना है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि ऐसे रेल कर्मचारी यहाँ बहुत बड़ी संख्या में काम कर रहे हैं जिनका कि काम करते-करते 20-20 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन उनको अभी तक क्वार्टर नहीं मिला है ? क्वार्टर्स के लिए ऐसे लोगों के प्राथमतापत्र काफ़ी बड़ी संख्या में मौजूद हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने जो अभी बतलाया कि 787 क्वार्टर्स बनने वाले हैं तो यह कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगे ? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि जो मकान आज बनने जा रहे हैं उनके बनने के काम की गति बहुत धीमी है, बहुत विलम्ब से काम चल रहा है तो उनका निर्माण जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा हो सके इसके लिए रेल मंत्री जी क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The quarters are allotted on the basis of the essential staff who are required to reside near their place of work and who are likely to be called for duty at any odd hour during day or night. Under this classification, out of 10,354 essential staff in Delhi, only 3,328 have been provided with quarters, and 7,026 are yet to be provided with quarters. The quarters that are being undertaken

for construction are expected to be completed by March, 1974, and every care will be taken to expedite their construction.

श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए जो क्वार्टर्स बनाने की स्कीम है तो इसमें कोई क्लास फोर्थ एम्प्लाइज जैसे पोर्टर्स के वास्ते भी कोई क्वार्टर्स बनाने की रेलवे मंत्रालय की योजना है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : These include quarters also for the class IV employees. As a matter of fact, since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan when we had 3.18 lakhs of quarters, we have now added another 2.05 lakhs of quarters during these three Plans.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : What about porters?

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : अब रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए जो क्वार्टर्स बन रहे हैं या और जो बनाये जायेंगे वह तो ठीक है ही लेकिन मेरा मन्त्रालय यह है कि क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास कोई ऐसी भी स्कीम है कि आज जो उनको मकान का हाउस रेंट एलाउंस मिलता है वह बहुत ही नाफाफ्री रहता है क्योंकि जो उन्हें भत्ता मिलता है उससे उन्हें जो किराया देना पड़ता है वह तीन गुना होता है तो ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें कि अभी तक क्वार्टर्स एलाउंस नहीं हो पाए हैं और उन्हें जो वर्तमान नाफाफ्री हाउस रेंट मिलता है उसकी जगह पर उन्हें वाजिब इनफ्रीज्ड हाउस रेंट देने की कोई स्कीम है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मौजूदा सवाल क्वार्टर्स के कस्ट्रक्शन का है जब कि माननीय

सदस्य का सवाल उस से ज़्यादा है और यहाँ पर वह रेलवे रेंट नहीं है ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : उनका जो फ़र्क़ाया निर्मादिन बढ़ता जा रहा है उस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, उनके लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय हाउस रेंट एलाउंस बढ़ायेगा या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । उनका मन्त्रालय जैसा मैंने कहा रेलवे रेंट नहीं है ।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : In the matter of construction of the houses, may I know whether Government are following the old policy or the old designs of the quarters which are not hygienic or whether they are going to change those designs?

MR. SPEAKER : They will chance with the new Minister also

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : But he must admit it

SHRI T. A. PAI : The original type I quarters which comprised of 300 sq. ft. area with one room for class IV employees has now been modified to cover about 387 sq. ft. with two rooms, from 1st April, 1973 for class IV.

I have also given a direction to the Board that they must go into the economy of construction and try to see whether the cost of construction cannot be reduced and more houses could not be provided with the limited resources we have.

Ticketless Travelling and Steps Taken to Check it

+

*340 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons found travelling without tickets from April, 1972 to September, 1972; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to put a check on ticketless travelling?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 9,24,822.

(b) Apart from the effective propaganda against such social evils, the steps taken by the Government to check ticketless travel are as under:

- (i) Penalties for ticketless travel were enhanced with effect from 10th June, 1969.
- (ii) In addition to regular and surprise checks, massive checks by mobilising a large force of ticket checking staff, and Government Railway Police accompanied by Railway Magistrates are being conducted on vulnerable sections. Joint drives with the co-operation of the State Governments are carried out.
- (iii) Assistance of village elders, boy scouts, students and volunteers of Social Service Organisations is being taken in the campaigns.
- (iv) A system of punishments for erring employees and rewards for those rendering exemplary service is followed to ensure effective staff participation

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक के छ. सप्ताहों में जो 9,24,822 यात्री पकड़े

गये, बिना टिकट के, सड़ पाकड़े रिपटले जा रहे हैं ? क्या रेलवे विभाग ने इस विषय में कोई अनुमान लगाया है कि जो बस्ती बिना टिकट के यात्रा करते हुए पकड़े में नहीं आते वह कितने होंगे ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राशि इन बिना टिकट के यात्रा कले हुए 9,24,822 यात्रियों से जुमनि के रूप में बसूल की गई वह कितनी है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The amount of judicial fines realised by the courts in respect of these travellers is Rs. 9,44,051. The number of persons prosecuted during this period was 1,30,481 as against 1,14,202 last year. The amount realised from them by way of fares is Rs. 35,78,688 this year as against Rs. 32,47,013 last year. Excess charges are 74,92,238 this year as against 67,51,477 last year. I am unable to say how many travellers travelling without tickets have escaped this punishment.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो भिन्न भिन्न मंगठों से सहयोग लिया है उन के प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप उन को अपराधियों को पकड़ने में कितनी सफलता मिली ? इस के साथ साथ वह यह भी बतलाये कि वह विद्यार्थियों का उपयोग विद्यार्थियों के विरुद्ध ही करते हैं या आम जनता के विरुद्ध भी करते हैं ? विद्यार्थी जब स्वयम् ही इन अपराधों में अपराधी हैं तब उन का क्या प्रभाव होता होगा ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It was suggested that many voluntary organisations should also be involved; in fact, we have not discouraged them from involving themselves. Ultimately, in any concern like the railways, which is also a business proposition,

if the employees do not do their duty properly, no outside organisation can help. Therefore, I would rather emphasise that the responsibility for preventing this ticketless travelling is mostly of the railways, and any effort from the non-official organisations is welcome.

So far as the students are concerned, it is a question of educating our masses also; why they should travel with tickets and not without tickets. The proportion of students who have been travelling without Tickets varies from State to State. We found in Haryana that students form 21.2 per cent. In an analysis of the ticketless travellers, in Gujarat, it was only 2.5. In Punjab, it is 9 per cent. So, it varies from one State to another, and there is not a set pattern.

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to improve it in Punjab.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने टिकटलेस ट्रेवलर्स को पकड़ने के लिये जो डाइव किया उस में उन्होंने एक डिवीजन के टिकट कलेक्टर को दूसरी डिवीजन में भेजा । क्या इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया में कोई खाम अच्छे तरीके निकले है ? क्या उन्होंने यह इस लिये किया कि इस डिवीजन के टिकट कलेक्टर पर उन को भरोसा नहीं था ? इस प्रक्रिया में सरकार का जो खर्च टी०ए० और डी० ए० में हुआ है वह टिकटलेस ट्रेवलर्स को पकड़ने में जो आमदनी हुई उस से कितना अधिक या कम रहा ?

SHRI T. A. PAI. It is not always possible to fix the exact amount that we might have spent on preventing this ticketless travelling, but perhaps we have also come to the conclusion that if we do not spend, the ticketless travelling would have been more. In 1968-69, the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets or with improper tickets was 84,66,870. In 1971-72, this number had

come down to 16,92,440. The amount of fares and excess charges recovered from them in 1968-69 was 3,40,25,903. In 1971-72, it was Rs. 2,15,60,086. Passenger earnings during this period, in 1968-69, were Rs. 265,10,07,000, and in 1971-72, it had gone up to Rs. 318.52 crores. So, from all points of view, there has been an improvement, and the various steps that were taken also must have been quite helpful.

So far as the ticket collectors are concerned, we cannot take for granted that everyone should do this duty without some kind of supervision. If complaints come that they are not doing certain things properly, and if they are transferred, I hope the House will support these measures very firmly.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं मिला । मेरा प्रश्न तो बिल्कुल दूसरा था और उन का जवाब दूसरा है । मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो उन्होंने स्पेशल डाइव किया टिकटलेस ट्रेवलर्स को रोकने के लिये उस में एक डिवीजन के टिकट कलेक्टर को दूसरे डिवीजन में लगाया, तो क्या उस का कारण यह था कि उन को इस डिवीजन के टिकट कलेक्टर पर भरोसा नहीं था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कारण होगा और क्या होगा ? अगर और है तो बताइये ।

SHRI T. A. PAI I am unable to say why people have been transferred from one division to another; as you said it must be for administrative reasons that they had been transferred.

श्री टी० आ० पाई : बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों को पकड़ने का प्रबंध आपने टी० सी० के जरिये ही किया है ।

बहुत से छोटे छोटे रेलवे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ पर उनको पकड़ा नहीं जा सकता है क्योंकि वहाँ कई जगहें खुली होती हैं और उस में से वे बाहर निकल जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे स्टेशनों पर रेलवे मंत्रालय ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे तो बाहर गाड़ियाँ खड़ी करके उतार देते हैं। बाहर कितनी दफा गाड़ियाँ खड़ी होती है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: It has also been brought to my notice that in some stations in some States it is customary to stop the train by pulling the chains before the train enters the main station and passengers walk away. We are trying to see how best such chain-pulling can be stopped by other means than by law.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the institution of ticketless travel is being perpetrated on account of the blessings of the railway employees. You should be knowing about it; some ticketless travellers get VIP treatment. I want to know whether any action has been taken against people who are responsible for allowing this type of ticketless travel and whether such railway staff had been prosecuted or whether any action had been taken against them.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not able to give any definite information about railway staff.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I seek your protection. Part (b) speaks about the steps taken by the Government to check ticketless travel. The question is relevant. If he is not ready, he should be asked to be ready with this because it is a relevant question.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know whether the Government are considering any proposal to have a conductor in each third class compartment, as in the first class compartment to check this?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Since we are thinking of converting all our trains into vestibule trains; we do not see any purpose in having more railway personnel in the trains which have less accommodation for passengers. In order to prevent one abuse I am afraid the suggestions put forward should not make us incur more expenses.

Construction of Iddiki Hydel Project in Kerala

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*307. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:**

**SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction work of Iddiki Hydel Project in Kerala;

(b) whether the construction work is going according to the schedule; and

(c) if not the reasons for delay and the revised schedule of its completion?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The physical progress made in the construction of the major civil work is as follows:—

Sl No	Item	Total Quantity involved	Progress as by the end of September, 1972
1	Idikki Dam (concrete)	4 68 lakhs m ³	1 32 lakhs m ³
2	Cheruthoni Dam (concrete)	17 05 " "	6 84 " "
3	Kulamavu (mesonary)	4 1 " "	1 76 " "
4	Power tunnel	1998 m	970 m
5	Surge Expansion Chamber	75 6 m	68 m
6	Underground Power House concreting	9170 m ³	2375 m ³
7	Tail race tunnel	Excavation completed	

(b) The works are now progressing more or less according to the revised schedule except for the pressure shaft works and the Kulamavu Dam works, which are slightly behind schedule. As per the present schedule of construction the first generating unit is to be commissioned by December 1974, followed by the second and third units at intervals of three months each thereafter.

(c) A delay of 1½ months has recently occurred in the works of the pressure shaft on account of labour trouble and a month's delay in Kulamavu works on account of a stay order in regard to work on some of the quarries. The target of commissioning the first unit by December, 1974 is attainable despite the delays being experienced in the pressure shaft and Kulamavu Dam as the shortfall could be made up in the coming seasons.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: May I know whether the State Government had asked for financial assistance to expedite the construction work of Idikki project and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI B N KUREEL: Idikki project is a State project. Assistance from the Centre is given as block assistance—loan or aid. There is no provision for giving

assistance for a particular scheme from the Centre but when the project is in a difficult position, some assistance is being given from the Centre. At present, the Idikki project is going on nicely according to the revised schedule. Of course there has been delay. It was to be commissioned in 1970 but it is now expected to be commissioned in 1974. The delay occurred because initially there was delay in acquisition of land and eviction of encroachers. There was labour trouble also. Now steps have been taken to accelerate the work. A high powered board has been set up under the chairmanship of the Kerala Chief Minister to solve the problems on the spot. To give incentive to labour, the wage was increased from Rs 3.50 to Rs 5.20 per day. These are the steps that have been taken to accelerate it.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Is it a fact that there is labour trouble because the legitimate demands and rights of the workers are being denied by the Hindustan Construction Company? If so is there any agreement arrived at so far for meeting their demands?

MR SPEAKER: I think this does not arise out of this question, but as a concession to the lady member, I keep silent over it. If the minister is ready, he can answer it.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: I have stated that a high-powered committee will go into these problems.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI: May I know whether the Government of India is aware of the fact that due to paucity of funds some inevitable payments like customs duty for import of major equipment and payments to contracts are being delayed, with the result there is delay in completing the construction of the project?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: I am not aware of this fact.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: The State Government and the State Electricity Board asked for a provision of Rs 14 crores for 1972-73, but the Central Government allotted only Rs. 11 crores. May I know whether the Central Government will make another fresh allotment of Rs. 3 crores for this year for making payments to contractors and others, so that the work may be completed according to the schedule?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL: Yes; the Kerala Government asked for a special assistance of about Rs 3 crores and that is under consideration.

Issue of Hill Station concession tickets without restriction

308 **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion to issue Hill Station concession tickets without restriction of seasons is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on the suggestion, and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A suggestion was made by the Tourist Development Council at its meeting held at Goa in October, 1972

that the concessional hill station tickets may be issued without any restriction of the season. This concession has no commercial justification. This suggestion is not acceptable as the Railways are not also enlarging the scope of the concession in the context of the present financial difficulties of the Railways.

श्री ई. वी. विखे पाटिल : यह कमिशन देने में रेलवे के मामले कौन सी डिफिकल्टी है और अगर यह कन्सेशन दिया जायेगा, तो रेलवे को कितना घाटा होगा ? अगर रेलवे मारा साल रियायती टिकट देगी, तो गर्मी के सीजन में रेलों में रण कम हो जायेगा और वैसेजैसे को फायदा और सुविधा होगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम में रेलवे का क्या हर्ज होगा ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: The railways are interested in trying to maximise their income so that the general revenues of the country may be augmented. It cannot always agree to the concessions that are increasingly demanded. So far as hill stations are concerned, our view is that during the busy season no concession should be allowed because there is so much of over-crowding on the railways. Also, people are prepared to pay fat hotel bills and so they can pay the full charges. I am afraid that if the concessions are allowed during the off-season there is no guarantee that people will travel. On the other hand, those who travel by habit may be affected. In any case, on certain railways we are prepared to examine it even as a commercial proposition, if the offer of these concessions would augment the revenues of the railways.

श्री ई. वी. विखे पाटिल : अगर मारे साल के लिए रियायती टिकट दिया जायेगा, तो रेलवे को पैसा मिलने की गारंटी हो ज़रूरी । अगर लोग पूरे साल के लिए पैसा दें, तो हम में रेलवे का क्या नुकसान है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मालनीय सदस्य जो मलाह-मस्वरा दे रहे हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब उन को नोट कर लेगे ।

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am afraid during the winter season even if we offer these concessions, nobody will be encouraged to go to the hill stations.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know whether a decision has been taken by the Railway Ministry to stop the concession during the summer season also?

SHRI T. A. PAI: No, the existing concessions will continue

रेलवे की आवास समिति में सकेत तथा दूरसंचार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि

* 309 श्री महा बीषक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या आवास समिति में सकेत तथा दूरसंचार विभाग का कोई कर्मचारी उक्त विभाग का प्रतिनिधित्व करने हेतु शामिल किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Representatives of the recognised Unions are included in Housing Committees in same cases to look after the interests of all Departments including the Signal and Telecommunication Department.

श्री महा बीषक सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कुछ मामलों में आवास सम्बन्धी समितियों में मान्यता प्राप्त संघों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन-कौन से संघों के प्रतिनिधि हैं और वे किस-किस रेलवे से सम्बन्धित हैं, जिन को समितियों में शरीक किया गया है । उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We do not have a uniform system of representation in different railways. It is a matter of historical accident that each railway has a system of its own. If it is suggested that members belonging to a particular department are not represented in some cases, it is quite possible that members of the telecommunications and signal department are also represented. We do not give them representation on the basis of their specialised work. In any area the people who form the majority are likely to be represented on this and there are some official nominees also. In some railways the number of houses constructed are allotted to different types and categories and the different types and categories have their representatives who are permitted to allot them among various sections. If it is brought to my notice that as a result of this some injustice has been done to any section I shall look into this.

श्री महा बीषक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह सत्य है कि जिन संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को शामिल किया गया है वे रेलवे के नियमों के अनुसार योग्यता प्राप्त नहीं हैं और कुछ ऐसे संगठन भी हैं, जो रेलवे की सब शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं और शामिल किये जाने के योग्य हैं, उन को शरीक नहीं किया गया है ? क्या यह सत्य है कि राजनीति के आधार पर ऐसे संगठनों को स्थान नहीं दिया गया है ?

में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करेंगे ताकि योग्यता प्राप्त संगठनों के साथ न्याय हो सके :

SHRI T. A. PAI: I have not been able to follow the question. I have said that if any injustice has been done to any one particular area, if the hon. Member brings it to my notice, I will look into it.

Modernisation of Sindri Fertilizer Factory

*310. SHRI B. S. BHARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the steps taken to modernise the Sindri Fertilizer Factory;

(b) what progress has been made so far in the modernisation programme; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Several measures, both short term and long term, have been or are being taken to improve the economics of working of this plant through increased production. Apart from repairs and renovations to different sections of this old plant, a scheme is already under implementation for manufacture of triple superphosphate at Sindri. This would eliminate dependence on natural gypsum, the quality and supplies of which are presenting difficulty and also ensure regular supply of by-product gypsum for production of ammonium sulphate. The expenditure incurred on this scheme, as also on the renovations referred to is about Rs. 15 crores.

2. Since these measures cannot by themselves be expected to improve the economics of working of this plant beyond a certain point, a large scale expansion and modernisation is also contemplated. The scheme which would increase the capacity for production of Nitrogen from about 90,000 tonnes per annum to about 2,55,000 tonnes per annum would be based on heavy petroleum fractions as the feedstock in lieu of coke coke oven gas being presently used as feedstock at Sindri. This scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 96 crores.

SHRI B. S. BHARUA: It is mentioned in the statement:

"Apart from repairs and renovations to different sections of this old plant, a scheme is already under implementation for manufacture of tripple superphosphate at Sindri."

May I know by what time the whole-sale scheme would be completed?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As the hon. Member must have seen, the problem at Sindri is being tackled in two ways. One is an immediate measure, to which the hon. Member is referring, namely, rationalisation; that is to say, taking the present equipments, as they are and rationalise them for better use. This scheme, including the manufacture of tripple superphosphate, would be completed by the middle of 1974.

SHRI B. S. BHARUA: May I know whether any order was placed for importing machinery from Bulgaria and, if so, by what time they will be delivered?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: As far as the rationalisation scheme is concerned, all the preliminary steps have been taken and we are re-expecting that it would be completed by the middle of 1974.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It is understood that a large number of items of fertilizer are being exported to various countries. May I know whether our requirements are fully met before exporting fertilizer?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, it does not arise out of this.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI. Is the modernisation confined to machinery and production process or it extends to modernisation to which the hon Member is referring, relates to the taking up of new equipments, new machinery and applying new methods of production, which is expected to take three or four years.

SHRI A. E. SHARMA May I now ask a relevant question?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र क्या यह सही है कि मिदरी ने कारखाने के लिए जो सामान मंगाया गया था, उस में से बहुत सा सामान बेकार पड़ा है और उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है? क्या यह सही है कि अब सरकार उस कारखाने को माड्रनाइज करने के काम पर बजट में और सामान मगावगी और वह सामान बर्बाद हो जायेगा? क्या मंत्री महोदय त्यमन बीइरज को माड्रनाइज कर के आइवशन प्लान की बात सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE As I said, this problem at Sindri is being tackled at two levels. One is the immediate measure, where the existing equipment which is now aged and is almost in decay because of long usage, they are made usable. We have to take some immediate steps to see that this machinery is rationalised, improved, so that immediately we get some increase in production.

The second part is with regard to modernisation, which means complete overhaul of the equipment. That will take a long time. I am not aware of any imported machinery being rejected, as mentioned by the hon. Member.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। वहां अफसरो में आपस में झगडे हैं और हड़तालें होती हैं। सरकार उस स्थिति को तो दुर्लक्ष नहीं करती है और बहुत सा सामान बाहर में मगा कर बर्बाद करती है। यह ह्यूमैन बीइरज को माड्रनाइज करने का मतलब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ए पी शर्मा साहब, आप ने जल्द पूछना है? अगर वह गलत साबित हुआ तो आप न दूसरा बना लिया। ता प्रछिए।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र मर मवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया कि जा ह्यूमैन मीरज की मशीनरी न वह आज जगडे लगानी है और प्रवाद कर रही है फक्करी का ता उस का क्या इन्तजाम कर रहे हैं? मवाल तो है ह्यूमैन बीइरज का माड्रनाइज करने का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय त्यमन बीइरज तो मिश्रा साहब सब जगह रिगड्डे हैं। रहा कहा दुस्त के मे आ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA Has the hon. Minister taken care to see that the workers' interests are also kept in view while going in for modernisation of equipment and machinery? What steps has he taken in that direction?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE Certainly, the workers' interests are kept in view. One view was that, in view of the heavy losses which are being incurred in the last two or three years, on purely commercial consideration the unit should be closed down. One principal reason why we do not want to close that down is that there is a large employment potential there; 7,500 employees are working

there and they should not be dislodged. There are other reasons also. We will take care of the workers' interests.

मोगा में छापीं वर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पंजाब में रेलवे स्टेशनों की अति पहुँचाला

† 311 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मोगा में छापीं पर पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पंजाब में किन-किन रेलवे स्टेशनों को आग लगाई गई थी, और

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) The Railway Stations at Jagraon, Tanda Urmar, Dagru, Ajitwal, Jaitu, Ahmedgarh, Nakodar, Malout, Thablke, Khojewala, Mandhali, KUP, Kala Bakra, Sada Singhwala, Mauser Khanna and Phus Mandi in Punjab were set on fire in October, 1972 on account of students agitation.

(b) The direct loss suffered by Railways is estimated appx at Rs 2.41,500.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी अध्यक्ष महोदय, माया में छापीं के ऊपर गोली और अनेक रेलवे स्टेशनों को हुए नुकसान का उल्लेख जो इस मे है उस मे 2,41,500 रुपये का नुकसान रेलवे को हुआ तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नुकसान हुआ है इस की जाँच आपने कैसे करवाई है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जो उपद्रव हुए हैं इन का मिर्कार रेलवे विभाग में हमेशा होता है इस का कारण क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छापीं को पानी तक कारण पता नहीं लगा ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मुझ तो पता चला है कि आपने टाइम में सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों को धाकवासन दिए और उन धाकवासनों को पूरा नहीं किया जिस से असन्तोष उन में फैला और असन्तोष विद्यार्थी अपना रोष इस प्रकार दिखाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 2,41,500 का नुकसान हुआ है हम की जाँच आप ने कैसे करवाई है और इस तोड़ फोड़ का कारण क्या था ?

SHRI T A, PAI I do not know what exactly the hon Member wants to know. If he wants to know how I am going to recoup this loss, well, I think, the House will have to support me to see that we are able to collect the money at least as a surcharge from the passengers who pass through these stations so that we might re-construct them. Only yesterday there was another incident; the Bijapur station was ransacked by the students in Mysore. This is happening. If this is a non-violent way of dealing with property because men are not involved, the railway property is being lost.

MR. SPEAKER: It is much better if you put up big posters outside railway stations saying 'Railway property is your property and this property belongs to the nation'.

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अगर आप "योर प्रापर्टी" कहेंगे तो लोग सब खोल खोल कर उठा ले जाएंगे ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you say, 'This is your property', then, they will say, 'Therefore, we have a right to destroy.'

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे ट्रेन की जीव में डाल भोड़े ही ले जाएंगे ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : इस तनव रेलवे विभाग तोड़ कोड़ का शिकार होता है तो क्या रेलवे विभाग के अधिकारी और गृह मंत्रालय के अधिकारी बैठकर आपस में सुरक्षात्मक कोई कदम उठाने पर विचार करेंगे जिससे भविष्य में इस तरह के तोड़ कोड़ से बचा जा सके ?

SHRI T. A. PAI : I propose to come before the House with a request that the Railways Act be amended so that attack against the railway property may be more severely punished. But all this is of no avail unless, as I have said earlier, we educate our public about the proprietorship of these assets belonging to the poorest people of this country and nobody has a right to destroy these.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY rose—

MR. SPEAKER: The whole Question-Hour you have been standing. So, I surrender to you.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Thank you, Sir. I want to know whether the Railway Minister is contemplating any scheme to put up posters with his own photograph appealing to the people, 'Don't destroy the property. Otherwise, we have to answer to Parliament.'

SHRI T. A. PAI: If that can help, I will certainly take up that suggestion. More than that, every Member of Parliament must be able to exercise his moral authority in his own constituency to prevent such things happening.

श्री शंकर दत्त शर्मा : रेलवे में यह लिखा रहा है कि भारतीय रेलवे जनता की सम्पत्ति है लेकिन उस का कुछ असर नहीं पड़ता । मैं जाना चाहूँ कि पन्ना में पिछले दिनों तो तोड़ कोड़ और घायल सवारों को घटाए हुए बिनाबियों के साथ बरखा उस में राशनैतिक दलों का कुछ हाथ था ?

श्री शंकर दत्त शर्मा : उनको क्या पता ? यह तो आप होम मिनिस्टर से पूछिए ।

श्री शंकर दत्त शर्मा : मैंने कहा कि राशनैतिक दलों का भी क्या उस में कुछ हाथ था ?

श्री शंकर दत्त शर्मा : इस में शक मत जाइए भाव ।

SHRI M. RAM GORAL REDDY: When railway stations were looted and burnt in Andhra Pradesh, the mob was fired at. Was there any firing in the Punjab also? I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want it? I am sorry.

Use of Coastal Salt as Raw Material for producing Soda Ash at Haldia

*313. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coastal Salt being easily available and cheaper is proposed to be used as raw material for producing Soda Ash at Haldia, West Bengal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) and (b). The requirement of salt for the soda ash plant of the Fertiliser Corporation of India at Haldia is estimated to be 100,000 tonnes per annum. The production of salt in the Contai area of West Bengal is very much below this requirement and already large quantities of salt are being imported into West Bengal from other areas of the country for local consumption. It is understood that the West Bengal Government had a scheme for increasing the production of salt in the Contai area; but this is not likely to produce sufficient quantities. However, the Fertilizer Corporation of India will produce salt for the soda ash plant on the most competitive basis subject to security of supply from wherever it is available.

MR. SPEAKER: ~~Pradip Kumar~~ ~~Pradip Kumar~~, kindly ask very brief questions. The question time is already over. Please, do not, as in the normal course, ask very long questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that West Bengal's consumption is of the order of 2.60 lakh tonnes, and this can be increased to 3.60 lakh tonnes after Haldia Soda Ash Plant starts working? There has been an expert committee which had been instituted by Dr. B. C. Roy. This Committee of French Experts said that production of salt in Coastal can be increased to 2 lakh tonnes. If it is so, what steps is the Government taking for augmenting the expansion of salt production?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The requirement of salt in West Bengal is not 2.60 lakh tonnes, but 4 lakh tonnes. I do not know whether French experts had gone into it or some others. On the possibility of expansion of this, the State Government could not go into this because they thought there were many difficulties in the way of implementing it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Is it a fact that Dr. Sen, the former Minister directed FCI to explore the possibility of expansion of production of salt in Coastal belt area? If so, what steps have Government taken in the matter?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The Minister, my predecessor, did ask the whole thing to be examined and I believe, a communication was also addressed to the hon'ble Member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: After that nothing has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. The question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश की नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं

*303. श्री गंगा बरन दीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् सन्निबन्ध बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं की श्रेणी की कुछ नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार की मंजूरी के लिए भेजी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन परियोजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ये परियोजनाएं इस समय किस अवस्था में हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् सन्निबन्धों में उप-संधी (श्री बेलनाथ कुरील) (क) से (ग) . सिंचाई राज्य विषय है तथा सिंचाई की कोई स्थिति केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नर्मदा बेसिन में नर्मदा सागर, बायली सुकता और बिछिया ताल स्काई राज्य का विकासत्मक योजनाओं में सम्मिलित करने के लिए प्रस्तावित की हैं । यह प्रासा की जाती है कि इस बेसिन के जल विवादों को सीधे ही हल कर लिया जाएगा तब इन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृत करने पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

राज्य सरकार से खोदवारी बेल्ट में भी धपर बेनगंगा नहरसेरा ाग बघेय्या नाला स्कीमें प्रस्तावित की है । इन पर विचार करने के लिए मोदी बर जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के मंचाट की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी ।

राज्य द्वारा प्रस्तावित सोा बेल्ट में बाणासागर परियोजना पर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों ने मसीन की है तथा सभी राज्यों द्वारा सहकार करने के लिए संभावित प्रस्ताव बनाने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों द्वारा इस परियोजना पर विचार विमर्श हो रहा है ।

केन बेल्ट में रंगनाम बांध के जल के बितरण के संबंध में सहमति हो गई है तथा इस सनझौते के प्रकृम में संयोजित परियोजना की प्रतीक्षा का जा रहो है ।

महाबद्धो बेल्ट में वैयरी सिंचाई स्कीम की तकनीकी जांच पूर्ण कर सी है तो निकट भविष्य में योजना प्रायोग की सतहकार मजिस्ति द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जाना संभावित है ।

महाबद्धो बेल्ट में प्रस्तावित हमदेन्न (बांगी) परियोजना की तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है ।

Introduction of longest train on South-Eastern Railway.

*305. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways propose to run the longest train on the South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when this train is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A techno-economic survey is being conducted for moving the iron ore by longer trains and only after studying the report the salient features be known and a decision taken.

Demands of Petroleum products dealers Association of Bombay and Delhi

*306. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the Petroleum Products Dealers Association of Bombay and Delhi met him recently; and

(b) if so, what are their main demands and the reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demands are:—

(1) that the Indian Oil Corporation should recommence the marketing of lubricating oils to all the dealers who were earlier buying the same from the I.O.C. and if possible the supplies should be thrown open to everybody who wants the same so that the largest number of traders including the smallest should benefit.

(2) That processors and manufacturers of various products like transformer oil, petroleum jelly, cutting oils, switch oils, hydraulic brake fluids etc., should receive supplies of the base oils for the purpose.

The above claims are being examined in consultation with the I.O.C. and the Indian Institute of Petroleum.

Centre-State Rift due to Flaws in Statute

*312. **SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement by the former Chief Justice Mr. Hidayatullah published in the 'Hindustan Times', dated the 5th November, 1972 under the caption "Flaws in Statute cause Centre-State rift", and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b). The Government have seen the press report in question. The Government would like to study when it is available, the full text of the lectures delivered by the former Chief Justice before formulating their views on his observations.

Orientation Courses for Judges and Training for Legislators

*314. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, a Member of Law Commission, has suggested Orientation Courses for Judges so that they may keep themselves abreast of social and economic changes,

(b) whether he has suggested some technical training for legislators also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The opinion of Sri Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer, was his individual view, expressed in a private meeting. Government has not yet considered any of the above suggestions.

World Bank Aid for Rajasthan Canal

*315. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of World Bank has recently visited Rajasthan in connection with the aid given by the World Bank for Rajasthan Canal and Chambal Project; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report submitted by the team to the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). A World Bank Command Area Development and Irrigation Reconnaissance Mission arrived in India on 30th October, 1972, with a view to identify projects, which could be taken up for IDA financing. After their preliminary meeting with Government of India officials in New Delhi they visited Chambal and Rajasthan Canal Command Areas. On return from their field visits, the Mission has given a questionnaire for collection of data necessary for the formulation of detailed project reports. The World Bank has not so far sanctioned any financial assistance for development of command area of Rajasthan Canal or Chambal. The project reports when prepared by the State Government according to the questionnaire of the World Bank Mission will be examined by the Government of India and sent to the World Bank for their consideration.

Utilisation of Rustom Crude at Kandla Refinery

*316. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Rustom crude continues to be disposed of at a price lower than the cost of imports of crude for Refineries in India;

(b) whether a proposal for establishing one million tonne Refinery at Kandla, utilizing Rustom crude for producing Naphtha, Fuel oil, Kerosene and other oil fractions in short supply in the country had been made; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to fully utilise Rustom crude for meeting the rising internal demands?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) and (c). After providing for its basic quality characteristics, Rustom crude oil is being sold in foreign markets at prices comparable to those at which crude oil is being imported for Refineries in India. Since the share available to India of this crude oil is already being sold and foreign exchange is being earned thereon which adds to the total availability of foreign exchange reserves being utilised *inter alia*, for importing crude oil for the Indian Refineries, it cannot be stated that by not importing this crude oil any difficulty is being experienced in meeting the rising internal demand for oil products

(b) There is no proposal at present for establishing a million tonnes Refinery at Kandla.

Amendments in Succession Act in view of proposed ceiling on Land

*317 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the proposed laws regarding ceiling on land in different States, there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to bring forward changes in the Succession Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Banspani-Jakhapura Rail Link in Orissa

*318. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority has been fixed for the construction of Banspani-Jakhapura Rail link in Orissa especially to reduce the cost of transportation of iron ore from Daitari mines to Paradeep; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b) A Study Group under the Chairmanship of Adviser, Planning Commission, and consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission, National Minerals Development Corporation, Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation, Ministries of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines), Railways, Transport and Shipping, and the Orissa Mining Corporation, has been set up to go into the aspect of infra-structural development with special reference to the alternatives of Haldia and Paradeep Port facilities and the relative economics of utilisation of the Railway line from Banspani to Haldia and laying of a new line from Banspani to Jakhapura en route to Paradeep. The Report of this Study Group is awaited. Further consideration in respect of construction of this rail link would be given by the Railways only after the recommendations of this Study Group are available and these are accepted by the Government.

Names of Foreign Countries requesting for Railway Engineers and Technicians

*319 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from some foreign countries to send Railway Engineers and technicians to assist them in undertaking various Railway projects; and

(b) if so, the names of all such countries?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Railways have sent experts to various countries such as Iran, Nigeria, Zambia and Ghana either on the request of the Government concerned or through the United Nations. Currently there are two requests—one from the Government of Iraq for undertaking the Techno-Economic feasibility study for a Railway Project in Iraq and the other from the Government of Guinea for the visit of an Indian Railway Team to assess the requirements of coaches, wagons and locomotives of that country.

Supply of increased quantities of Crude Oil and Sulphur by Iraq

*320 **SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq will supply increased quantities of crude oil and sulphur;

(b) whether any new economic and technical co-operation agreement has been signed; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) The possibilities for the import of increased quantities of crude oil and sulphur have been discussed with the Iraqi delegation which visited India in October, 1972. Further discussions are likely to be held on the subject.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Northeast Frontier Railway

2992, **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons appointed or recruited to the services

under various categories in Northeast Frontier Railway during the last three years whose salary is below Rs. 500 per month; and

(b) the number of persons among them whose mother tongue is Hindi, Bengali and Assamese?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The total number of persons appointed or recruited to the services under various categories in Northeast Frontier Railway in Class III and Class IV cadre during the last three years and the number of persons among them whose mother tongue is Hindi, Bengali and Assamese are as under:—

Year	No. of persons appointed in Class III and IV	No. of persons among them whose mother tongue is Hindi, Bengali and Assamese
1969 . . .	406	379
1970 . . .	1248	1166
1971 . . .	2240	2141

Distribution of Power among neighbouring States from Kalpakkam Atomic Station

2993, **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government in consultation with the Government of Tamil Nadu has worked out any scheme regarding the mode of distribution of power from the Kalpakkam Atomic Station among the neighbouring States when the plant is completed; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the share of Kerala under it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The entire output from the first unit at the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station was to be utilised by Tamil Nadu. It had been worked out that 50 per cent of the output from the second unit was to be utilised by Tamil Nadu and the balance 50 per cent to be fed into the Southern Grid for utilisation by other States in the Region. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has now represented that the State would need all the power from the Kalpakkam Power Station and that, therefore, it will not be possible for them to agree to distribute the power for use by the other States in the Region.

Supply of Power to Hindustan Aluminium Company by U.P. Electricity Board

2994. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the U.P. Electricity Board had made a commitment for the supply of additional power to Hindustan Aluminium Company for utilising its additional capacity at four paise per unit which the Board has not fulfilled as yet; and

(b) if so, the steps the Central Government are taking for supply of electricity to the Plant at the above rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a). The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board have informed that they have made no commitment for the supply of additional power at 4 paise/Wh to Hindustan Aluminium Company.

(b). Does not arise.

Scheme to Electrify Kedar Bagh Rohtak Road, Delhi-35

2995. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1201 on the 8th August, 1972 regarding scheme to electrify Kedar Bagh Rohtak Road, Delhi-35 and state:

(a) whether electric supply facilities have been arranged in Kedar Bagh (Madan Park and Chunnamal Park.);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor.

(c) the action taken by Government to fix responsibility on concerned agency for causing great inconvenience to people residing in that area on this account; and

(d) the time by which this work will now be done?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The work of general electrification of Kedar Bagh (Madan Park and Chunnamal Park), which was expected to be completed by the end of October, 1972, has received a set-back for want of supplies of poles.

(d) Necessary arrangements are being made for procurement of poles on priority basis, and the work is now expected to be completed within a period of about two months.

Facilities for hiring Space in Goods Sheds

2996. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase in tariff on demurrage Government have considered the desirability of creating more storage facilities in Goods Sheds to be given on hire to ensure quick clearance of wagons by consignees;

(b) whether the existing facilities fully meet the needs of the trade; and

(c) the gist of the scheme, if any, drawn up for new sheds or godowns to be given on hire and if there is no scheme, whether there is any proposal for the same and by what time the scheme will be brought into effect?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). The rates of demurrage have been raised to ensure quicker release of wagons to be loaded/unloaded by consignors/consignees. The traders are expected to store their goods in their own godowns. The Railways do not rent out goods-sheds or go-downs. There is no proposal to do so. However, at stations where open plots are available, the same are leased out to merchants on consideration of the quantum of traffic offered by them.

The Railways provide goods sheds at stations for keeping booked goods awaiting despatch and for unloaded goods awaiting delivery. The accommodation in such goods-sheds is determined on the basis of the quantum and nature of traffic normally dealt with, and not on the basis of the rates of wharfage and demurrage charges.

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes for Rajasthan

2997. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) whether any major/medium irrigation schemes for the current year was submitted by Government of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the particulars of the schemes; and

(c) the Central aid sought and granted therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). No new major/medium irrigation scheme has been received from the Government of Rajasthan during this year.

Irrigation in Rajasthan

2998. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) the acreage of land in Rajasthan which is provided with irrigation facilities and the percentage of land in that State that depends on the vagaries of nature for its cultivation; and

(b) how far the unirrigated land is likely to be provided with irrigation facilities in that States by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). At the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, out of a total cropped area of 14.26 million hectares in Rajasthan, the irrigation potential from major, medium and minor, irrigation projects was 2.44 million hectares. This is expected to rise to 2.7 million hectares by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Transfer of Staff of Personnel Branch to Divisional Offices

2999. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether instructions were issued by the Railway Board to the Zonal Railways that Personnel Branch staff in Divisional offices should be shifted from Section to Section once in every two or three years as a preventive measure against their getting involved in corruption and mal-practices while dealing with staff matters; and

(b) if so, whether these instructions are followed by the authorities in Kota Division of Western Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). There are instructions that staff should be transferred from Section to Section every two

or three years to the extent feasible. These instructions are followed, having regard to the administrative requirements.

(b) the amount proposed to be given during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan?

Legalised Robbery in Bombay Gas

3000 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report appearing in *Blitz* dated the 11th November, 1972 under the caption "legalised robbery in Bombay Gas", and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter concerns the State Government and the Government of India are not in a position to take any action.

Financial Assistance for Rural Electrification in Kerala

3001. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) the total amount given to Kerala for rural electrification during the last three years; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREBI.): (a) and (b). The rural Electrification Corporation since its inception in July, 1969, have so far sanctioned 10 rural electrification schemes of Kerala envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 451.666 lakhs for the electrification of 290 villages, energisation of 5920 Pumps and power supply to 923 small scale and agro industries. Against this a sum of Rs. 180.533 lakhs had been disbursed during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and Rs. 112.987 lakhs are scheduled to be disbursed during 1972-73.

The Corporation has also sanctioned two schemes of Kerala envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 1.727 lakhs for electrification of 22 Harijan Bastis in already electrified villages.

The rural electrification schemes sponsored by the various State Electricity Boards are sanctioned by the Corporation for financial assistance if the same are found to be technically feasible and financially viable on the basis of criteria prescribed for the purpose. Accordingly the extent of financial assistance to be sanctioned for Kerala during the remaining period of the Fourth Plan will depend upon the availability of funds as also the technically feasible and financially viable schemes sponsored by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे का विद्युतीकरण

3002. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे का विद्युतीकरण कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या भारतीय रेलवे का विस्तार दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे का विद्युतीकरण पूरा करने के पश्चात् रुढ़ावालासा और किरनाइल के बीच तक गाड़ी चलाने का है ; और

(ग) इस रेलवे लाइन की अनुमानित लम्बाई क्या होगी तथा उस पर अनुमानित कितना व्यय किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे सहित सभी रेलों पर विद्युतीकरण एक संतत प्रक्रिया होगी। परियोजनायें समय-समय पर शुरू की जायेंगी जो परिचालनिक तथा आर्थिक पहलुओं पर निर्भर करेंगी।

(ख) कोटदुधवालासा और किरनदूल लाइन की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने और उसकी जांच कर लेने के बाद ही इस खण्ड पर सवारी गाड़ियों के चलाने के सम्बन्ध में विनिश्चय किया जा सकेगा ;

(ग) बालतेश-किरनदूल खण्ड जिसका कोहलबलसा-किरनाइल एक भाग है, की

लम्बाई लगभग 471 किलोमीटर है और इसके विद्युतीकरण की अनुमानित लागत 19.05 करोड़ रुपये है।

डीजल, बिजली और भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों का उत्पादन

3003. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में प्रति वर्ष डीजल, बिजली और भाप से चलने वाले कितने इंजन बनाये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) भाप के इंजनों के स्थान पर डीजल इंजन चलाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) चौथी योजना के तीन वर्षों में देश में भाप, डीजल और बिजली रेल इंजनों का उत्पादन इस प्रकार रहा है :—

वर्ष	भाप	डीजल	बिजली
1969-70	74	113	31
1970-71	38	108	50
1971-72	19	145	40

भाप रेल इंजनों का निर्माण मैमर्स टेलको द्वारा 1971-72 से और विस्तरंजन रेल इंजन /कारखाने द्वारा जनवरी, '72 से बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

वर्ष 1972-73 में 63 बिजली के और 191 डीजल के रेल इंजनों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ।

(ख) भाप रेल इंजनों के नाकारा होने की सामान्य आय 40 वर्ष है और यह योजना बनाई गई है कि अन्य रेल इंजनों को, आयु-एक दशक के आधार पर, धीरे-धीरे डीजल और बिजली रेल इंजनों में बदल दिया जाये ।

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के डिब्बों की निर्माण लागत

3004 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बम्बई और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के डिब्बों का निर्माण किम फॅक्टरी में किया गया था , और

(ख) प्रति डिब्बे पर निर्माण लागत क्या आई थी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) सबारी डिब्बा कारखाना, मद्रास ।

(ख) इसी श्राव्री में लगने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के सवाने-डिब्बों की निर्माण-लागत अनुमानत इस प्रकार है —

पावर कार	10 00 लाख रु०
वातानुकूलित पार्श्व कार	8 106 लाख रु०
वातानुकूलित प्रथम श्रेणी	6 88 लाख रु०
वातानुकूलित कुर्सी-यान	7 90 लाख रु०

जम्मू और कश्मीर में लद्दाख जिले में विद्युत् परियोजनायें

3005 श्री कुशोक बाकुला क्या सिन्धुई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में लद्दाख जिले में ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां विद्युत् प्रजनन और विस्तार की परियोजनाओं पर कार्य किया जा रहा है और इन परियोजनाओं के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सिन्धुई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बजनाथ कुरील) एक जल विद्युत् परियोजना जिममे 540-540 मेगावाट की 6 विद्युत्-जनन यूनिटों की प्रतिष्ठापना सम्मिलित है, मताकना जो कि लेह में लगभग 30 किलोमीटर है, में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । परियोजना का 1977-78 तक पूर्ण होना सम्भावित है ।

सोन नदी पर बांधों का निर्माण

3006. श्री झोकार लाल खेरवा :
क्या सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोन नदी की उप-नदियों
कन्हार, उत्तरी कोइल, घोरंग, अमानत और
ताबले पर बांधों के निर्माण की योजनाएँ
लगभग वत 10 वर्ष से केन्द्रीय सरकार के
सामने विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्र द्वारा उक्त
योजनाओं के लिये स्वीकृत ऋण की जायेगी ?

सिन्हाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपस्थिति
(श्री बलराज कुरीन) : (क) और (ख) : बिहार
सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 1970 में उत्तरी काञ्च
जनाय परियोजना पर सशोधित परियोजना
रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी। कन्हार, घोरंग
और अमानत सिन्हाई परियोजनाओं की
सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट जन. 1972 में केन्द्रीय
जल और विद्युत् प्रायोग में प्राप्त हुई थी।
टहले नदी से सिन्हाई के लिये अभी तक कोई
परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

ये स्कीमें सोन बेसिन में हैं जिनमें
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहलू निहित हैं और इसके हल
हो जाने पर ही इन पर कार्यान्वयन के लिये
विचार किया जायेगा।

Rate of Advertisement given to Hindi Version of Railway Time Table

3007. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the rates of advertisements
being offered by the Railways to the
publishers of English All India Railway
Time Table published by Railway Board
and the Hindi version being published by
private publishers are different in each
case;

(b) what is the rate per page of
advertisement in each case;

(c) whether any requests have been
made by the private publishers of Hindi
version to increase the rates of such
advertisements in the case of the Hindi
versions; and

(d) if so, the reasons for rejection of
their request?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d), Informa-
tion is being collected and will be laid on
the table of the House.

Transportation by Railways of Hindi Version of all India Railway Time Table

3008. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the English All India Rail-
way Time Table is transported by Indian
Railways from the place of publication to
various destinations for purposes of sale
and complementary distribution etc. free
of charge; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the same
facility is not allowed to the publisher of
Hindi All India Railway Time Table?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The
copies of All India Railway English Time
Table published by the Railway Board are
moved to various places by rail under the

Free Despatch Service System which governs the carriage of only railways' official dak/publications. All India Railway Hindi Time Table is a private publication and is, therefore, out of the purview of free despatch service.

Uniform Rate for Electricity supply to Aluminium Plants

3009. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company, Korba in Madhya Pradesh is being supplied with electricity at the rate of 2 paise per unit; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to ensure supply of power to other aluminium plants in the private sector at the same rate to bring about uniformity of rate so that both the sectors can function efficiently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a): No Sir. The rate for supply is still under negotiation and the proposed rate is much higher than 2 paise per unit.

(b) The State Electricity Boards constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 have full powers for fixing powers for fixing suitable tariffs for various categories of consumers including power-intensive industries like aluminium. Variation in rate is generally due to variation in cost of production, source of power like hydro, thermal etc., extent of development of grid system, quantum of load, load factor etc. The Centre does not have any proposal to arrange for power supply at uniform rate for aluminium industry.

Steady Decline in Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Drilling Programme

3010. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission's Drilling programme, with regard to target and achievement, is steadily going down; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps contemplated by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The target of drilling has necessarily to be based on the number of favourable structures worth testing by drilling, discovered as a result of geological/geophysical surveys, and the number and areal and vertical extent of the rock formations in structures which are found oil/gas bearing on the basis of the exploration wells drilled to test these structures. It is true that during the previous three years, the ONGC's drilling programme, with regard to target and achievement, has gone down. This is because, contrary to expectations, in the last few years, the surveys had not led to the discovery of a sufficient number of large and favourable structures; moreover, of the number of new structures tested by drilling only a few were found to be such as to require further exploration by drilling of assessment wells, or development by drilling of a large number of production wells. Drilling operations in the field were also adversely affected by (1) unexpected technical complications in a number of wells resulting in suspension of operations for long periods, (2) natural calamities like heavy and untimely rains and floods both in the Western and Eastern Regions, and (3) delays caused by hindrances such as putting up of barricades etc. by the local people in certain areas. It has been the effort of ONGC to resolve the problems, thus created, in the best manner feasible.

The target for the present year, 1972-73, has been put at a higher level than the previous year and it is hoped that unforeseen difficulties will not arise and the ONGC would be able to improve upon their performance of 1971-72. Regarding the future, ONGC have drawn up and submitted for Government's approval, a five-year programme (1973-74 to 1977-78) of intensification of their operations, which is based on the joint techno-economic feasibility study carried out by ONGC and Soviet experts.

श्रृंखला स्टेज पर हरिजन श्रमिकों के साथ व्यवहारिक व्यवहार

3011. श्री मन्मथराव मंजर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970 में एक हरिजन महिला के साथ श्रृंखला स्टेज पर किये गये असामाजिक व्यवहार का उसके साथन व जेबरात छीने की कोई बटना पुलिस में दर्ज की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त बटना में कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सम्मिल होने का समाचार भी था ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उन मामले की इस समय क्या स्थिति है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) :

(क) जी हा । ४-४-७० को पुलिस को अपराध व्यवहार के एक मामले की रिपोर्ट की गई थी । लेकिन उक्त महिला ने सामान आधुनिक आदि के छीने जाने को कोई शिकायत नहीं की ।

(ख) जी हा । उक्त बटना में 'शामिल सत व्यक्ति' में से पांच रेल कर्मचारी थे ।

(ग) छ अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था मगर एक ने अदालत में आत्म-समर्पण कर दिया था । छ व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अदालत में आरोप पत्र पेश किया गया था और शेष एक व्यक्ति के खिलाफ जाच-पड़ताल हो रही है ।

Setting up of Rural Engineering Service

3012 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is formulating any schemes for setting up Rural Engineering Service for providing employment to the unemployed engineers; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the scheme of Rural Engineering Surveys.

2 For undertaking development programmes in villages it is essential to collect basic engineering and agricultural data which would enable preparation of scientific and viable schemes of development. With this objective in view, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Engineering Surveys has been sanctioned in 1971-72 for undertaking surveys in 26 drought prone or flood or cyclone affected or backward hill districts in 17 States. The surveys will cover about 24,250 villages by the end of Fourth Plan.

3. The surveys envisage collection of data of agricultural statistics, population

and their income and compilation of information of existing facilities for irrigation, drinking water, road communication and power supply and also preparation of contour maps at one foot intervals. The collection of this basic engineering data would enable preparation of schemes for providing the following amenities:—

- (i) Irrigation of lands including contour bunding;
 - (ii) Rural electrification;
 - (iii) Rural roads;
 - (iv) Drinking water supply; and
 - (v) Soil conservation and land use.
- The surveys also envisage provision of special works for Harijans and poorer sections of the villages, such as electricity for street lighting, schools and identification of house sites etc.

4 The Rural Engineering Surveys Scheme is an employment oriented scheme and is estimated to provide employment to about 5850 persons including 1150 Engineering Graduates, 575 Agricultural Graduates and other technical, Ministerial, skilled and unskilled persons

5 The total outlay for the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 610.49 lakhs. The expenditure on the scheme will be met by the Government of India as grant-in-aid covering 100 per cent of the outlay to the States which are implementing the scheme.

विधान बनाने के लिए उनका हिन्दी प्रारूप

3013. श्री हरी सिंह :

श्री एस० बी० लालन्त :

क्या बिबि और ग्याय मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र तथा राज्यों में विधान बनाते समय उनका प्रारूप मूल रूप से अंग्रेजी में तैयार कर फिर उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद करने की प्रणाली अपनाई जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या इन प्रारूपों को सीधे हिन्दी में तैयार करने के लिये डाफ्ट्समैन के हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाने क्या है ?

बिबि और ग्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज विश्व शीबरी) : (क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348 (1) (ख) (i) और (ii) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार जब तक संसद् बिबि द्वारा अनुमति उपलब्ध न करे तब तक जो विधेयक अथवा उन पर प्रस्तावित किये जाने वाले जो संशोधन संसद् में पुर. स्थापित किये जायें उन सबके तथा जो अधिनियम संसद् द्वारा पारित किये जायें तथा जो अध्यादेश राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रख्यापित किये जायें, उन सब के प्राधिकृत पाठ अंग्रेजी भाषा में होंगे। जहाँ तक केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध है, विधानों के प्रारूप पहले अंग्रेजी में तैयार किये जाते हैं। संसद् में पुर. स्थापित सभी सरकारी विधेयकों तथा ऐसे विधेयकों के सरकारी संशोधनों के हिन्दी अनुवाद राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली प्रणाली की बाबत कोई प्रमाणित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के बिबि अधिकारियों के हिन्दी में बिबि प्रारूपण के प्रशिक्षण के लिये

एक योजना 1972 से आरम्भ की गई है।

इस योजना की मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं —

- (1) प्रशिक्षण के लिये छांटे गये अधिकांसी सामान्यतया सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में सहायक सचिव/अवर सचिव की पक्ति से नीचे के नहीं होने चाहियें,
- (2) प्रशिक्षण एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिये होगा और एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रशिक्षण के लिये 2 से अधिक अधिकारी नहीं लिये जायेंगे,
- (3) छांटे गये अधिकारियों की राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग में प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा जहाँ से सहकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त किये जायेंगे,
- (4) अधिकारियों को अपने प्रशिक्षण के दौरान विधान और अधीनस्थ विधान के प्रारूपण की तकनीक का ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लेना चाहिये जिसके अन्तर्गत विधेयकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रवर समिति/संयुक्त समिति की बैठकों जैसी अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही भी है और उन्हें स्वयं को हिन्दी में विधि प्रारूपण तथा विधियों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने के योग्य बना लेना चाहियें।
- (5) ये अधिकारी राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा प्रशिक्षण के लिये विभिन्न हिन्दी भाषी

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से भारी-भारी से छांटे जावेंगे जिससे सभी हिन्दी भाषी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षण का अवसर मिल जाये।

रेलवे श्रमिक संगठनों का बिल

3014. श्री रामब्रह्मर शास्त्री :
कृपा शैल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभिन्न मजदूर संगठनों को मिलाकर एक संगठन बनाने की दिशा में सरकार ने कोई प्रयास किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) उसका क्या परिणाम निकला अथवा निकलने की आशा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) से (ग) यूनियनों का निर्माण या उन्हें एक साथ मिलाने का विषय सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं है।

श्रमिक राष्ट्रीय आयोग ने प्रत्येक उद्योग में एक यूनियन को मान्यता प्रदान करने की सिफारिश की है। इस सिफारिश पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।

हरिजन बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण

3015. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सिंघाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता का पच्चीसवीं वर्षगांठ पर हरिजनो के गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1972 के अंतरा-कित प्रश्न संख्या 1164 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में हरिजनो की कितनी बस्तियों को अभी विद्युत् दी जानी शेष है ; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

सिंघाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपभंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). अनुमान किया जाता है कि उन ग्रामों में, जो पहले ही विद्युतीकृत किये जा चुके हैं के सन्निकट लगभग 36,000 हरिजन बस्तिया होंगी जो विद्युतीकृत नहीं की गई हैं। पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों की निकटवर्ती हरिजन बस्तियों को विद्युत् प्रदान करने के लिये गत वर्ष एक स्कीम प्रारम्भ की गई है और 20,000 ऐसी बस्तियों की चौबी योजना के दौरान तथा शेष को पांचवी योजना के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में विद्युतीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है। देश में सभी बस्तियों का विद्युतीकरण ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति से जुड़ा हुआ है जो कि पांचवी और उसके बाद की योजनाओं में रखे गये परिषद पर निर्भर करता है।

2765 LS—3

Termination of Services of an Employee in the Ministry

3016. SHRI K MAILANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state—

(a) the official positions held by Shrimati Leela Menon in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Hydrocarbons Limited and the period for which she held each of these offices; and

(b) the provisions of the Service and Conduct Rules applicable to the employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission under which the notice to Shrimati Leela Menon for the termination of her employment was served and accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DAIBIR SINGH):

(a) Shrimati Leela Menon did not hold any post in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. She held the following appointments in the ONGC and HIPL:—

- (1) Deputy Secretary, ONGC, New Delhi office from 1st February, 1966 to 4th May, 1966;
- (2) Special Officer, Project Analysis, Petrochemicals Division, ONGC, New Delhi from 5th May, 1966 to 9th August, 1966;
- (3) Deputy Secretary, ONGC, New Delhi office from 10th August, 1966 to 16th December, 1969;
- (4) Resident Representative, Hydrocarbons India (Pvt.) Ltd., Tehran, from 17th December, 1969 to 21st June, 1970, on deputation on foreign service terms from ONGC; and

(5) Deputy Secretary, ONGC, New Delhi office from 22nd June, 1970 to 31st January, 1971

(b) The employees in the Commission are appointed to temporary posts on specified terms and conditions of service, which include a provision whereby the appointment may be terminated at any time by one month's notice to be given by either side, viz., the appointee or the appointing authority, without assigning any reasons. Smt. Leela Menon had been appointed to a temporary post in ONGC on certain specified terms and conditions which included such a provision for termination of service. Subsequently, Smt. Leela Menon sent a letter, dated the 7th December, 1970 to Chairman, ONGC, giving one calendar month's clear notice (effective from January 1, 1971) of termination of service as, according to her, she did not wish to serve the Commission from 1st February, 1971. Thus, she herself terminated her services with the Commission, under the above-mentioned provision in terms of her contract, and ceased to be an employee of the Commission from 1st February, 1971. Legally, ONGC had no option in the matter.

Non-payment of Overtime to Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division

3017. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALLI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Department has received any representation for non-payment of overtime to Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Labour Department thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division who had worked in accordance with the duty roster prescribed by the Railway Administration were paid overtime payable to them under the Hours of

Employment Regulations. The other Assistant Station Masters of the Division who did not work according to the roster prescribed by the Administration, but according to their own wishes were not due any overtime payment under the Hours of Employment Regulations and no overtime has, therefore, been paid to them. A representation recently received by the Labour Department is being looked into. Earlier, however, in April 1972, an application made by the concerned Assistant Station Masters to the Central Government Labour Court, Delhi, under Section 33C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, for payment of overtime was dismissed.

रसायन उद्योगों का विकास

3018. श्री सक्कर न्या पेंडोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारे देश में रसायन उद्योगों के विकास पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और जितने रसायनिक पदार्थ निर्यात किये जाते हैं उनसे कई गुना अधिक मात्रा में उनका आयात करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो देश में रसायनिक पदार्थों की कितनी मांग है और देश में कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन होता है और कितनी मात्रा में आयात करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने रसायनिक पदार्थों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इससे कब तक प्राप्त किया जायेगा ?

पेट्रोलेियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने तथा आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने के विचार से रसायन उद्योगों के विकास पर उचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। प्रमुख रसायनों के सम्बन्ध में गत कुछ वर्षों से हुई प्रगति और आगामी कुछ वर्षों में होने वाली प्रगति का विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल०/टी०/ 3909/72]।

Delhi-Moradabad Microwave Link

3019 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether micro-wave link has been established between Delhi and Moradabad under the Delhi-Mughalsarai micro-wave telecommunication scheme of the Northern Railway,

(b) if so, whether the Southern and Central Railways also have micro-wave systems;

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

(d) the total cost of all the systems of micro-wave of all the Railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. The link between Delhi-Moradabad has been commissioned on 28th August, 1972.

(b) Yes.

(c) Micro-wave network on the Southern Railway was introduced in 1969 over a route length of 1,500 Kms., connecting Zonal Headquarters with Divisional Headquarters and other important centres of Railway operation like, Madras, Vijayawada, Bangalore, Mysore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Olavakkot, Guntakal, Hubli, etc. On the Central Railway, the scheme was introduced in 1969 over a route length of 330 Kms., connecting Bombay with Kalyan, Igatpuri, Karjat, Lonavala and Pune.

The schemes provide for multichannel speech and teleprinter communication links between important centres of train operation;

(d) The total cost of Micro-wave schemes of all the Railways so far commissioned is about Rs. 4.5 crores.

Higher Price for Coal Supplies to Railways

3020 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal Industry is demanding higher price for the coal supplies to Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this increase and the decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No reasons have been given in the tenders. No decision has been taken so far on the price increases.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons as a result of Hydro-electric Project in Tripura

3021. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps being taken to rehabilitate those persons who are going to be displaced when the Gumti Hydro-electric project in Tripura is completed;

(b) whether any sites have been selected for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the names of the locations where they are offered rehabilitation and the number of families who are likely to be settled in each of such localities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Besides providing alternative land and compensation for property, Government are also trying to provide alternative means of livelihood to the evicted or would be evicted families on the completion of the Gumti Project in Tripura

(b) and (c). A Pilot Project has been set up at Karbook to accommodate the affected tribals. A scheme for the rehabilitation of about 2000 families at various locations is being formulated.

Irrigation and Power Projects in Madhya Pradesh

3022 SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irrigation and power projects started in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan period have not been completed and there is no possibility of their being completed; and

(b) if so, the names of these projects and the names of the new projects proposed to be started in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Some of the projects taken up by the Government of Madhya Pradesh like Chambal, Tawa and Barna and a number of medium schemes had been under construction for a long time. Priority has been given in the Fourth Plan to such projects and they are expected to be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan or early in the Fifth Plan.

The new projects accepted in the State in the course of the Fourth Plan are

Mahanadi reservoir Stage I, Jamni Right Bank Canal, Kunwarpur, Mayana, Putka Nallah, Bargoar, Nalla and Sindh projects. These are expected to be completed in the course of the Fifth Plan

The proposed programmes for irrigation in the State during the Fifth Plan have not been received from the State Government.

As far as power projects are concerned, there are no schemes in Madhya Pradesh spilling over to the Fifth Plan. The following new projects are proposed for commissioning during the Fifth Plan:—

- (1) Thermal extensions at Korba, Satpura and Amarkantak. 1,260 MW.
- (2) New thermal stations in Madhya Pradesh. 200 MW.

Of the above, sanction of the Government has already been accorded for 240 MW addition at Korba and 120 MW addition at Amarkantak Thermal Power Stations.

Officers of FCI found guilty by Ayer Commission

3023. SHRI MD. JAMILUR-RAHMAN:

SHRI MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ayer Commission appointed by Government of Bihar has found guilty any Officer of Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the name of the Officer and the findings of the Commission;

(c) whether the Managing Director, Fertilizer Corporation of India has reported this matter to Government and suggested some action; and

(d) Government's proposed action thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

Raising of minimum age of marriage

3024. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY.
SHRI P. GANGA REDDY.

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of raising the minimum age of marriage; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration

Amount remitted by each Foreign Oil Company and their proceeds and profits

3026. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL:
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount remitted abroad as profit, Head Office charges and fees for Technical Advisers during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise, by each of the Foreign Oil Companies, separately; and

(b) the total proceeds and the net profit together with its percentage during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Information in respect of major foreign oil companies is given in Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3910/72].

Take-over of Smith Stanistreet and Company Limited, Calcutta

3027. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2241 on the 7th April, 1972 and state:

(a) the present position in regard to the take-over of the Smith Stanistreet and Company Ltd., Calcutta by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals as its Controller; and

(b) whether there has been any legal complication about the taking over of that concern by the I.D.P.L. and, if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) By a notification, dated the 4th May 1972, the management of M's. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Calcutta was taken over by Government under Section 18(a) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 and the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., were appointed as its Authorised Controller. The authorised controller took over the management on the 8th May, 1972.

(b) No. Sir.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्च न्यायालयों
में पांच वर्ष तथा दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से
अनिर्णीत पड़े मामले

3028. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

प्रो० नारायण चन्द पाराशर :

क्या बिधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में पांच वर्ष तथा दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से कितने कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

बिधि और न्याय तथा पैट्रोलियम और देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया
रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : है।

30-6-72 तक की जानकारी

विवरण

उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में 30-6-72 को पांच वर्ष से अधिक और दस वर्ष से अधिक लम्बित मामलों की संख्या

न्यायालय का नाम	5 वर्ष से अधिक से	10 वर्ष से अधिक से
उच्चतम न्यायालय	192	कुछ नहीं

उच्च न्यायालय

1. इलाहाबाद	8,362	756
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	16	कुछ नहीं
3. बम्बई	5,579	150
4. कलकत्ता	17,501	3,964
5. दिल्ली	1,713	27
6. गोहाटी	163	कुछ नहीं
7. गुजरात	579	13
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	132	कुछ नहीं
9. जम्मू-कश्मीर	27	कुछ नहीं
10. केरल	88	16
11. मध्य प्रदेश	992	14
12. मद्रास	1,110	22
13. मैसूर	35	3
14. उड़ीसा	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
15. पटना	1,266	82
16. पंजाब और हरियाणा	4,493	171
17. राजस्थान	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी निमाड जिले में सिंचाई परियोजना को पांवों परियोजना में शामिल करना

3030. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले में कोई सिंचाई परियोजना को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाते क्या है तथा उस पर कितना खर्च आने का अनुमान है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बेजनाथ कुरील) (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार में पाचवी योजना में सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

सेट्टल रेलवे जोन में कम्पनियों द्वारा माल डिब्बों से माल उतारने की बजाय, विलम्ब-शुल्क देने की तरजीह देना

3031. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेट्टल रेलवे जोन में कुछ कम्पनियां या बड़े व्यापारों ऐसे हैं जो रेल के माल-डिब्बों से अपना माल न उतार कर और उन पर विलम्ब-शुल्क देकर गोदामों के रूप में उनका प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे लोगों व कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई):(क) से (ग). मध्य रेलवे क्षेत्र में लदे हुए माल डिब्बों के अत्यधिक रुके रहने के बहुत मामले नहीं हुए हैं । ऐसे मामले हुए हैं जिनमें माल पाने वालों ने अनुमत छूट समय के भीतर माल-डिब्बों से माल नहीं उतारा और उन्हें विलम्ब-शुल्क देना पड़ा । अलग-अलग मामलों से नियमानुसार विलम्ब-शुल्क वसूल किया जाता है । 1-12-1972 से विलम्ब-शुल्क की दर बढ़ा दी गयी है ताकि माल डिब्बों की शीघ्र निकासी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कड़ाई बरती जा सके ।

Average Railway Route Mileage

3032. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the average Railway route mileage per 1,000 sq. kms., in the country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): 18.86 kilometres on 31st March, 1972.

Power shortage failures in Asia Fair, '72

3033. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in 'Hindustan Times', dated the 10th November, 1972, under the caption "Power shortage failures worry participants of the Asia Fair 1972"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). There is no power shortage at the Asia Fair 1972. Against a maximum demand at 7.5 NM., 10 MW firm Power is available at site.

Supply of Crude Oil by Iraq on long-term Credit

3034. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iraq has agreed to give crude oil to India on long-term credit; and

(b) if so, whether the offer will also apply to contracts already entered into with Iraq for the supply of 2 million tonnes of crude till March, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Iraq has evinced interest in extending long-term credit to India to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the Mathura Refinery. Only exploratory discussions have so far taken place on the subject.

Agreement for construction of New Barrages on Jamuna between U.P. and Haryana States

3035. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the construction of new barrages on the Jamuna at Okhla and Tajewala has been reached between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana States;

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

(c) the time which the projects are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). In an inter-State meeting by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana on 11th September, 1972, the following decisions were taken in respect of Okhla and Tajewala Barrages:

Okhla Barrage:

1. The Okhla Barrage should be constructed with all possible speed.
2. The cost of the barrage which would be required to maintain the present pond level of 659.33 would be shared by the beneficiary States, viz., Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan in the ratio of the discharges required to be drawn by each State.
3. The cost of the feeder canal from the new barrage and other common works which would be needed would also be distributed in the same ratio.
4. The Government of Haryana would carefully examine the question of pond level and indicate the minimum pond level that would be required at a new structure. If it is found that a pond level higher than 659.33 level is necessary, the share of the additional cost of the work would be gone into again.

5. The Okhla barrage would be constructed by Uttar Pradesh Government. Both the Tajewala barrage project and the Okhla barrage project would be sanctioned simultaneously and works would be started on both the barrages at the same time.

Tajewala Barrage:

1. The Tajewala barrage project should be constructed immediately. Construction would be carried out by Haryana.
2. The site for the barrage should be selected solely for the purpose of proper supply to the Western and Eastern Yamuna canals.
3. A Technical Committee headed by the Member (D. & R) of Central Water and Power Commission and with the Chief Engineers of the two States as Members should examine the relative economics of having a structure in continuation of the existing works feeding the Western Yamuna Canal at Tajewala and a completely new structure at an alternative site nearby. If additional works at the existing site prove substantially cheaper, they may be adopted, otherwise, a new barrage may be constructed.
4. The cost of the works would be shared in the ratio of 2:1 for Haryana and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

These two new barrages will require three to four years to construct.

Train services cancelled due to strike on Southern and South-Central Railways

3036. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of

train services cancelled on the Southern and South-Central Railways as a result of the recent strike by the loco running workers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): 7,496 passenger trains and 1,915 goods trains were cancelled on the Southern and South-Central Railways as a result of the recent strike by loco running workers.

Major and Medium Schemes for Irrigation in Kerala

3037. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium schemes for irrigation which have been submitted by the Government of Kerala for approval of the Centre;

(b) how many such schemes have been sanctioned and the names of the sanctioned schemes; and

(c) the number of schemes pending for consideration and since when these are lying pending along with their names.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have proposed 4 new major and 5 new medium irrigation schemes for inclusion in the developmental plans of the State. These schemes are either under examination in Central Water and Power Commission or are under correspondence by the Commission with the State Government in regard to their technical and other aspects.

The names of these schemes, and the date when they were received are given below:

Name of Schemes	Date of receipt in Central Water and Power Commission
<i>Major</i>	
1. Edamalayar	13-11-72 16-11-72
2. Banasurasagar	29-4-71
3. Tirunelli	9-7-71
4. Kerala Bhawani (Tail race utilisation)	12-7-72
<i>Medium</i>	
1. Karapuzha Irrigation	8-1-71
2. Attapady Irrigation Project	30-8-71
3. Noolapuzha	14-6-71
4. Manjat	16-10-71
5. Thander	1-11-71

Steps Taken for giving Early Flood Warnings in Kerala

3038. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government in collaboration with the Central Water and Power Commission have taken certain steps to give early flood Warnings in the State,

(b) if so, the salient features of the steps taken, and

(c) how far such steps have helped the State in minimising the loss on account of floods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)

The Kerala Government have not approached the Central Water and Power Commission so far for assistance in the setting up of flood forecasting arrangements in the State.

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

Development of Kottarakara and Punalur Railway Stations (S.R.)

3039. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the development of Kottarakara and Punalur Railway Stations on the Southern Railways; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) The works proposed are as under:—

Kottarakara

- (i) Extension of rail level platform conversion of platform latrines to aqua privies.
- (ii) Shelcreting the passenger approach road and the circulating area.
- (iii) Shelcreting the goods approach road.

Punalur

- (i) Shelcreting the station approach road.
- (ii) Extension of covering over platform.
- (iii) Improvements to station building.

Remodelling of Railway Stations in Kerala

3040. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway stations in Kerala remodelled during the last three years; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Two.

(b) Rs. 499547 approximately.

Transfer of Uneconomic Passenger Services to Road Transport

3041. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to transfer some of the uneconomic passenger services to Road Transport;

(b) if so, which are the particular routes likely to be transferred to Road Transport; and

(c) to what extent operation of Road Transport on these routes will improve the services.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Construction of over-bridges between Bombay and Nasik on the Railway Crossing points

3042. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for the construction of over-bridges between Bombay and Nasik on the Railway crossing points on the Bombay-Agra National Highway;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the outlay proposed; and

(c) when the work will be taken in hand and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

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

(c) As the estimates for these proposals are still under scrutiny by the State Government/Ministry of Shipping and Transport, it is too early to indicate when the works will be taken in hand and completed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Particular of works	Anticipated cost	Railway's share	Road Authority's share	Proposed outlay for Rly's portion of the work for 1973-74
(Figures in thousands of Rs.)					
1.	Road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 66 at Asangaon	2704	1352	1352	100
2.	Road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 82 at Padeli	1962	981	981	100
3.	Road over-bridge in replacement of level crossing No. 75 at Umbermali	1921	1157	764	100

In addition, there are proposals for two more road over bridges—one at Khardi and the other at Igatpuri, to be constructed fully at the cost of State Government/Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The cost of bridge structure to be constructed by the Railway would be approximately Rs 7.46 lakhs and Rs 9.10 lakhs respectively.

सिगनल और टेलीकम्युनिकेशन विभाग दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों का आवंटन

3043 श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1970, 1971 और अब तक 1972 के दौरान दिल्ली क्षेत्र में श्रेणी 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने रतने क्वार्टर बनाये गये और

(ख) इनमें से रेलवे के सिगनल और टेलीकम्युनिकेशन विभाग के कर्मचारियों का कितने क्वार्टर आवंटित हुए और इनके आवंटन का क्या मापदण्ड था ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) सूचना निम्नलिखित है

	तीसरी श्रेणी	चौथी श्रेणी
1970-71	12	39
1971-72	124	69+60
		बदलाव लेख
		में
1972-73	39+32	175+32
	बदलाव लेख	बदलाव लेख
	में	में
	जोड़	582

(ख) पंजीकरण की तारीख के अनुसार प्राथमिकता पर 13 क्वार्टर तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को 5 क्वार्टर चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को आवंटित किये गये हैं।

गाजियाबाद के लिए शटल गाड़ी

पुनः चलाना

3045 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गाजियाबाद आदि जान के दिन राति में 11.15 के बाद कोई भी गाड़ी नहीं है,

(ख) क्या 12.10 बजे राति में जा शटल गाड़ी जाया करती थी उस बन्द कर दिया गया है

(ग) क्या यात्रियों की कठिनाइयाँ को देखते हुए सरकार यह शटल गाड़ी पुनः चलायेगी, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब से ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) जी नहीं। गाड़ी न० 2 आर० डी० जी० दिल्ली जंक्शन से 0.10 बजे छूटती है।

(ख) से (घ) 2 आर० डी० जी० शटल गाड़ी, जो दिल्ली जंक्शन से 0.10 बजे छूटती थी, 24-8-72 से अस्थायी रूप से रद्द कर दी गयी थी। परन्तु उसे 12-10-72 से पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है।

पटना-गया रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण
3046. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्व रेलवे की
पटना-गया रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण
करने की कोई योजना बनाई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या
है और यह कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा तथा
कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क)
जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बिहार में विद्युत् उत्पादन की
परियोजनाएं

3047. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या

सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य में इस समय
किस किम् स्थान पर विद्युत् उत्पादन की
परियोजनाएं चल रही है, और

(ख) ये परियोजनाएं कब तक पूरी
हो जान की आशा है ?

सिवाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख).
बिहार राज्य में वे स्थान जहां विद्युत् उत्पादन
परियोजनाएं निर्माणाधीन हैं, उत्पादन यूनिटों
की क्षमता तथा उनके चालू किये जाने
की अनुमूचित तारीखें नीचे दी जाती हैं —

संख्या	स्थान	उत्पादन क्षमता (मेगावाट)	चालू किये जाने की अनुमूचित तारीख
1	कोसी	1+5 मेगावाट (तीसरा यूनिट) 1+5 मेगावाट (चौथा यूनिट)	1972-73 1973-74
2	सुपुण्ड्रा	1+65 मेगावाट 1+65 मेगावाट	जून 1974 जून, 1975
3	पतरावू	1+110 मेगावाट 1+110 मेगावाट	मार्च, 1975 मार्च, 1976
4	बरीबो	1+110 मेगावाट	मार्च, 1975

Cancellation of 25 trains in the Bhavnagar Division

3048. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Western Railway had decided to cancel 25 trains in the Bhavnagar Division from the 10th November, 1972 due to the shortage of coal; and

(b) if so, the names thereof and the steps taken by Government to start the trains again at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir. 23 passenger trains were cancelled on Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway on 10th and 11th November, 1972 (2 days only) due to loco coal not reaching some of the Metre Gauge sheds in time. The train services were restored from 12-11-1972.

(b) Names of the trains cancelled for 2 days are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Names of the Trains cancelled on Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway on 10th and 11th November, 1972

283 Up and 284 Dn. Bhavnagar-Palitana Passenger;

305 Up and 306 Dn. Dhasa-Mahuva Passenger;

335 Up and 336 Dn. Porbander-Jetalsar Passengers;

331 Up and 332 Dn. Jetalsar-Dhola Jn. Passengers;

363 Up and 364 Dn. Veraval-Delvada Passengers;

324 Dn. Sihor Jn.-Bhavnagar Passenger;

345 Up and 346 Dn. Veraval-Jetalsar Passengers;

339 Up and 340 Dn. Junagadh-Rajkot Passengers;

349 Up and 350 Dn. Junagadh-Rajkot Passengers;

273 Up and 274 Dn. Botad-Surendra Nagar Passengers;

303 Up and 304 Dn. Botad-Ahmedabad Passengers; and

315 Up and 444 Dn. Rajula Jn.-Rajula City Passengers.

Impact of Language Riots in Assam on Railways

3049 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an inquiry into the effect of the recent language riots in Assam on the lives of their employees;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether compensation will be given to those employees who suffered injuries or loss of properties due to these riots in Assam; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to give protection to the Railway employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Protection of the lives of Railways employees is equally the concern of the Railway Administration and necessary measures to ensure this have been taken in co-ordination with the State Government.

(c) and (d). No compensation is normally admissible either for injuries or for loss of properties in such cases. Adequate force is detailed for patrolling the affected areas, escorting the Railway employees from their residence to the place of their duty and back escorting of trains and guarding of vulnerable points.

Abnormal increase in the number of cases pending with Courts

3050 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether the abnormal increase in the number of cases pending with different Courts from the Supreme Court down to the Sub-divisional Courts in the States has created problem of abnormal delay and abnormal expenditure in the disposal of such cases and

(b) if so whether Government propose to institute a fresh Commission to deal with the problem for assuring easier, speedier and cheaper justice to the people?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R GOKHALE)

(a) and (b) The Government of India are directly concerned with the problem of arrears in the Supreme Court and the various High Courts. A Committee of Judges under the Chairmanship of Shri J C Shah, former Chief Justice of India has submitted a report on the problem of arrears in the High Courts. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for reducing arrears and for minimising delays in dispensing justice. These recommendations are being processed for implementation in consultation with State Governments and the High Courts as well as Supreme Court. The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of procedural law in criminal matters. Most of them have been accepted by Government and a Bill for the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before a Select Committee of Parliament. A comprehensive review of the Civil Procedure Code with a view to cutting down delays and costs has also been undertaken by the Law Commission. In view of these developments it is not considered necessary to set up any fresh Commission to go into the problem of delays in the Courts.

Rural Electrification of West Bengal

3051 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether plans have been prepared for electrification of rural areas of Midnapur District of West Bengal,

(b) if so the areas proposed to be covered by the plans adopted and the steps already taken for implementation of the plans, and

(c) whether despite assurance by Government large parts of the Sub division of Contai like the areas of Khajuri and Rannigar power station have been excluded and if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURULFI) (a) and (b) The Rural Electrification Corporation a Public Sector Undertaking of the Government of India has so far sanctioned 3 Rural Electrification Schemes in Midnapur District and one scheme of special transmission lines in Bankura, Midnapur and Hoogly districts. These schemes envisage loan assistance of Rs 367.667 lakhs for the electrification of 1061 villages (mouzas), energisation of 3209 pumpsets, and power supply to 3654 small scale and agro industries in Midnapur District. These schemes cover areas under Police Stations viz Debra Danten, Pingla Patashpur Sahang Kharagpur Keshpur Chandrakona, Naravangarh Panskura Nayagram Kesari Moyna Contai, Tamluk and Bhagabanpur. As per phasing these schemes will be completed in a period from 2 to 5 years.

(c) There are six police stations under Contai Sub division. They are Contai, Khem, Bhagabanpur, Patashpur, Ramnagar and Egia. In three of these Police Stations viz Contai, Bhagabanpur and Patashpur Schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation cover 212 villages. As intimated by West Bengal State Electricity Board 4 villages

in Ramnagar Police Station and 18 villages under Egra Police Station have been sanctioned for electrification under the State Plan. However, area under Police Station Khijuri still remain to be covered. The State Electricity Board have stated that most of the area in Contai subdivision is close to the sea and the salinity of ground water is comparatively high which limit the irrigation by ground water. In view of this, it has not been possible to pose scheme for sanction by the Rural Electrification Corporation as they do not satisfy criteria of agricultural bias. However, State Electricity Board are examining the possibility of extending electricity to the remaining mouzas under the State Plan Scheme subject to availability of funds.

Fact Finding Committee Report on Cauvery Water Dispute

3052. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended the term of the four-man Fact-Finding Committee on the Cauvery water dispute by three months from September, 1972, by which time it was scheduled to submit its report; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). As there was delay in the receipt from State Governments of the information and data called for by the Fact Finding Committee on Cauvery, the term of the Committee was extended.

Visit of Thai Railway Delegation for Technical Know-how and Supply of Bogies

3053. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Thai State Railway Delegation has recently visited India;

(b) if so, whether the delegation was approached the Government of India for Indian know-how for the development of Thailand Railway system and for the supply of bogies to that country;

(c) whether an Indian team also visited that country to study the improvements in Thailand Rail system; and

(d) if so, the commitments made by the Government of India for the development of Railway system in that country?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) and (b). A delegation from the State Railways of Thailand visited India during the period 10th November, 1972 to 21st November, 1972. The delegation has not, however, made any proposal to the Government either for the Indian known how for the development of Thai Railways or for the supply of bogies to that country.

(c) In 1970, a team of engineers and technicians was deputed to Thailand to study and report on the problem of safety on increasing train speeds, in response to a request made by the State Railways of Thailand.

(d) No such commitment has been made

Utilisation of Flood Water of Ganga for Kharif Crop in Rajasthan

3054. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have submitted a scheme to the Government of India to utilise the surplus flood waters of the Ganga for Kharif crop in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No scheme has been received from the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

Capacity in Wagon Building Industry lying Idle

3055. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a very large fabrication capacity lying idle in the country in wagon building industry;

(b) whether Government are aware that the bottleneck in goods movements due to non-availability of wagons is paralysing industry and economy and is causing high prices pockets resulting in strains and stresses; and

(c) what steps Government have already taken and propose to take to resolve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There has been under utilisation of the capacity in the wagon building industry in the recent past.

(b) and (c) Bottlenecks in movement are not entirely due to shortage in the number of wagons but also due to bundhs, political agitations, strikes and mob violence, resulting in large-scale immobilisation of wagons. Railways have been meeting satisfactorily the movement of essential commodities for the needs of industry and agriculture, like foodgrains, fertilisers, cement and coal. Railways are making constant endeavour to meet all demands for wagons even within constraints quoted above.

However, additional orders have been placed for substantial number of wagons on the wagon building industry in the private sector and also on Railway Work-

shops. The wagon building industry in the private sector is being encouraged to step up their production. In order to meet the shortfall in indigenous availability of steel, bulk imports are being arranged by Railways for supply to wagon building industry to enable them to step up their production.

Places where Plastic Goods are manufactured

3056 **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the names of the places together with the names of the Districts and States where plastic goods are manufactured in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): A statement containing this information in respect of the organised sector of the industry is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3911/72].

Abolition of different classes of Railways

3057. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abolish different classes in Railway trains; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No. However, it has been decided to abolish the second class of accommodation.

(b) Does not arise.

Unremunerative Passenger Trains

3058 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passenger trains in the country which are unremunerative and the classes of services, like Air-conditioned and First Class, which do not pay for themselves; and

(b) what measures the Railway administration has been taking to make them remunerative?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) It is not possible to work out the remunerativeness or otherwise of individual passenger trains or of different classes of travel because the Coaching Traffic expenses are not booked train-wise.

(b) The passenger fares for Air-conditioned and First Class were increased from time to time i.e., from 15th June, 1967, 1st April, 1970, 1st July, 1971 and 15th April, 1972.

A regular watch is kept on the occupation of trains and the composition is adjusted wherever necessary.

Requirements for Electrification of Railway Traction

3059. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what initial investments and densities of traffic are required for electrification of Railways traction;

(b) whether exception has been made in any case in disregard of density of traffic and other requirements, and if so, where; and

(c) what is the density of traffic of Khurda Road Division of South-Eastern Railway at present?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The initial investment required for electrification depends on

several local factors. However, it can be stated that it is approximately Rs. 3 lakhs per track kilometre excluding Rolling Stock. The density of traffic at which electrification becomes financially viable also depends on several factors including the cost of electricity and the terrain. In general the traffic density required for making electrification financially viable is approximately 25,000 nett tonne kilometre per route kilometre per day of freight traffic on flat sections

(b) While no exceptions are made, the value of traffic density at which electrification gets justified becomes lower if the section is heavily graded and/or the cost of energy is very low.

(c) Approx 11,100 nett tonne kilometre per route kilometre per day of freight traffic

Khurda Road Division (South-Eastern

Khurda Road Division (South-Eastern Railway)

3060. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lawlessness and indiscipline have been on the increase in the Khurda Road Division of the South-Eastern Railway, particularly since 1969; and

(b) if so, what factors are responsible therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Political unrest, unstable economic conditions and inter-union rivalry between unrecognized Railway Unions are the main contributory factors for increased lawlessness.

**“जल-निकास” शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत
आवंटन करना**

3061. श्री धनश्री(ह) प्रधान : क्या सिचाई
और बिद्युत् मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा ‘जल निकास’
शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत 1970 में अब तक कितनी
घनराशि राज्य-वार आवंटित की गई है

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बड़ी
सिचाई योजनाओं के अनिवार्य मध्यम दर्जे
की सिचाई योजनाओं के लिए भी कोई
घनराशि निर्धारित की है; और]

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका राज्य-वार
अ्योरा क्या है ?

सिचाई और बिद्युत् मंत्रालय में उभयम्रो
(श्री बंजनारथ कुरील) : (क) बाढ जल
निकास बाढ नियन्त्रण सेंटर का भाग होता
है । चौथी योजना के लिए अपनाए गए तरीके
के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को उनकी योजना
स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों
और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और
‘किसी विशेष स्कीम या विकास-शीघ्र से
सम्बन्धित नहीं होती । इस प्रकार बाढ
नियन्त्रण विकास स्कीमों के लिए कोई अलग
केन्द्रीय आवंटन नहीं है ।

बहरहाल, कुछ तत्काल बाढ नियन्त्रण
और निकास स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए
केन्द्र द्वारा योजना के बाहर निम्नलिखित
ऋण सहायता की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

1. आंध्र प्रदेश 1969-70 में 3 0 करोड़ रुपये
2. असम 1970-71 में 3 0 करोड़ रुपये
- 3 पश्चिम बंगाल 1969-70 में 1 10
करोड़ रुपये

1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान

ब्रह्मपुत बाढ नियन्त्रण के लिए असम सरकार
को राज्य योजना के बाहर 3.0 करोड़ रुपये
का एक विशेष ऋण देने पर सहमति हो गई है
जिनमें से 50 लाख रुपये अवमत्त किए जा
चुके हैं ।

चौथी योजना के अन्तिम दो वर्षों में
बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम
बंगाल राज्यों में प्राथमिकता वाली बाढ
नियन्त्रण कार्यों का कार्यान्वयन त्रिजी से करने
के लिए राज्य योजना के बाहर निम्नलिखित
विशेष सहायता देने पर सहमति हो गई है —

बिहार	9 करोड़ रुपये
उत्तर प्रदेश	10 करोड़ रुपये
उड़ीसा	10 करोड़ रुपये
पश्चिम बंगाल	11 करोड़ रुपये

राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता
स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन में हुई प्रगति के आधार
पर दी जाती है । अब तक बिहार के लिए
50 लाख रुपये तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के
लिए 1 करोड़ रुपये अवमत्त किए जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) सिचाई परियोजनाओं
के लिए कोई पृथक् रक्षित केन्द्रीय सहायता
नहीं है । केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र राज्य योजना
की दी जाती है किसी विशेष सेंटर या परि-
योजना की नहीं । बहरहाल, केवल कुछ चुनी
हुई बहलू सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए परि-
व्यय पृथक् रक्षित है । मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों
के लिए परिव्यय पृथक् रक्षित नहीं है ।

20 वर्ष की नौकरी वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों का स्थायी किया जाना

3062. श्री बनसाह प्रधान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रेलवे में ऐसे भी कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें लगातार 20 वर्षों की नौकरी के पश्चात् भी स्थायी नहीं किया जा सका, यदि हा, तो तो उनकी कितनी सख्या है, और

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार की नीति क्या है और ऐसे कर्मचारियों को कब तक स्थायी दिया जायेगा?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) विभिन्न निर्माण/परियोजनाओं के लिए भर्ती किये गये बहुत थोड़े ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो रेलों पर आमेसन के अधिकारी हैं और जो किसी न किसी परियोजना पर लगातार काम करने आ रहे हैं। चालू लाइन पर स्थायीकरण के लिए ऐसे पात्र कर्मचारियों की सख्या 14 है।

(ख) सरकार की नीति यह है कि यथा-सम्भव अधिक से अधिक कर्मचारियों को स्थायी किया जाये, विशेषकर उन्हें जिन्होंने 7 वर्ष या इससे अधिक समय तक सेवा की हो। लेकिन कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण, स्थायी पदों की उपलब्धता और कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुछ निर्धारित कसौटियों को पूरा करने पर निर्भर करता है। अस्थायी पदों को, जहाँ औचित्य हो, स्थायी करने और स्थायी रिक्तियों पर पात्र कर्मचारियों के स्थायीकरण के लिए रेलों द्वारा एक विशेष अभियान चलाया गया है।

अलाभकारी रेलवे लाइनों से रेलवे को हुई हानि

3063. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुल अलाभकारी रेलवे लाइनें चल रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो राज्य-वार उनकी सख्या कितनी है और सरकार को उन से प्रति वर्ष कितना घाटा हो रहा है, और

(ग) सरकार इस घाटे को किस प्रकार पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) (i) एक विवरण, जिसमें राज्य-वार आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, मंत्र पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ii) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इन सभी लाइनों पर जो हानि हुई (इसमें लाभांश शामिल नहीं) वह इस प्रकार है —

करोड़ पये

1970-71	• • • • •	6 14
1971-72	• • • • •	6.64

(ग) अलाभप्रद शाखा लाइनों के बंदलाय/विस्तार के लिए सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए आदेश दे दिया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ (i) चल-स्टाक में सुधार और रेल-पथ

का अनुरोध (ii) यात्री यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए डीजल कार सेवाओं की व्यवस्था और (iii) कुछ खण्डों पर चरणबद्ध रूप से डीजल बर्षण की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में भी कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

विवरण

(1) पूर्णतया एक ही राज्य में पड़ने वाली लाइनें —

राज्य का नाम	लाइनों की सं०
असम	2
बिहार	2
गुजरात	28
हरियाणा	1
केरल	1
मध्य प्रदेश	5
महाराष्ट्र	3
मैसूर	4
उड़ीसा	1
पंजाब	2
राजस्थान	2
तमिलनाडु	9
उत्तर प्रदेश	4
पश्चिम बंगाल	5
जोड़	69

(2) एक से अधिक राज्यों में पड़ने वाली लाइनें —

आंध्र प्रदेश और उड़ीसा	1
हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र	1

राज्य का नाम	लाइनों की संख्या
महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश	1
राजस्थान और गुजरात	1
राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश	1
जोड़	6

Expenditure Incurred on Sui Project (Himachal Pradesh)

3064 SHRI VIKRAM, M. HAJAN. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred till October, 1972 on the Sui Project (H P);

(b) out of the amount incurred on the construction of the project how much expense has been incurred on the construction of the office buildings, residential quarters and store buildings, and

(c) what was the original cost estimate, of this project and what is the renewed present estimate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) About Rs 837 crores have been spent on the Baira Sui Hydro Electric Project till October, 1972. Of this, the amount spent on construction of office building, residential quarters and stores building was as below:—

(i) Office building:	Rs. 76,243
(ii) Residential quarters:	Rs. 42,59,113
(iii) Stores buildings:	Rs. 3,85,212

(c) The project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 20.49 crores; it is now estimated to cost Rs. 40.59 crores on the basis of contracts awarded.

Application of Pensionary Benefits and other Government rules to all Railway Employees

3065. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several employees of Railways have not opted for pensionary benefits but continue to enjoy contributory provident fund scheme; and

(b) if so, their reasons for not implementing all the Government rules and regulation including F. R. in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) When Pension Scheme was introduced on the Railways in the year 1957 Government decided to give an option to those Railway servants, who were in service at that time and were governed by the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme, to come over to the Pension Scheme. Such employees who did not opt for the Pension Scheme are entitled to continue to be governed by the Contributory Provident Fund Rules.

Setting up of Committee on Power Shortage

3066. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. N. Kureel to examine power shortage in India; and

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the Committee and the time by which it will submit report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee set up by Indian Banks' Association for effective coordination between Banking system and Railways

3067 SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Banks' Association has set up a five-member committee to study and recommend ways for effective co-ordination between the banking system and the Railways;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report;

(c) the names of the members of the Committee; and

(d) whether Railway Minister had convened the meeting of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) In a meeting of the Minister of Railways with the Bankers on 21st October, 1972, it was decided to set up a joint committee of the Indian Banks' Association and the Railways. The Indian Banks' Association is taking necessary action for the formation of the Committee.

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

Conference of Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal and Orissa on Power shortage in Eastern Region

3068. SHRI D. K. PANDA: SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Chief Ministers of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa was recently held to go into the current power shortage problem in the Eastern region;

(b) if so the specific proposals considered and discussed at the Conference and the outcome in respect of each, and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI B N KURIEL (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of Chief Ministers of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa was held at Patna on the 9th November 1972 to go into the current power shortage in the Eastern Region.

(b) and (c) The low availability of plant in the region which was mainly responsible for the power shortage was discussed and it was decided to arrange for better quality of coal for the power stations in the region to procure and stock urgently required spares and to expedite early commissioning of the various projects. It was further decided to take immediate steps to sanction and start construction of new projects for being commissioned during the Fifth Plan.

Construction of over-bridges on National Highways on the Railway Crossing Points

3069 SHRI V MAYAVAN

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railways have drawn up certain schemes to construct over bridges on national Highways at places where the Railway lines cut across the Highways in order to speed up communication facilities, and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PILLAI) (a) Yes

(b) There are 62 proposals to construct road over under bridges in replacement of the existing level crossings costs of which will be shared between the Railways and the Road Authorities as per extant rules. Further there are 26 new proposals not in replacement of level crossings, and entire cost of which will be fully borne by the Road Authorities. In addition two road over/under bridges are being provided as "Accommodation" works entirely at the cost of the Railways.

पश्चिम रेलवे की यात्री गाड़ियों और मालगाड़ियों में चलने वाले गाड़ों के लिए काम के घंटे

3070. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार होंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सही है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में यात्री गाड़ियों एवं मालगाड़ियों में चलने वाले गाड़ों के लिए काम के घंटे तय नहीं हैं तथा उन्हें लगभग 3 दिन अथवा 4 दिन बाहर रहना पड़ता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो सरकार इस कठिनाई का दूर करने हेतु क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) कार्य घटा विनियमों के अन्तर्गत पश्चिम रेलवे पर गाड़ों सहित रनिंग क्रम-वारियों के काम के घंटे किसी महीने में औसतन 54 घंटे प्रति सप्ताह तक सीमित है। जब वे एक पखवाड़े में 108 घंटे में ज्यादा काम करते हैं तो उन्हें समयोपार्जित देय होता है। ऐसे कमबानी प्लेट्स के अनुसार काम करी

करते बल्कि उन्हें सम्बद्ध इयूटी के अनुसार या पहले भाये, पहले जाये के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर काम पर लगाया जाता है। विनियमों के अनुसार रनिंग कर्मचारियों को लगानार तीन या चार दिनों तक मुख्यालय से बाहर रखना उचित है।

State Government's Proposals on Power Shortage

3071 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Governments have submitted any special or package programmes for overcoming the shortage of power,

(b) if so the main features thereof, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to implement these proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Haryana have proposed installation of gas turbines/diesel generators running on oil which could be installed in a period 12-18 months. This would give some much needed relief in power shortage in the agricultural sector and in peak power requirements in the power systems

(c) These proposals are under consideration of the Government

Inclusion of Power Generation Projects in Andhra Pradesh in Fifth Plan

3072. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the Power-generation projects in Andhra Pradesh proposed to be included in the Fifth Year Plan; and

(b) whether it is proposed to assist the State Government to initiate advance action for their execution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): (a) Besides the Srisailem Hydro Electric Scheme (4×110 MW) and Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Schemes (4×100 MW) which are already under execution are expected to give benefits during V Plan. The following schemes are proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan of Andhra Pradesh —

(i) Nacairunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme	4×50
(ii) Vijaya Vada Thermal Power Station	2×200
(iii) Kothagudem Extension Stage IV	2×110
(iv) Upper Sileru Extension	2×60

(b) The Central Water and Power Commission extends requisite technical assistance and guidance to the State Authorities during the various stages of the Projects as and when required by the concerned authorities

Foreign Collaboration at Mathura Refinery

3073 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign collaboration has been secured for the construction of the proposed giant Refinery at Mathura; and

(b) if so, the terms of such collaboration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Annual Production Target of Fuel Gas

3074 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRAASD
SINGH

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the annual production target of fuel gas envisaged during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, and

(b) the actual achievement in production so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) It is presumed that fuel gas means cooking gas known as Liquefied Petroleum Gas" (LPG). No annual production target for LPG has been laid down for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The actual production of LPG during the Fourth Plan (excluding quantities supplied by FSSO Refinery to Tube India Limited) has been as follows —

1969	127,000 Tones
1970	166,000 Tonnes
1971	195,000 Tonnes
1972	210,000 Tonne,

(Provisional)

Setting up of a Power Station at Monghyr District, Bihar

3075 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRAASD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a Power Station at Bhimbund in Monghyr District of Bihar;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEI) (a) to (c) No Sir, but the Bihar State Electricity Board have a scheme for setting up a 110 MW Thermal generating unit as extension to the existing 145 MW Thermal Power station at Barauni in the district. The extension has already been sanctioned and is expected to be completed by 1975-76. The estimated cost of the extension at Barauni is about Rs. 20 crores.

Survey for Multi-Purpose Barrage on River Ganga at Kanpur

3076 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether a survey has been made for a multi purpose barrage on the river Ganga at Kanpur

(b) if so the outcome thereof, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEI) (a) to (c) The survey for a barrage on the river Ganga at Kanpur is in progress.

Railway Line from Nandyal to Yerragudi- padu in Andhra Pradesh

3077 SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether any representation has been made to revise the proposal to lay the Railway line from Nandal to Yerragudi- padu in Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any survey was conducted; and

(c) if so, when and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No surveys have been conducted recently. Surveys carried out during 1900 for a N.G. line and between 1908 and 1909, for a M.G. rail link revealed that the project would be highly unremunerative. The present-day cost of this project (about 114 kms. long) would be much higher and would make the project further unremunerative. Due to lack of adequate traffic justification, the prospects of taking up this project for consideration in the near future, are remote.

**Loss Suffered by Gorakhpur Fertilizer
Factory due to Explosion**

3078 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the loss suffered by the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory as a result of the explosion accident on the 23rd September, 1972?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**
The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha

**Increased Production at Durgapur
Chemicals**

3079 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Chemicals is producing more in their project than the past; and

(b) the production target for the year 1972-73?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**
(a) and (b). The information is being collected from M/s. Durgapur Chemicals Ltd., a State Government undertaking and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in Oil Exploration in West Bengal

3080 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the reasons for delay in oil exploration in Chaitanyapur and Barasat District of West Bengal?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**
Seismic surveys for oil have already been conducted in Chaitanyapur and Barasat areas of West Bengal. Exploratory drilling has not been undertaken so far, because it has not been possible to find any structures worth testing by drilling.

Power Production at Neyveli Plant

3081. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power production at Neyveli Plant has suffered a set-back;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up production at the Plant?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL):** (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Due to non-availability of sufficient quantity of lignite the power generation at Neyveli has suffered.

2. At the Conference of Chief Ministers of Southern States held at Bangalore on the 31st October, 1972, the following recommendations were made to step-up production:

(i) diversion of lignite being used for briquettes for power generation;

(ii) use increased quantum of oil to supplement lignite.

3. As a medium term measure, conversion of 2x50 MW boilers to oil firing has been proposed.

Mini Power Project Plans by Rural Electrification Corporation

3082. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation have introduced mini-power project plans for villages; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme has recently been introduced for Mini projects for extension of electricity to villages which are rural growth centres or have primary health centres. The scheme should cover a group of not more than 5 to 10 villages forming a strip or cluster. The size of the loan will be ordinarily limited to Rs. 5 lakhs but in no case shall exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. The Mini Project may contain two parts, one relating to the actual area and the other relating to the transmission line portion.

This scheme applies to all States irrespective of level of electrification but is admissible only in such development blocks as are identified as falling under developed category. Not more than one scheme per block will be sanctioned.

Sanction of Original Plan for Kuchgao Dam in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra.

3083. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the original plan for the Kuchgao dam in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when was it sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Khujgaon Dam, known also as the Warna Irrigation Project, was approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 31.09 crores in January, 1966. The Government of Maharashtra have intimat-

ed that in view of the rise in cost of the project, which is now assessed as Rs. 70 crores, and the opposition of the project affected persons to the acquisition of land for this project, they are considering the feasibility of an alternative to this project at upstream site so that submergence of fertile lands may be avoided while utilisations of water may remain the same. The Government of Maharashtra have further reported that the studies for the alternative scheme are in progress.

Scrapping the Agreement with Foreign Oil Companies

3084. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI S. C. BESRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to scrap the refinery agreements with the three foreign Oil Companies viz., Burmah Shell, ESSO and Caltex; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The offers received from Esso and Burmah-Shell for majority equity participation by Government in their refinery and marketing operations, in replacement of the existing refinery agreements, *vis-à-vis* other alternatives available to Government, are under detailed scrutiny and consideration.

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

Expansion of Railway Communications in North Bengal and South 24 Parganas.

3085. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the expansion of Railway communication in North Bengal and South 24 Parganas are being included in the Fifth Five Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAL): (a) and (b). Proposals for Fifth Five Year Plan have not yet been formulated. It is, therefore, too early to say what rail links for expansion of Railway Communications in North Bengal and South 24 Parganas will be included in the Fifth Plan.

Irregularity in Transportation of Crude Oil of Bangladesh

3086. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation was given the responsibility to import 500,000 tonnes of crude oil for use in Bangladesh Refinery at Chittagong;

(b) if so, whether gross irregularity and fraud were committed in the matter of freight for transportation;

(c) whether Government conducted any investigation into this allegation; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. The Indian Oil Corporation issued enquiries on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh between 25th February 1972 and 14th March 1972 for the transport and lighterage of 5 lakh tonnes of crude oil from the Gulf ports to Chittagong in Bangladesh.

2. The final enquiry was floated at 1600 hours on 14th March 1972 for inviting tenders. It is not uncommon for tenders to be invited within a time limit of 24 hours, particularly in cases like this where the requirement was known and a formal tender enquiry was expected. The tender enquiry also gave a freight indication of \$ 5.50 per tonne including lighterage etc.

Quite often major charterers of tankers indicate their rate ideas at the time the enquiry is issued.

3. A lower quotation of \$ 5.45 per tonne was received only after the lowest rate received of \$ 5.50 per tonne had been accepted. The accepted tender was received on behalf of the Greek tanker owners M/s. Halcousis through their local shipping brokers in India. However, the matter is being looked into further in consultation with the Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation and the factual position would be placed on the Table of the House. An assurance to this effect has already been given to the House in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 387 on 14th November, 1972.

Rural Electrification Schemes in Eastern States

3087. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether major parts of States in Eastern India do not have the benefit of rural electrification schemes as yet; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The progress of rural electrification in the Eastern region has been slow as compared to the All India average. This is mainly due to general backwardness of the States with reference to Power Development and lack of adequate transmission and distribution net work. Out of 1,88,350 villages about 18,000 have been electrified upto 31st October, 1972 and 81,338 pumpsets have also been energised. A provision of Rs. 65.49 crores has been made in Fourth Plan for this region. Acquisitive finances in the form of long term loans at low rates of interest are provided by the Central Government through the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification schemes of State Electricity Boards. Additional concessions are provided by the Corporation, as directed by the Government of India

for rural electrification schemes in backward areas. So far, the Corporation (as on 31st October, 1972) has sanctioned 304 rural electrification schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 167.99 lakhs. Of these 74 schemes envisaging loan assistance of Rs. 44.86 crores for electrification of 9,866 villages, energisation of 76,203 pumpsets and power supply to 25,684 small scale and agro industries has been sanctioned for Eastern region. This includes six schemes for transmission net work. The percentage of schemes sanctioned for the Eastern region is 14.3 while loan assistance is about 27 per cent as compared to total schemes and loan sanctioned for the entire country.

Railway Line from Bimlagarh to Talcher (South East Railway)

3088 SHRI P GANGADEB: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of extension of rail line from Bimlagarh to Talcher of South East Railway will be taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay in starting the work although committed by the Central Government much earlier?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI): (a) and (b) While surveys have been carried out for the Railway line from Bimlagarh to Talcher and the survey reports are under examination, further consideration to this project can be given only after receipt of the report of the Study Group appointed by the Government for development of Malangtoli iron ore deposits.

Progress made in Drilling Oil Wells in the Cauvery Basin

3089. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had planned to drill two wells in the Cauvery basin in the current year; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the current year and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. Drilling of one well is planned to be completed and of another well to be taken up during the current year, 1972-73.

(b) At the well which is currently under drilling, drilling is yet to be completed to the projected depth. The results, would be ascertained fully, only after completion of drilling and testing of the well.

Loss Due to Leakage of Power in Transmission Lines

3090 SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether considerable quantity of power is lost every year due to leakage in transmission lines;

(b) if so, the actual loss suffered due to the leakage of power in the last three years, and

(c) the steps being taken to eliminate such losses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL): (a) Very little quantity of power is lost due to "leakage" in transmission lines. The difference between energy sent out from power stations and energy used by consumers, are termed "losses" and cover transmission, transformation and distribution. This is mainly the energy required for carriage of power through the lines, but also includes leakage in lines, theft of energy and unmetered supplies.

(b) The quantum of energy 'losses' lost during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 7645, 8280 and 9307 million MW. respectively, being 17, 16.8 and 17.5 per cent of the total energy sent out.

(c) Losses in the transformation, transmission and distribution cannot be eliminated altogether as these are inherent and unavoidable. These can, however, be kept down to 15 per cent or less by careful planning and design and providing adequate transmission facilities. Losses which occur on account of pilferage, defective metering etc. could be eliminated by taking adequate measures.

The question of high losses in some power systems of the country was taken up repeatedly with the State Electricity Boards who have been asked to take adequate measures to bring down these. Special vigilance squads have also been set up by some of the States for checking malpractices. Special financing schemes are being proposed for strengthening transmission and distribution systems for reduction of losses.

Tripura 'Needs Railway for Survival'

3091 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article in the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 9th October 1972 captioned 'Tripura needs Railway for survival' and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) The position regarding the Railway Projects referred to in the 'News Item' is as follows:

(a) Agartala Sabroom M. G. Rail Link

A Traffic Survey for this rail link has been sanctioned. The question of linking up with Bangla Desh by providing connections to Belonia and Akhaura will also be investigated. However, a final decision for Agartala-Sabroom M. G. rail link will be taken only after the results of the survey become known.

(ii) Dharmanagar-Agartala Rail link:

According to the Survey Report, this rail link is highly unremunerative and a final decision, however, will be taken after the examination of the reports, now in progress is completed, taking into account all relevant factors.

Additional Irrigation Potential during Fifth Plan

3092 SHRI Y ESWARA REDDY
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the creation of additional irrigation potential during the Fifth Plan period, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) Details of the V Plan programme have not yet been finalised. It is tentatively proposed that 65 million hectares of additional potential be planned from major and medium Irrigation Projects but the matter has to be considered further after proposals are finalised by the States.

Establishment of Institution for Imparting Training for Maintenance of Power Stations

3093 SHRI PAMAPAN GOWDA:
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state,

(a) whether in view of the loss suffered in the plants due to the non-availability of Engineers Govt. have established Institutions to train persons for the maintenance of power stations running in the country, and

(b) if so, the number, location and brief outline of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) and (b) With the growth in the capacity of thermal generation and installation of more sophisticated units, the need for

adequate trained personnel for operation and maintenance of power stations was felt. With this object in view, two Training Institutes have been set up, one at Neyveli and the other at Durgapur. The Institute at Neyveli, which was set up in February, 1965, imparts training to operation and maintenance engineers. The Institute at Durgapur was set up in April, 1966 for training of Junior Operating Personnel and maintenance technicians. The duration of the training course is one year. So far, 199 personnel at Neyveli and 193 personnel at Durgapur have received training.

In order to increase the annual intake capacity of these schemes for their expansion has recently been sanctioned.

पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस को बरास्ता गया चलाने की मांग

3094 श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या धनबाद और पटना के बीच 1 नवम्बर 1972 से चलाई गई पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस बरास्ता घासनसोल चलाये जाने के क्या कारण है जब कि जनता उसको बरास्ता क्वच चलाने की मांग कर रही है, और

(ख) बरास्ता घासनसोल, धनबाद से पटना तक विभिन्न श्रेणियों का वर्तमान किराया कितना-कितना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) 1-11-1972 से, 25/26 पाटलिपुत्र एक्सप्रेस गाड़िया पटना और धनबाद के बीच, घासनसोल को छुड़ बिना, मूठर लाइन और बीतारामपुर बाई-पास लाइन के रास्ते चलाई जा रही है, क्योंकि धनबाद-बोझो-मया खण्ड खर्द खराबता उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) इस गाड़ी में जिन दर्जों के स्थान उपलब्ध हैं उनके लिए पटना ज० से धनबाद तक यात्रा के लिए वर्तमान किराए इस प्रकार है —

पहला दर्जा— 44 65 रुपये

तीसरा दर्जा— 13 00 रुपये

नया से पटना तक बोहरी रेल लाइन

3095. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना से गया तक बोहरी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपरोक्त कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Wagon requirements of brick makers in Delhi

3096 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the wagon requirements of brick makers in Delhi have been met; and

(b) if not the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) and (b). Movement of slack coal for brick burning purposes is undertaken on the basis of sponsorship done by the Delhi Adminis-

tration A total number of 3835 wagons were allotted during this year (1972-73) upto October for movement of slack coal to Delhi against 3023 wagons during the corresponding period of last year, representing an increase of 116 wagons per month

Constant efforts are being made to step up loading further

Scarcity of Drinking Water at Laheria Sarai Station

3097 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been an acute scarcity of drinking water for passengers at Laheria Sarai station under Samastipur Division of North Eastern Railway during major part of the current year, and

(b) if so the steps taken to make satisfactory arrangements for supply of drinking water at this station on a regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Yes there was some scarcity as during the last summer season the water did not lift up to the first floor of the station building due to low pressure in the water mains of the Municipality, which is the source of supply

(b) A proposal to further augment the water supply arrangements by providing tube wells and overhead tank and laying pipe line to the existing water supply system is being programmed for being taken up

Gas Cylinders blow up in Allahabad

3098 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 10th November, 1972, several cooking gas cylinders blew up in Allahabad, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the incident and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) As a result of an accidental fire in a hut just outside the safety zone of the LPG gas cylinder godown of M/s. Allahabad Gas Service, who are one of the agents of the Indian Oil Corporation for Indane at Allahabad, some cooking gas cylinders in the godown exploded. The explosion resulted in damage to huts and buildings adjacent to the godown. Thirteen persons sustained injuries of which two are reported to have died subsequently.

The incident is being enquired into by the local governmental authorities and the Inspector of Explosives. Pending investigation into the incident supplies of Indane gas to the concerned distributor have been suspended and alternate arrangements have been made to meet the requirements of the customers. Suitable action will be taken in the matter on the completion of investigations.

Inclusion of new Hill Stations for issue of Hill Station Concession

3099 SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI D P JADEJA

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state,

(a) whether any new Hill Stations have been included or are proposed to be included in the List of Hill Stations for which concession is given by the Railways, and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Names of Hill Stations for Railway Fare Concession

3100 SHRI D P JADEJA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the names of Hill Stations for which Railway fare concession is given?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T A PAI), Hill stations for which the concession was allowed during the current year are as under —

1. Pathankot
2. Simla
3. Solan
4. Dharampore (Punjab)
5. Dehra Dun
6. Kathgodam
7. Darjeeling
8. Kurseong
9. Shillong Out Agency (served by Gauhati and Pandu)
10. Abu Road
11. Pipariya
12. Ootacamund
13. Coonoor
14. Kodai Kanal Out Agency (served by Kodai Kanal Road)
15. Kotagiri Out Agency (served by Mattupalayam)
16. Mussoorie Out Agency (served by Dehra Dun)
17. Nainital Out Agency (served by Kathgodam)
18. Baijnath Paprola
19. Palampur (Himachal Pradesh)
20. Jawala Mukhi Road
21. Nagrota
22. Joginder Nagar
23. Kalimpong Out Agency (served by Siliguri Jn)
24. Dalhousie Out Agency (served by Pathankot).

Separate counter for reservation and cancellation of tickets at Bangalore Station

3111 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

2765 LS—5

(a) whether there is a long queue at the Bangalore City Railway Station for reservation and cancellation of tickets, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open a separate counter for cancellation of tickets?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T A PAI), (a) Long queues have been noticed at one counter only for reservation of III class passengers and arrangements are being made to open one more counter

(b) There is already a separate counter for arranging cancellation of 3rd class reserved accommodation tickets

Take-over of Cochin Oil Refinery

3102 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the management of the Cochin Oil Refinery, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)
(a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Retired Persons serving in I.O.C.

3103 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of officials who are retired persons from other Oil Companies, working at present in the Indian Oil Corporation, and

(b) whether these officials are still drawing pensions from the Companies in which they worked earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)
(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

Representation against the Acquisition of Land for Caustic Soda Factory in North Kanara District

3104. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representations on behalf of the cultivators of paddy in Hiregutti to spare their lands from being acquired for the Caustic Soda Factory in North Kanara District; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on this representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since acquisition of land is being done by the State Government, the matter has been referred to them.

Inter-State Water Disputes

3105. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the probable date by which the inter-State water disputes will be solved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): The disputes relating to the Krishna, Godavari and Narmada rivers which could be settled by negotiations were referred to the Tribunals for adjudication. The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

It is expected that the disputes in respect of Krishna waters will be settled within a year. Regarding Godavari, it is difficult to state any date as the arguments on the dispute have not yet been taken up by the Tribunal, which is dealing with the Krishna dispute at present. The Chairman of the Tribunal has been asked to expedite work as far as practicable.

With regard to Narmada, Chief Ministers of the concerned States, decided to settle their differences by mutual discussions. In an agreement reached on the 22nd July, 1972, allocation of waters between Rajasthan and Maharashtra was settled. The allocation of waters between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat as also the height of the Navagam Dam have been left to be decided by the Prime Minister. Prime Minister's decision is expected in the next two months.

There have been differences amongst States on some other rivers. A few of them have been already settled amicably in the last few months. It is expected that most of the other differences will also be amicably resolved soon.

Issue of Licence for a Caustic Soda Plant in the District of North Kanara to M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Limited

3106. **SHRI B. V. NAIK:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Boards Ltd. has obtained a licence for a Caustic Soda plant in the District of North Kanara in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, whether the terms and conditions of the licence have been adhered to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission Plan for Joint Flood Control

3107. **DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission at its recent meeting decided to prepare a plan for joint flood control in Sylhet-Cachar Districts;

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan, and

(c) the steps taken in pursuance of that decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the Commission, the first step would be to prepare a possible outline of the scheme and draw up a programme of investigations. The magnitude of the scheme to be outlined calls for the establishment of a standing full time high level joint body. The Commission have also suggested that the investigations on the Barak Dam which are in progress may be completed as early as possible.

(c) The steps to be taken will be considered in consultation with the concerned State Governments.

Unauthorised Production of Car-parts by Foreign Oil Companies

3108 DR. H. P. SHARMA
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the illegal marketing of unauthorised products like car parts by the three foreign Oil Companies,

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent such sale; and

(c) the action taken against them for such sale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It was suggested to the foreign oil companies that they should discontinue the present practice of selling consumer articles such as batteries, shock absorbers etc. through their retail outlets

under their name and should confine their activities only to what they produce at their refineries. The foreign oil companies have accepted this suggestion and have confirmed that they would not hereafter place fresh orders on manufacturers for such items and would not also obtain items whose labels may show as if the same have been manufactured specially for sale through the retail outlets of these oil companies.

Setting up of Thermal Plants near Coal Fields

3109. DR. H. P. SHARMA. Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the acute shortage of power, Government have decided to modify the future power development programme by setting up giant sized thermal plants near coal fields,

(b) if so, the salient features of the projected plants under the programme; and

(c) the steps being taken in that direction and by what time the contemplated thermal power plans are expected to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KURFEL) (a) to (c). The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have formulated proposals for power development in the Fifth Plan which include installation of 118 million KW of thermal capacity several large sized thermal stations in the various regions of the country. In recent discussions with the Chief Ministers of the States of various regions, it has been proposed that one or two large sized thermal stations of the capacity of 1-2 million KW each may be set up near coal fields in the Central Sector taking advantage of the coal resources available. The locations which are being considered are Satpura and Chandrapur (Chanda) in the Western Region, Ramagundam in the Southern Region, and Tenughat in the

Eastern Region. A large thermal power station is being developed at Obra in Uttar Pradesh near the Singrauli coal fields.

The locations of these will have to be decided after investigations and feasibility reports are prepared. It is expected that these stations could be set up towards the end of the Fifth Plan/early Sixth Plan.

Construction of Rajasthan Canal

3110. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the Rajasthan Canal;

(b) the amount spent thereon so far; and

(c) the original estimated cost of the project and how far the estimate is likely to be exceeded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The progress made in the construction of the major items of work on the Rajasthan Canal Project is given below:—

Stage I

Item of work	Progress
Earth work	Completed
Lining	Completed
<i>Rajasthan Main Canal</i>	
Earthwork	96%
Lining	69%
<i>Distribution System</i>	
Earthwork	52%
Lining	13%
<i>Lift Canal</i>	
Earthwork	84%
Lining	38%

Stage II

No work has yet been started on Stage-II except for some preliminary works. This will be taken up in the Fifth Plan.

(b) The amount spent upto the end of September, 1972 is Rs. 84.6 crores.

(c) The original project was sanctioned in 1957 for Rs. 60 crores to provide irrigation to about 16.8 lakh of acres. Since then the scope of the project has been enlarged to irrigate 28.5 lakh acres. The revised project is estimated to cost Rs 208 crores.

Stage—I	Rs. 119 crores.
Stage—II	Rs. 89 crores.

Total Rs 208 crores.

The above estimate is likely to be marginally affected due to the general increase in prices.

"Protest Day" organised by All India Guards Council against Miabhoy Tribunal Decision

3111. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guards of the Indian Railways have observed "Protest Day" in response to the call by All India Guards' Council against the decision of the Miabhoy Tribunal.

(b) the cause of this protest; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, on some Railways by some guards.

(b) The protest was mainly against the recommendations

(c) Of the Railway Labour Tribunal, 1969 on the question of revision of pay scales of Guards. Government regret to note that the recommendation of an impartial Tribunal has elicited a protest from some sections of staff.

Texts of Various Laws and Rules in the Language of the Union

3112 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how much work has been done in preparation, publication and authentication of texts of various laws and rules in the language of the union and how much would still remains to be done;

(b) by what time remaining work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether any attempt is being made for the translation of important books of laws of foreign countries; and

(d) if so main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) and (b) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission has so far prepared Hindi translations of 343 Central Acts (comprising 6521 pages) of which 222 translations (comprising 4007 pages) have been published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette under section 5(1)(a) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963). Out of approximately 10 000 pages of Central Acts in English, about 3,479 pages remain to be translated into Hindi. The remaining work in respect of Central Acts is expected to be completed in about two years.

Hindi translations of Statutory Rules and Orders (comprising 3570 pages) have been finalised by the Commission so far. These have already been published or have been sent for publication in the Official Gazette under section 5(1)(b) of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963). It is estimated that the total number of pages of Rules and Orders etc.

to be translated would be about 30,000. More than about 25,000 pages of Statutory Rules and Orders, therefore, remain to be translated. It is not possible at this stage to say when this work will be completed. However, efforts are being made to accelerate the pace of translation of Statutory Rules and Orders

(c) and (d) There is no proposal for the translation of books containing the laws of foreign countries. However, one of the main features of the Scheme instituted for the production of standard law books in Hindi, pertains to the translation into Hindi of law books which have acquired the status of classics on the subjects dealt with therein. Of the 59 books chosen for translation, 52 are by foreign authors. Steps have been initiated for obtaining the translation rights of the books from the authors/publishers concerned and also for selecting suitable translators for undertaking the work.

देश में तहसील हैडक्वार्टरों का विद्युतीकरण

3113. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या लिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्री राजस्थान में तहसील हैडक्वार्टरों को विद्युतीकरण के बारे में 22 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3100 के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसे तहसील हैडक्वार्टरों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ के किसानों को बिजली सप्लाई की गई है ?

लिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बीरनाथ कुरील) : विवरण समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विचार

अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :—

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	विद्युतीकृत तहसील मुख्यालयों/ तालुकों की संख्या
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	192
2.	असम	46
3.	मैसूर	
4.	बिहार	54(क)
5.	गुजरात	180
6.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	(ख)
7.	केरल	54
8.	हरियाणा	32
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	38
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	190
11.	महाराष्ट्र	229
12.	मैसूर	175
13.	मणिपुर	9
14.	नागालैंड	1
15.	उड़ीसा	974(ग)
16.	पंजाब	42
17.	राजस्थान	180
18.	तमिलनाडु	114
19.	त्रिपुरा	10(क)
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	229
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	(ख)

क यह सूचना उपर्युक्तों के संबंध में है ।

ख उपलब्ध नहीं ।

ग उड़ीसा की तहसील-वार सूचना नहीं रखी गई । उस राज्य में 31-10-1972 को 974 विद्युत सिंचाई योजनाओं का अंजन किया गया था ।

राजस्थान में तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों का
विद्युतीकरण

3114. श्री लालबी खाई : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत बोर्डों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन 9 तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए बिजली मंजूर कर दी गई है; और

(ख) विद्युत बोर्ड व्यवहार्यता प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगा और राजस्थान में शेष 8 तहसील हेडक्वार्टरों को बिजली देने के लिए विद्युतीकरण संसाधन कब तक उपलब्ध करायेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजारा कुरील) : (क) राजस्थान में विद्युतीकरण के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए 9 तहसील मुख्यालयों के नाम ये हैं :—

1. रूपवास (जिला भरतपुर),
2. फागी (जिला जयपुर),
3. दिगीड (जिला कोटा),
4. पिपलदा (जिला कोटा),
5. शाहसख (जिला कोटा),
6. खारखी (जिला पाली),
7. खंडार (जिला सवाईमाधोपुर),
8. सपोदा (जिला सवाई माधोपुर),
9. सरारा (जिला उदयपुर)

उदयपुर जिले में सरारा तहसील मुख्यालय विद्युतीकृत किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) जेब 8 तहसील मुख्यालयों का यथाशीघ्र विद्युतीकरण के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

उदयपुर सिटी और अहमदाबाद के बीच कोयले की चोरी और बिना टिकट यात्रियों से रेंव लिए जाने के बारे में जांच

3115 श्री स्वामजी भाई क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उदयपुर सिटी और अहमदाबाद के बीच रेलवे कर्मचारियों की मिलीभगत से कोयले की तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की चोरी के माध्यमों और रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रियों से पैसे लिए जाने के मामलों में चालू वर्ष में कोई जांच कराई है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) रेल कर्मचारियों की मांठ-मांठ से कोयले और दूसरी वस्तुओं की चोरी का कोई मामला अभी तक नोटिस में नहीं आया है । लेकिन, इस खण्ड में बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों से रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा पैसे लिए जाने के एक मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) इस मामले में जो वरिष्ठ जल टिकट परीक्षक शरीक था उसे निर्नमित कर दिया गया है । उसे तथा हिम्मतनगर के एक अन्य टिकट कलेक्टर को बड़ा दण्ड देने के लिए आरोप-पत्र जारी कर दिये

गये हैं । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को जिन कर्मचारियों पर इन मामले में शरीक होने का संदेह था उन्हें स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है ।

राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले के 24 स्टेशनों पर बिजली की व्यवस्था

3116 श्री लालजी भाई क्या रेल मंत्री 30 मई, 1972 के अंतर्राष्ट्रिय प्रश्न संख्या 7970 के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में स्थित 24 रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति हुई है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) 24 स्टेशनों में से, जहाँ बिजली लगाने का काम शुरू नहीं किया जा सका, अब एक स्टेशन, अर्थात् कानोर स्टेशन पर निम्न टेशन की बिजली उपलब्ध कर ली गई है और इस स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार हो रहा है ।

राजस्थान विद्युत् मंडल के माल का बैगनों से न निकाला जाना

3117. श्री स्वामजी भाई क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान विद्युत मंडल का लक्ष्य 60-70 लाख रुपये का माल राजस्थान के विभिन्न रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पड़ा

हुआ है और उस पर प्रतिदिन 30-40 हजार रुपये का विलम्ब शुल्क लग रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी झीरा क्या है और रेलवे ने वर्ष 1971-72 से राजस्थान विद्युत मंडल से कितना विलम्ब शुल्क वसूल किया है और कितना विलम्ब शुल्क अभी बाकी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) (क) और (ख) 1971-72 के दौरान राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड के परेषणों पर 17,562 50 रुपये का विलम्ब शुल्क लिया गया था। इस समय राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड के नाम विलम्ब शुल्क के 16,055 73 रुपये बकाया है और टा की वसूली के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Suit Filed by Basrah Petroleum Company Limited against Indian Oil Corporation

3118 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Basrah Petroleum Company Limited a Company incorporated in London, has filed a suit against the Indian Oil Corporation to restrain it from receiving, dealing with or processing petroleum from the North Rumaila Oil field in Iraq, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation has taken effective steps to defend the suit filed against them in the Bombay High Court. The matter is still sub judice.

Concession to Group Travellers and refund on Unused Rail Tickets

3119 SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to give any concession to group travellers in the matter of refund on unused Rail tickets;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed concession, and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in the matter, if so the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) No

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Incentive to Tata for setting up a Petro-Chemical Complex at Mithapur

3120 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the incentive granted to the Tatas for setting up a petro chemical complex at Mithapur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Government have agreed that M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd may proceed with the implementation of their fertilizer project at Mithapur based on imported crude as the feedstock as long as the foreign exchange requirement for the feedstock is lower than that for imported fuel oil. Further, the crude is to be imported through Indian Oil Corporation and M/s Tata Chemicals would be required to change over to other petroleum feedstocks if a suitable feedstock for this plant becomes available indigenously. The petroleum feedstocks so used would be exempt from Excise Duty and also get some other price adjustments to improve the economies of the fertilizer plants based on these feedstocks. These concessions would apply to all projects which may be based on the petroleum fractions as their feedstock.

**Representation from Tamil Nadu on
Ganga-Cauvery Project**

3121 SHRI R V SWAMINITHAN Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have made any representation for taking up the work of the Gange Cauvery Project simultaneously from either end,

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have also made another representation regarding feasibility of taking Cauvery Water to Tambarabarani in Tirunelveli District, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KURFFI) (a) and (b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

**State Governments' Agreement for Closure
of Unremunerative Railway Lines**

3122 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government have written to the State Governments for their agreement for the closure of unremunerative Railway Lines in their States,

(b) the names of the different Railway Lines which are unremunerative and are considered for closure, State wise, and

(c) the reaction of each State Government in this regard and whether in some cases, the State Governments have suggested their willingness to share the loss and if so the gist of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) State Governments of West Bengal and Gujarat have been addressed for their views on the closure of Lataguri-Ramshai and Kunkavay-Derdi railway lines respectively

(c) Replies are still due from these State Governments.

**Expenditure Incurred on Major Irrigation
Schemes in Fourth Plan**

3123 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the total amount of money spent by Government on major irrigation schemes during the Fourth Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) The approved outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in the Fourth Plan was Rs 951.5 crores. State Governments have been making efforts to provide as much additional funds for irrigation projects as possible and it is expected that the actual outlay would be about Rs 1200 crores.

**Conversion of Baroda Constituency into
General Seat**

3124 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether Baroda Constituency in Rohtak District of Haryana State is a reserved seat,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government propose to declare this seat as a General Seat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This seat was declared as a reserved seat for the Scheduled Castes by the Delimitation Commission under the provisions of section 25 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966

(c) It is for the Delimitation Commission to be constituted under a law made by Parliament in pursuance of articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution, and not for the Government, to go into the question of reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the basis of the population as ascertained in the 1971 Census

Poor Sanitary Condition in Toofan Express

3125. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sanitary conditions in the Delhi-Howrah Toofan Express are very poor and complaints to this effect have been made; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide better service to the passengers on the train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Although there has been generally no adverse comments regarding sanitary conditions in Toofan Express, a specific complaint about it, on its run on 29/30th October, 1972, has been received and is being investigated

(b) The existing arrangements for upkeep of this rake are considered adequate. Railways have however, been advised to tighten unsupervision.

Shortage of Wagons for Loading of Potato Bags at Kiratpur Station

3126. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people from Mandi and Kulu Districts of Himachal Pradesh have telegraphically complained about the acute shortage of Railway wagons for loading potato bags at Kiratpur Railway Station, in the 1st week of November, 1972;

(b) if so, the reasons for inadequate arrangements for the transportation of this perishable commodity; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Consistent with the needs of different types of essential commodities offering in the area, efforts have been made to maximise supply of wagons for loading seed potatoes from Kiratpur Sahib station. During October and November 1972 (upto 27th), 132 broad gauge

wagons were loaded with seed potatoes from Kiratpur Sahib as against 54 wagons during the corresponding period of last year. As on 27th November, 1972, only 2 demands for restricted destinations were pending clearance at Kiratpur Sahib.

Railway Line from Jagadhari to Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh

3127. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has undertaken for laying a Railway Line from Jagadhari to Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the survey has been completed and if so, the findings of the survey; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c) Reconnaissance Engineering-Tariff Survey for a B.G. Rail Link between Jagadhari and Paonta, sanctioned on 14th July, 1972 as a "Deposit Work", chargeable to Himachal Pradesh Govt., is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of August, 1973.

Conversion of Metre and Narrow Gauge into Broad Gauge Lines

3128. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 26 on the 14th March, 1972 regarding conversion of broad gauge lines and state:

(a) whether certain new metre-gauge Railway lines and narrow-gauge lines are proposed to be converted into broad gauge lines in the coming years; and

(b) if so, the names of the Railway lines proposed to be so converted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The conversion of Barabanki-Safmastipur M.G. lines into B.G. has since been sanctioned. Conversion of Bongaigaon Gauhati and Barauni Katihar M.G. sections into B.G. is also under active consideration and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Use of Power in Nangal Fertilizer Plant

3129. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have sought the Prime Minister's intervention to persuade the Centrally-owned Nangal Fertilizer Plant to cut down its consumption of power by about 40 mw to help the State tide over its worst ever power crisis; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREFL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government have made such a request. The proposal is under examination.

Building of Hydro-Cracking Unit at Mathura Refinery

3130. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hydro-cracking unit is proposed to be built in the Refinery at Mathura, (Uttar Pradesh) for the production of high speed diesel;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The hydrocracker complex comprises a vacuum distillation unit which is the feed preparation unit and a hydrogen unit for generating hydrogen which is required for the hydrocracking operation besides the hydrocracker. It will produce about 800,000 tonnes of kerosene and high speed diesel oil.

Hydrocracking of heavier fractions of petroleum is a relatively new technique developed only by a few well-known

large companies of international repute. The process utilises vacuum gas oil fraction from crude oil as feed stock and cracking is done in an atmosphere of hydrogen under high pressure and temperature (around 100 atmospheres and 400°C) in the presence of a catalyst. Process know-how for hydro-cracking has not yet been developed in the country. The Indian Oil Corporation is contacting various licensors.

Conservation of Power by Railways

3131. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways have taken some steps to conserve power;

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

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the work and the travelling public do not suffer on this account?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (c). All feasible steps have been taken to conserve consumption of power by Railway administrations and Production Units of the Railways, ensuring that Railway work or Railway users' needs does not unduly suffer. Minister of Railways had already made a personal appeal to all Railwaymen to exercise utmost economy in the consumption of power. The various steps taken include:—

(i) Restricted use of lights and fans on platforms, station premises at non-train timings, etc. Fans in the passenger shelters are switched off when they remain unoccupied. During winter the fans are kept off.

(ii) Temporary ban on use of air-conditioners and water coolers, reduction in number of lights used in offices, canteens, workshops, etc.

(iii) Regulation of consumption by fixing quota for all important station buildings, offices, etc.

(iv) Reduction in the number of light fittings in the service buildings by replacing the incandescent light fittings with less number of fluorescent fittings.

(v) Similarly, for the station buildings and yard lighting, provision of fluorescent fittings and HPMV fittings in place of ordinary incandescent lamps so that same illum. is available with less power.

(vi) Blanking off of about 50 per cent street lightings on roads serving staff quarters and Railway buildings.

(vii) Avoidance of wastage of water to conserve power required for pumping installations.

(viii) Fixing a cut in the consumption in staff quarters similar to that imposed by the State.

(ix) Rigid observance of coasting boards by Electric Multiple Unit services (i.e., running with power off) on suburban sections etc.

Suggestion to Form an Organisation of National Oil Companies in the East and Middle East

3132. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation's suggestion to form an organisation of National Oil Companies in the East and Middle East have been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Initially the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation had suggested to the Indian Oil Corporation, amongst others, that an organisation of national oil companies should be formed in the East and Middle East with a view to strengthening the national oil companies engaged in various integrated phases of the oil industry and to enable them to assert complete control over home marketing operations in the national interest. Amongst other things it was suggested that the organisation would endeavour to provide mutual technical and financial assistance for economic and technical development, promote research

and exchange knowledge on results of research between the member companies, etc.

This proposal has since been discussed between the Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation and the Chairman of the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation in Sri Lanka in August, 1972. During these discussions it was felt that at this stage a formal organisation may not be set up. Initially the various national oil companies may get together as a group and discuss problems of mutual interest which may subsequently lead to bilateral arrangements. Government accept this approach.

जोधपुर डिबीजन में बिना परिवारकों (एटन्डेन्ट्स) के गाड़ियों का चलना

3133. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या जोधपुर डिबीजन में बहुत सी गाड़ियाँ बिना परिवारकों के चलती हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : पहले दज के गालियारे दार सवारी डिब्बों में यान परिचरों की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। जोधपुर मण्डल में इस प्रकार के सवारी डिब्बे 93 अप/94 डाउन और 97 अप/98 डाउन गाड़ियों में लगाये गये हैं। 93/अप/94 डाउन गाड़ियों में यान परिचरों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। 97 अप/98 डाउन गाड़ियों में हाल ही में चालू किये गये गालियारेदार सवारी डिब्बों की देखभाल के लिए यान परिचरों के अतिरिक्त पदों के सृजन का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

बैंगलों की कमी औद्योगिक विकास में बाधक

3134. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में माल के डिब्बों की बहुत अधिक कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी कमी है और इस कमी को पूरा करने में कितने वर्ष लगने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री डी० ए० पाई) : (क) और (ख) काम की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में और यातायात के वर्तमान स्तर एवं उसकी गमनदूरी के लिए माल डिब्बों की कुछ कमी है । लदान के लिए माल डिब्बों की उपलब्धता केवल लाइन पर रहने वाले माल डिब्बों की कुल संख्या पर, बल्कि माल डिब्बों की गतिशीलता पर भी निर्भर करती है । कानून और व्यवस्था तथा श्रम संबंधी प्रतिकूल परिस्थितियों की भी जा कि प्रति-मास उपस्थित होती रहती है गतिशीलता पर गम्भीर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है । निर्माताओं को माल डिब्बों के आर्डर दिये गये हैं और जैसा ही अधिक माल डिब्बों लाइन पर आयेगे तथा काम एवं वातावरण दोनों की स्थिति में सुधार होगा, माल डिब्बों की वर्तमान स्थिति भी सुधर जायेगी ।

Protection against Reversion of Non-Gazetted Staff who Officiate in Higher Grades for three years

3135 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-TRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether an Officer who officiates in higher grade continuously for three years or more either in open line or in construction is protected from reversion

(b) whether the non-gazetted staff who officiate in higher grades for three years or more are reverted, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend the protection given to Officer to non-gazetted staff also and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) Class II Officers and Temporary Assistant Officers (unclassified) who officiate continuously for three years or more in Senior Scale are afforded protection from reversion There are no instructions granting protection to Class I Officers who officiate in higher grades for three years or more

(b) and (c) Continued retention in the higher grade non-gazetted posts depends upon the availability of the posts irrespective of the tenure of the officiating It is not feasible to ensure protection from reversion in the case of officiating non gazetted employees

Cases of Corruption brought to the Notice of Dy. D S Eastern Railway, Dhanbad

3136 SHRI RAMVATAR SHAS-TRI

SHRI BHOLA MANJHI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the specific cases of corruption brought to the notice of Dy D S Eastern Railway Dhanbad by a Member of Parliament on 19th April 1972 which were duly forwarded to the Railway Board have been examined, and

(b) if so the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) and (b) The specific cases of corruption brought out in the complaint forwarded by the Member with his letter of 21/4/1972 are presently under examination by the Railway The final report is awaited

Payment of huge amount as Over Time Allowance

3137 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-TRI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Railway Administration has to pay substantial amount to staff for working Overtime

(b) whether by working overtime staff are put to great strain and inconvenience at the cost of their health and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to abolish overtime system and engage additional staff to do the work and to solve the unemployment problem, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The total amount of overtime paid on the Railways during the year 1970-71 was Rs. 6,94,25,000 against the total wage bill of Class III and Class IV staff amounting to Rs. 4,49,06,31,000, i.e., only 1.6 per cent.

(b) The staff are put on overtime duty as and when absolutely necessary. They are not put regularly on overtime causing undue strain on their health.

(c) On the Railways, the incidence of overtime is mostly due to emergency requirements, such as unanticipated detentions to trains, last minute sickness of shift staff and accidents. On account of the need for working round the clock, on such occasions overtime working is unavoidable and cannot be eliminated. Hence additional staff would not lead to total abolition of overtime working.

Type of Machinery still Imported by Oil Industry

3138. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the type of machinery still imported for the oil industry of the country; and

(b) by when the oil industry is expected to stand on its own without importing any item?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). India is in a position to obtain indigenously a large proportion of the equipment and material needed for the oil industry. However, import of equipment above certain sizes and for certain critical services has to be continued where fabrication capacity or know how is not available in the country so far. For example for the hydrocracking process, the reactors, compressors etc. are

not only of large size but are to be designed to operate at pressures and temperatures much higher than can be withstood by any equipment that can be indigenously fabricated at the present time. The development of indigenous capacity for such items will depend on the extend of their demand and other such factors which are under constant review

Achievement of maximum self-sufficiency remains the objective and is being pursued continuously. No definite target date can be indicated for this purpose, however, as technology is also evolving at a rapid pace.

Providing Uniforms and Identity Cards to the Signal and Telecommunication Staff

3139. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Signal and Telecommunication staff handling costly equipment like relays are provided with uniforms and identity cards; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI T. A. PAI: (a) and (b). In the matter of supply of uniforms and identity cards, the Zonal Railways are following their own practice. Uniforms are provided only on Southern Railway to certain categories of Signal and Telecommunication staff. Identity cards are being provided to all Signal and Telecommunication staff on the Central, Eastern, Northeast Frontier and South-Eastern Railways and to certain categories of staff on the South Central and Southern Railways. The remaining three railways are not providing identity cards to staff of the Signal and Telecommunication Department.

Financial Assistance to States for Implementation of Flood Control Schemes

3140. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress in implementing flood control schemes in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh has been rather slow due to paucity of funds, and

(b) if so, whether the Centre propose to give necessary financial assistance to these States for speeding up flood control measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEI) (a) and (b) The State Governments are providing funds for flood control measures in their plan keeping in view the demands and priorities of different sectors of development which are to be accommodated within the overall resources. The funds that could thus be provided by the State Governments have not been adequate to achieve the desired progress in flood control measures.

Taking into account the devastating floods and damage in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 1971 the Government of India suggested to these States the speedy implementation of some priority flood control works with a view to reduce the recurring damage and expenditure on relief measures. The Centre has also agreed to provide special assistance in the first 2 years of the 4th Plan with the following ceilings for the implementation of the priority schemes in these states—

Bihar	Rs 9 crores
Uttar Pradesh	Rs 10 crores
West Bengal	Rs 11 crores

The assistance is to be released to the State Governments on the basis of the progress made in the implementation of the schemes. A sum of Rs 50 lakhs for Bihar and Rs 1 crore for West Bengal has been released so far.

Performance of Zonal Railways

3141 **DR RANEN SEN** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) what is the comparative performance of the various zonal railways in the current year, and

(b) what are the financial results of the working of the various zonal railways in the first six months of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T A PAI) (a) A statement is attached

(b) The half yearly Accounts for 1972-73 indicate that the earnings have improved by about Rs 18 crores over the budgetary expectations and the expenditure is running ahead of the budgetary proportion by about Rs 39.00 crores.

Profit and loss accounts are maintained annually only. Figures of 'earnings' and 'ordinary working expenses' for the half year ending September, 1972 are as follows—

Railways	(In crores of Rupees)	
	Earnings	Working Expenses
Central	84.82	52.51
Eastern	68.57	61.79
Northern	88.63	63.44
N Eastern	28.97	24.27
N Frontier	19.40	24.12
Southern	52.13	43.10
S Central	48.48	31.46
S Eastern	90.69	54.98
Western	88.56	59.52
TOTAL	570.25	417.9

Statement

The salient performance data of the various zonal Railways for the period April to September, 1972 compared to the corresponding period of last year are as given below :—

Railways	I		II		III	
	Number of Passengers Originating (millions)		Revenue Earning tonnage lifted (millions)		Net tonne kilometres of Revenue-earning traffic on originating basis (millions)	
	1971 (Approximates)	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Central	263	289	7.0	6.9	5,737	5,875
Eastern	145	181	17.2	18.0	11,094	10,791
Northern]	144	153	6.7	7.5	7,504	9,372
N. Eastern	79	84	2.5	2.1	1,388	1,396
N. Frontier	14	14	1.5	1.7	1,275	1,554
Southern	129	133	6.2	6.3	4,976	5,190
S. Central	61	62	5.8	6.0	3,337	3,533
S. Eastern	54	55	25.5	26.1	13,204	13,560
Western	336	353	8.9	8.9	6,969	7,071
TOTAL	1,225	1,324	81.3	83.5	55,484	58,432

Coordination between Railways and State Transport

3142. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is scope for better coordination between Railways and Road Transport in meeting the country's transport requirements, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure better coordination between the two transport system?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Various problems of transport coordination particularly Road and Rail are engaging the close and continuous attention of the Ministries of Railways and Transport and Planning Commission. An overall strategy is so evolved that the develop-

ment of various forms of transport take place in a manner avoiding duplication to the extent necessary and practicable. Railways have also taken on hand corporate planning over 15 years period from 1974 to 1989. Necessary studies are being undertaken in this regard with the objects of providing rail transport at the cheapest cost to the public and to work in close coordination, with other modes of transportation like pipelines road transport and coastal shipping. The Transport Development Council at the Centre, headed by the Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport with the Union Minister for Railways and the Transport Ministers of States as Members looks into major problems and policies with regard to transport development and coordination. In some of the States, there are State Transport Advisory Committee, Boards, in which Railways are also represented and look into coordination.

Supply of Power to electrified sections of South Eastern Railways

3143. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rail traffic on the Electrified sections of the South Eastern Railway has been seriously affected by frequent load shedding and power tripping; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of power to the electrified sections of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). During the months of June, July and August 1972, there was a general slowing in movement of wagons in the electrified sections of South Eastern Railway. The Railway Administration maintains constant touch with the local State supply authorities at all levels for continuous flow of Electrical supply. The highest priority has already been accorded to the Railway traction loads over other less essential consumers. Where interruptions to supply are unavoidable, they are effected to a minimum. Standby supply for signalling, extension of feeds from adjacent substations during emergency are also being arranged.

Report of the expert group on realignment of Haldia Barua-Kanpur pipeline

3144. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group of experts to examine the realignment of Haldia-Barua-Kanpur pipeline has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Working Group; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the salient points of the Report of the Expert Group is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-3912/72.]

(c) The Report of the Group is under consideration.

More facilities to III Class Passengers

3145. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to provide more facilities to the III class passengers; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities proposed to be provided and the steps proposed to check congestion in III class compartments?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Programmes for the provision of amenities at stations are drawn up every year in consultation with Railway Users' Amenities Committees of each Railway subject to traffic requirements and availability of funds. A sum of about Rs. 4 crores is spent every year on amenities like extension to III class waiting halls, platform covers, raised platforms, piped water supply arrangements etc. In order to assess the extent of overcrowding in different classes of accommodation, a census of occupation is conducted twice a year, based on which steps are taken to introduce new trains, extended the runs and augment the loads of existing trains to relieve overcrowding. During the period 1969-70 to 1971-72, 484 trains have been introduced/extended involving an additional 33,662 daily train kilometres. In the time tables which came in force from 1-5-72 and 1-11-72, 109 trains, involving 6919 daily train kilometres, were introduced/extended. After 1-4-69, 14 pairs of trains on the Broad Gauge and 9 pairs on the Metro Gauge have been placed under diesel traction and their loads augmented.

गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की स्थापना

3146 श्री मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है और उसका सदर मुकाम पटना में स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड के कार्यकरण के लिए अपेक्षित औपचारिकताओं के बारे में बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष से कोई प्रसिद्धि मिली है और इस विषय में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या बोर्ड के लिए अपेक्षित कर्मचारियों और वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है यदि हाँ, तो कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं और कितनी सहायता दी गई है , और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिजुल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुशुआर) : (क) शायद आनन्वीय सदस्य का संकेत गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग की ओर है ।

भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने अपना मुख्यालय पटना में स्थापित कर, अगस्त, 1972 से कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है ।

(ख) आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने, गंगा बेसिन के राज्यों के राज्य बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्डों को तकनीकी सहायकार समितियों तथा इंजीनियरों को राज्य समितियों की कार्यवाहियों के साथ निकट संपर्क बनाए रखने के लिए, इनमें गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग के प्रतिनिधियों का नामांकन करने का अनुरोध किया था । इस विषय में संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को निश्चाया जाता है ।

आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने गंगा बेसिन से संबंधित बाढ़ नियंत्रण तथा जल-निकास स्कीमों को संशोधित करने की पद्धति निर्धारित करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया है । योजना आयोग के परामर्श से इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ) गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग पर, 1972-73 के दौरान, व्यय करने के लिए 5 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है । आयोग में अध्यक्ष, दो निदेशकों में से एक निदेशक तथा 4 उप-निदेशक पदस्थापित हैं । इनकी सहायता के लिए तत्काल आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए तकनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी कर्मचारियों की भी व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है । संभावित है कि दूसरा निदेशक भी दिसम्बर, 1972 के आरम्भ तक कार्य-भार सम्भाल लेगा । आयोग के दो सदस्यों के पदों को भी उम्मीदवारों के चयन की अंतिम रूप देने के तुरन्त पश्चात्, भर दिया जाएगा ।

चकिया रेल स्टेशन पर रौड की व्यवस्था करना

3147. श्री मजुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की नर-कटियागंज - मुजफ्फरपुर लाइन के चकिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर भ्रमवा उसके माल गोदाम पर अभी तक कोई शड नहीं बनाया गया है और न ही वहा पर कोई शौचालय बनाया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है , और

(ग) चकिया स्टेशन पर ये सुविधाएँ कब तक उपलब्ध कर दी जायेंगी ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) चकिया स्टेशन पर होने वाले यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिए, 1060 वर्गफुट के तीमरे बज के प्रतिशालय के रूप में छनवार स्थान और प्लेटफार्म पर 300 वर्गफुट का एक बरामदा पहले ही मौजूद है । माल प्लेटफार्म पर भी 1260 वर्गफुट की छत मौजूद है । इस स्टेशन के यात्री प्लेटफार्म पर तीन सीटो वाले जल प्रवाही शौचालय हैं और लंबे दर्जे के प्रतिशालय में एक सीट वाला जलप्रवाही शौचालय है । वर्तमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त समझी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बनाना

3148. श्री मजुकर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हा तो उक्त निर्णय के कार्याभियन की दशा में अब तक कोई प्रगति न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण पूरा करने के लिए कोई अवधि नियत की गयी है और यदि हा, तो वह क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) यह खड, बागबन्धी-समस्तीपुर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की परियोजना का एक भाग है जिसकी मंजूरी 25-4-1972 को दी गयी है । निर्माण प्रारंभ करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक प्रबंध कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) समस्तीपुर - मुजफ्फरपुर भाग का निर्माण-कार्य 1975-76 तक पूरे होने की आशा है ।

Irrigation Projects in Mysore

3149. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are two irrigation projects on the Malaprabha river, namely Asoga (Upper Malaprabha) and Tattinala (Lower Malaprabha) in the Taluka of Khanapur in Belgaum District of Mysore State;

(b) whether the taking up of the Upper Malaprabha project is feasible in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, whether the Tattinala scheme will be taken up immediately after the Krishana basin river water dispute is settled by the adjudication tribunal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (c). The Government of Mysore have so far proposed only one new irrigation project named Tattinala across Satti Nala, a tributary of Malaprabha, in Khanapur Taluka of Belgaum district. The project lies in the Krishna basin; water disputes regarding which are under adjudication. The question of its acceptance will be considered after the award of the Krishna Tribunal, which it is hoped may be available within one year.

Sharing of Electricity generated from Hydro Electric Project with other States

3150. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have agreed to share the electricity generated out of Kali Hydro-electric project with other States; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)

There is no firm proposal for Mysore Government to share the electricity generated out of the Kalinadi Hydro Electric Project with other States. However, Mysore Government have been sparing power to the other neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, etc., whenever energy could be spared.

(b) Does not arise.

Posting at Milan (Italy) by Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.

3151. SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anybody has been recruited by Fertilizer Corporation of India and posted at Milan (Italy);

(b) if so, age and qualifications of the appointee; and

(c) his monthly emoluments, mode of payment and fringe benefits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 60 Years. The qualifications of the present incumbent are —

(1) Master of Arts (1936) and Master of Letters in Economics (1941) (Annamalai University).

(2) Travelling Research Fellow at Sydney University. Fellowships from the Sydney and Annamalai Universities to study the Australian Commonwealth Bank with special reference to agricultural credit problems—1940/42.

(c) Basic salary of Rs. 1300 per month in the scale of Rs. 1300—60—1600 with effect from 31st May, 1971 plus allowances and other benefits as indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

.. Foreign Allowance
Rs. 2100/- p.m.

2. *Income-tax liability*

If the foreign income-tax payable is less than the income-tax leviable in India on his salary on a notional basis the whole of it will be borne by him. If on the other hand the income-tax is more than the Indian income-tax, the difference will be borne by the Corporation at the single point only.

Proposal for reimbursement of professional tax, old age tax and other personal taxes, if any, will be considered by FCI.

3. *Residential Furnished Accommodation*

Rental ceiling will be subject to a maximum of Rs. 2400/- p.m.

4. *Medical Expenses*

Normal and reasonable medical expenses for himself and his wife.

5. *Entertainment allowance*

Rs. 690/- p.m.

6. *For travel on tour*

Actual plane fare/train fare plus a daily allowance of £9.

7. *Outfit allowance*

Only once at the time of initial posting, one month's basic salary with a maximum of Rs. 1000/- 50 per cent. payable in India and the balance abroad at the option of the officer.

8. *Transfer Grant*

One month's basic pay 50 per cent of which will be payable in India and the balance abroad.

9. *Baggage*

By surface route 2000 Kgs. of which 100 Kgs. per adult can be taken by air as accompanied baggage including free allowance of 20 Kgs.

10. *Residential accommodation on arrival.*

(Until residential accommodation is available and for a maximum period of 3 weeks).

(a) (i) *Free accommodation in hotel in Milan.*—Actual expenditure upto a ceiling of Italian Lire 5000 per day.

(ii) If accompanied by wife plus 50 per cent of the actual not exceeding 50 per cent of the ceiling.

(b) *Cash allowance.*

For the officer—6700 It. Lire per day.

For the wife—6700 It. Lire per day.

NOTE: If the hotel accommodation charges are inclusive of breakfast, recovery of 10 per cent. of cash allowance will be effected.

(c) In addition to the cost of actual accommodation within ceiling officer will be entitled to 10 per cent. thereof for tips subject to actual expenditure on this account.

(d) Taxes, service charges, eating charges, etc., which are obligatory and recoverable by hotels will be paid extra.

बिहार में सिंचाई योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति

3152. श्री मधुकर : क्या सिंचाई और बिछतु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चालू वर्ष में सूखे की स्थिति को देखते हुए बिहार में बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं को तेजी से क्रियान्वित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार बिहार के संसद सदस्यों को उनके अपने अपने क्षेत्रों की सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के समय समय पर पर्यवेक्षण की जिम्मेदारी सौंपने तथा प्रगति

के पुनर्विलोकन के लिए उनसे प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावों को कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा ।

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री वैजनाथ कुरील) (क) बिहार में बृहत् सिंचाई स्कीमों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रस्तावों पर विचार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार नवीव तत्पर रहती है, बल्कि कि राज्य-योजना के सिंचाई-क्षेत्र में वित्तीय संसाधनों के आवंटन की तंगी न हो ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Discontentment among Workers and Officers of FCI

3153. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of mass discontentment among workers and officers of Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) the details of strikes, hunger strikes, demonstrations in Fertilizer Corporation of India during the last two years and whether any strike notice is pending;

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

(d) Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Uniform of 'Safaiwalas' of Medical Department (Southern Railway)

3154. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Safaiwalas' in Medical Department on Southern Railway are not provided with uniforms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether on other Railways 'Safaiwalas' in Medical Department are getting uniforms, if so, the names of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI F. A. PAI): (a) Safaiwalas of Medical Department on Southern Railway are provided with uniforms as per the Railway's Dress Regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. On all the other Railways also 'Safaiwalas' of Medical Department are being given uniforms as per the Dress Regulations in force on the respective Railways.

Shifting of Books and Forms Depot, Rayapuram to Safer Place (Southern Railway)

3155. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building at Rayapuram, where the Southern Railway Books and Forms Depot is housed, is in a dilapidated condition and the staff working there are always in state of anxiety; and

(b) whether immediate steps are proposed to be taken to shift the Depot to a

safer place and also for the construction of new building to locate the Depot?

filled and action is being taken to fill them.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise on safety considerations. The shifting of the depot might however be needed in the context of the development of the outer Harbour project at Madras.

Vacancies in Mechanical and Electrical Sections of Car Workshop, Tambaram
(Southern Railway)

3156. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of vacancies in all categories in the Mechanical and Electrical Sections of Car Workshop, Tambaram have not been filled up resulting in additional workload on the existing staff; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Only 21 vacancies in different grades remain to be

Value of Stores Purchases made by
Southern Railway Administration

3157. SHRI THA KIRUTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stores purchases made, Department-wise, by Southern Railway Administration locally during the past three years; and

(b) the reasons for such heavy purchases?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

(b) The increase in the value of local purchases during 1970-71, 1971-72 is attributed to (i) enhancement of local purchase powers to Controllers of Stores, Superintendent Mechanical (Workshop) and Works Managers in order to meet urgent demands of vital items of stores required for maintenance operation and production; (ii) general increase in the cost of stores.

STATEMENT

Value of local purchases by cash by Southern Railway Administration

Sl. No.	Office	Value of local purchases made during the year		
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72]
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Headquarters' Stores Branch, Perambur	2,92,000	5,93,785	6,42,755
2	All Stores Depots	1,26,841	3,61,134	5,02,582

1	2	3	4	5
3 DIVISIONS :				
(i) Madras		1,53,678	2,49,418	1,43,685
(ii) Guntakal		16,110	12,598	26,290
(iii) Olavakot		6,417	10,380	59,265
(iv) Mysore		12,252	21,908	38,776
(v) Tiruchirappalli		15,213	78,102	77,425
(vi) Madurai		1,398	397	18,402
4 Extra Divisional Offices viz., workshops, construction projects etc.				
		4,148	7,593	18,099
TOTAL		6,28,057	13,35,315	15,27,339

NOTE.— As besides stores department, the local purchases are made by the Divisions and extra Divisional Offices and not by the individual departments, the break-up of the purchases has been indicated accordingly.

Delay in Disposal of Applications for House Building Advance and Plot Purchasing Loans (Southern Railway)

3158. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for House Building Advances and plot purchasing loans are being received from staff on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of applications received in the current year and number of applications disposed of so far;

(c) whether consideration of applications is being delayed for want of sufficient staff to attend to the applications; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of applications received in the current year 447

Number of applications disposed of so far 170.

(c) and (d). Government on the liberalisation of the House Building Advance Rules from time to time the number of applications has increased and to expedite their disposal, all necessary steps are being taken. Augmentation of staff strength is also being considered.

Dealers of F.C.I. in Tamil Nadu .

3159. SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2844 on the April 14, 1972 regarding candidates from Tamil Nadu trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme of Fertilizer Corporation of India and be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dealers of Fertilizer Corporation of India in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates appointed as dealers under the above scheme;

(c) the number of cooperative societies and warehouses appointed by F.C.I. as dealers; and

(d) Government's reorganisation plan in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a) 27.

(b) 2.

(c) (i) Cooperatives; 1

(ii) Warehouses; Nil

(d) No such plan is under consideration of Government as fertilizer marketing is the responsibility of the manufacturers concerned.

Declaration of Commercial Clerks on Railways as "Essential Staff"

3160. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman, Railway Board in a meeting with General Managers in June, 1971 stated that the Commercial Department is the "Supreme Department" and other Departments should attune themselves to the needs of Commercial Department;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Commercial Clerks, the backbone of the Commercial Department, are not treated as "Essential Staff";

(c) the reasons why the Transportation staff are considered as supervisory staff over the Commercial staff; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to effect the attuning of other Departments to the needs of Commercial Department?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) In a meeting with General Managers in June, 1971, Chairman, Railway Board said that in so far as boosting of railway earnings by cap-

turing market and moving more wagons by higher utilization of wagons is concerned Commercial Superintendents will have to be the Supreme authority in the railways. He further said, "The Operating, Engineering and other Departments will have to fit in to serve the purpose of the Commercial Department."

(b) There is no overall classification of staff Departmentwise as "Essential" and "non-Essential". Such classification is only for allotment of quarters on the basis of making some staff available on short-notice. For this purpose, only operational and maintenance staff are "essential".

(c) At stations, the Station Masters, who are operating staff, exercise supervision over all the staff of different departments connected with functioning and working of the stations, but are responsible to both the Operating and Commercial Officers and are in a sense "Commercial" staff too.

(d) The various amenities, facilities etc. to the public and to customers determined by the Commercial Department are being promptly provided by the other Departments. The General Managers and Divisional Superintendents watch that this is ensured.

Power Plants Controlled by big Business Houses

3161. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the power plants which are controlled by the 20 big Business Houses;

(b) whether all are running in full capacity as licensed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEI): (a) to (c). Out of the 20 big business Houses, Six control Power supply companies hav-

ing generating plants. A statement showing the names and locations of these companies is laid on the Table of the House

Except for the plants under shut down for repairs/overhaul, others are said to be functioning.

Statement

Name of Business House	Name of Electric Supply Company	State in which located
1. Andrew Yule	1. Associated Power Company Limited	West Bengal
	2. Dshergaih Power Supply Company Limited	West Bengal.
2. Bird Heilgers	Sijua (Jheriah) Electric Supply Company Limited	Bihar.
3. Birla	Renusagar Power Company Limited.	Uttar Pradesh.
4. Goenka	1. Muzaffarpore Electric Supply Company Limited.	Bihar.
	2. Patna Electric Supply Company Limited.	Bihar.
5. Martin Burn	1. Agra Electric Supply Company Limited.	Uttar Pradesh.
	2. Bareilly Electricity Supply Company Limited.	Uttar Pradesh.
	3. Benaras Electric Light and Power Company Limited.	Uttar Pradesh.
	4. Jubbulpore Electric Supply Company Limited.	Madhya Pradesh.
	5. Saugor Electricity Supply Company Limited.	Madhya Pradesh.
6. Tata	1. Andhra Valley Power Supply Company Limited.	Maharashtra.
	2. Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company Limited.	Maharashtra.
	3. Tata Power Company Ltd.	Maharashtra.

Revision of Grades of Assistant Commercial Inspectors (Rates and Claims)

3162. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Grades of Assistant Commercial Inspectors (Rates and Claims) have been revised from Rs. 205-280 to 210-320 (A.S.) with effect from 1st February 1972 though the representation of the above staff was under the consideration of Government since November, 1961;

(b) whether the Board of Arbitration under J.C.M. has given its award on the above question;

(c) if so, the reasons why the staff who retired between November, 1961 and 31st January, 1972 have been deprived of the benefits of fixation of pay and pension etc; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter to avoid hardship caused to such Rates and Claims Assistant Commercial Inspectors as have been deprived of the above mentioned benefits and whose pension has been fixed at a lower stage?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI) (a) and (b) The Board of Arbitration under J.C.M. gave the Award that the Assistant Commercial Inspectors (Claims and Rates) should be given the scale of pay of Rs. 210-320 and that the Award should come into force from February, 1972

(c) The Board of Arbitration specifically considered the date of effect and awarded that the revision should take effect only from 1.2.1972.

(d) Does not arise.

Reasons for not introducing the Express Service between Ranchi and Delhi

3163. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 311 dated the 14th November, 1972 and state the reasons for not introducing Express Service between Ranchi and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): Apart from lack of traffic justification, introduction of an Express train between Ranchi and Delhi via Chopan, Chunar and Garhwa Road is also operationally not feasible due to lack of adequate line capacity on Delhi/New Delhi—Ghaziabad section and limited terminal facilities at Delhi/New Delhi

Organisation to Look into Medical Troubles of Employees (Northern Railway)

3164. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an organisation to look into the complaints and suggestions of the Northern Railway employees for their medical troubles;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government are going to establish any organisation for looking into such complaints of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes. There are Hospital Visiting Committees for looking into complaints and suggestions of Northern Railway employees besides other usual administrative and trade union channels.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Patients benefited by Medical Services of Northern Railway

3165. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients who are benefited by the medical services of the Northern Railway per year; and

(b) the number of Hospitals which are run by the Northern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) 25,31,323.

(b) 15.

Electrification of Punjab Villages

3166. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Punjab which have been electrified and the number of villages which have yet to be electrified;

(b) the schemes for rural electrification to be executed in Punjab during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) in view of the current shortage of power in Punjab, how these schemes are proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Out of a total of 11,947 villages in Punjab, 6497 villages have been electrified upto 30-9-72;

(b) The target for the year 1972-73 is to electrify 1,000 villages and energise 20,000 pump-sets. The targets for 1973-74 are yet to be finalised;

(c) The present shortage of power is only of a short term nature and is not likely to affect the progress of rural electrification. Additional power is also likely to be available on the completion of the projects under execution in the Northern Region.

Conference of Indian Railway's Signal and Telecommunication staff Association Held in May, 1972

3167. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth All-India Conference of the Indian Railway's Signal and Telecommunication Staff Association was held in Delhi in May, 1972 and some resolutions and charter of demands passed by the Central body of the Association have been formally received by the Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Issues of this nature are raised from time to time by recognised labour organisations and are generally settled through discussions at the meetings of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery.

Inspection of Outward and Inward Parcel Offices at Delhi Main Station

3168. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Inspectors of Station Accounts carried out inspections of Western and Central Railways Outward and Inward Parcel Offices at Delhi Main Station in the months of August and September, 1972 and detected serious irregularities in accounts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Inspection was carried out and no serious irregularities in accounts were detected.

(b) Does not arise.

विभागीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3169 श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे की विभागीय परीक्षाओं (लेखा विभाग सहित) में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की भी कब तक अनुमति दी जायेगी;

(ख) विभागीय परीक्षाओं से संबंधित रेलवे की विभिन्न संहिताएँ, नियमावलियाँ कब तक हिन्दी में उपलब्ध करा दी जायेंगी; और

(ग) रेलवे कर्मचारियों के हिन्दी संगठनों ने विज्ञानीय परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का विरोध किया

रेल मंत्री (श्री दी० ए० पार्थ) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Chilka Development Committee Regarding Drainage of Flood Water.

3170. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether any progress has been made so far in the work of the Chilka Development Committee regarding drainage of flood water from Chilka and other improvement measures,

(b) if so what progress has been made so far,

(c) the main features of development which the Committee is working out; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the submission of the report of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEI) (a) to (d). The Chilka lake Committee constituted by the Government of India is to examine in detail the problem of deterioration of the outlet channel of the Chilka lake to the sea and suggest measures for developing and maintaining a channel from the lake to the sea indicating the likely cost and benefits accruing from such measures. The Committee have proposed that model studies should be carried out at the Central Water and Power

Research Station, Poona for evolving suitable measures. All the data required for the model studies have not yet been collected. These are expected to be available by the end of March, 1973. The report of the Committee based on the results of the model studies to be conducted subsequently is likely to be ready by the end of June, 1973.

Expenditure Incurred by Fertilizer Corporation of India on its Pavilion in Asia '72 Fair

3171. SHRI SWAMI BRAHMANANDJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizer Corporation of India has shown an expenditure of rupees fourteen lakhs on its pavilion in Asia '72 Fair;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint assesses to assess the actual cost of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Pavilion and fix responsibility; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DAI BIR SINGH)

(a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Flag Station near the Asia '72 Fair

3172. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether chain pulling has been increased near the Asia Fair, '72, during the past few days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a temporary flag station for stoppage of inward/onward trains to provide getting in/down facility to passengers to enable them to come to the Fair; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (c). No.

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

**Number of Employees Receiving House
Rent Allowances at the Rate of 30 per
cent in the Central Office of F.C.I.**

3173. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL: Will the Minister of PET-
ROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased
to state:

(a) the number and percentage of em-
ployees of Central Office of Fertilizer Cor-
poration of India receiving House Rent
Allowance at the rate of 30 per cent on
maximum of scale, 30 per cent on basic
pay, and 25 per cent on basic pay respec-
tively;

(b) whether Government have sought
Law Ministry's opinion in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):
(a):

Particulars	Percentage	No. of Employees
(1) Those drawing HRA at 30% on maximum of pay scale	67.7	281
(2) Those drawing HRA at 30% of basic pay	10.8	45
(3) Those drawing HRA at 25% of basic pay	21.5	89
TOTAL		415

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As mentioned in reply to Qn. No.
289 in the Sabha on 14th November,
1972, the payment of House Rent Allow-
ance is regulated by the guidelines framed
by Govt. in this behalf. Where, however,
the employees are found to have entered

into firm commitments with their landlords
for payment of increased House rent as
per the earlier instructions referred to
therein, the House Rent Allowances pay-
able to them would be refixed as soon as
these commitments expire.

**Engineers Doubt Regarding Economic
viability of the Ganga-Cauvery Link-
up Scheme**

3174. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGA-
TION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Engineers in
the country have cast doubts about the
economic viability of the Ganga-Cauvery
Link-up Scheme;

(b) their main doubts regarding the
scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-
to?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a)
to (c). The contemplated Ganga-Cauvery
link, one of the components of the Nation-
al Water Grid, involves the lifting of
water by pumping over an aggregate head
of 1850 ft., out of which 700 ft. would be
recovered for power generation in the flow
along rivers. Opinions have been express-
ed in the Press by some engineers that
this may be uneconomical.

The pumping is proposed in a series
of structures along rivers/streams and is
quite feasible technically. 4.23 million
acre ft. of water for irrigation is already
being pumped in California in the USA
over a height of 4000 ft.

Accurate assessment of the costs will be
possible only after the proposals have been
investigated in detail in the field. Preli-
minary computations show that the cost
of water for irrigation might be available
at about Rs. 135 per acre foot. The U.N.
Team who reviewed the proposals have
observed that even if a price like this is
several times the average price of irriga-
tion water from present projects, the
scheme would be justified, because it will

be necessary in the future, and would be considerably cheaper than alternatives like demarcation

Death of Girl due to collapse of a Wall in Railway Colony, Paharganj, New Delhi

3175 SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the death of an 8½ years old girl and serious injuries to the wife of a Railway employee as a result of the collapse of a recently constructed wall of a Latrine Block in the Railway Colony, Paharganj, New Delhi,

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

(c) whether Government propose to take specific steps to ensure that the construction of all the Railway buildings in this area is up to the standard and there is no likelihood of further loss of life and damage to property on account of use of sub-standard material in them and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes.

(b) An enquiry has been ordered by the Northern Railway Administration on 20th November, 1972 to investigate the cause of the accident.

(c) The standard specifications and conditions of contract in vogue on the Railways already provide for use of standard materials and stipulate construction to the requisite standards. However, any specific steps that may be necessary would be taken after the findings of the enquiry are available.

Conversion of Rupsa-Talaband Line into Broad Gauge

3176. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the survey report prepared for broad-gauging the Rupsa-Talaband

narrow gauge rail line has been accepted by Government, if so, when the construction programme of broad gauging the said line will commence; and

(b) the salient feature of the said survey report?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI). (a) and (b). Traffic Survey Report for the conversion of Rupsa-Talaband NG rail into BG is still under examination by the Railway Board. According to the survey report, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 3.79 crores yielding a return of only 2.53 per cent. *Prima facie* the project is highly unremunerative.

Schemes for Irrigation Projects in Tripura

3177 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Tripura have submitted any scheme for irrigation projects to the Central Government for the coming five year plan period and for the current five year plan period for the allocation of necessary funds, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEI) (a) No major or medium irrigation scheme has been submitted by the Government of Tripura to the Central Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by S. & T. Workers (South Central Railway)

3178 SHRI DASARATHA DEB Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the long drawn strike of the 450 Signal and Telecommunication workers of South Central Railway (Secunderabad and other divisions);

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

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There was no strike as regular employees were not involved. All that happened was that about 400 daily rated casual labour employed at Kazipet did not turn up for duty during the period from 20th July, 1972 to 9th August, 1972.

(b) Their demands were

- (i) Benefit of Authorised Pay Scales after 6 months continuous employment
- (ii) Enhanced daily wages
- (iii) Payment of TA at out-stations
- (iv) Implementation of Screening panel for recruitment of Class IV
- (v) Implementation of provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act
- (vi) No artificial break in service

(c) Each demand has been considered and appropriate action taken, including enhancement of daily wages in the case of some categories of workers and absorption in class IV of workers, empanelled for class IV.

Difficulties Faced by Reviewing Committee in Execution of Projects

3179 **SHRI C CHITTIBABU** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the difficulties, and bottlenecks in the execution of 19 projects which were examined by the Reviewing Committee during 1971-72, and

(b) the action taken by Government for removing those difficulties and bottlenecks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The major difficulties/bottlenecks pointed out by the Consultants who reviewed the

progress of certain power projects are as under :

- (i) Delay in the supply of equipment/components by the indigenous suppliers BHEL/HEL.
- (ii) Non availability of experienced high-pressure welders
- (iii) Delay in the erection of equipment by the contractors
- (b) (i) Increased release of foreign exchange was made for some of the projects
- (ii) Import of steel was made wherever necessary to tide over the shortage of steel
- (iii) The indigenous manufacturers of power plant equipment were expedited in the manufacture of plant and equipment for the projects
- (iv) Experienced high pressure welder were made available to some projects

This matter is under constant review in the Ministry

Recommendations of Committee of Experts Re. Revision of Project Estimates

3180 **SHRI C CHITTIBABU** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) the important recommendations made by the Committee of Experts set-up to make scientific investigation into the causes leading to large number of revisions of the project estimates, and

(b) the action taken by Government on those recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Expert Committee is expected to complete its work by the end of December this year.

Loans to Harijan Bastis by Rural Electrification Corporation

3181. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of 14 special loans covering more than 1400 Harijan Bastis sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) the amount of loans, so far, sanctioned out of Rs. 1 crore provided by Government for this purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to electrify the Harijan bastis throughout the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation sanctioned upto August, 1972, 14 special rural electrification schemes of State Electricity Boards. The break up is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Schemes	Number of Harijan Bastis covered	Number of Street lights	Amount of loan sanctioned
(Rupees in lakhs)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	51	507	3.740
2	Gujarat	1	66	860	4.370
3	Kerala	1	10	97	0.945
4	Madhya Pradesh	1	167	1799	4.760
5	Maharashtra	1	192	1232	6.600
6	Mysore	1	153	618	8.350
7	Punjab	1	57	331	2.016
8	Rajasthan	1	141	1245	9.298
9	Tamil Nadu	2	249	1514	9.702
10	Uttar Pradesh	3	280	2493	18.392
11	West Bengal	1	73	532	3.890
TOTAL		14	1439	11228	72.063

(b) The Corporation was given Rs. 50 lakhs during 1971-72 and Rs. 100 lakhs during 1972-73 for electrification of Harijan Bastis. Against this, the Corporation have so far sanctioned 27 schemes for electrification of 3390 Harijan Bastis for loan assistance of Rs. 156.585 lakhs.

(c) A scheme has been introduced last year to provide electricity to Harijan Bastis adjacent to villages already electrified and it is proposed to cover 20,000 such Bastis during the Fourth Plan. During the Silver Jubilee year of India's independence it has been suggested to the various State Governments that they should programme to electrify at least one Harijan Basti a day in their State. So far about 2,900 Harijan Bastis have been electrified since 15th August, 1972.

Fuel Oil Consumption in Power Stations

3182 SHRI C CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the important recommendations made by the Committee set up in September, 1970 for urgently reporting on the conversion of boilers of power stations burning oil as primary fuel to coal, have been implemented by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter of cutting down fuel oil consumption in the power stations being set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b) The conversion of such boiler units where conversion is possible only in case of certain generating units at Barauni, Dhuvaran and Trombay. Presently, owing to power shortage in the areas of these power stations, these generating units cannot be taken out of service for the necessary conversion works.

(c) No new power stations are being set up using fuel oil as primary fuel. The

power station authorities have also been asked to minimise use of secondary fuel oil consumption for start-up and flame stabilisation. This has to be done even in the interests of minimising the cost of power generation. An expert committee is examining these possibilities in detail.

Suggestions made by the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament

3183. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the action taken by Government on the 8 suggestions made by the Members of Parliament in the four meetings of the Consultative Committee during 1971-72 which have been enumerated on page 126 of the Annual Report of Ministry of Irrigation and Power for 1971-72?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3913/72].

Complaint Against M/s Polyolfin Industries Limited

3184. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether M/s. Polyolfin Industries Limited are the sole manufacturers of High Density Polyethylene, a basic raw material of Plastic industry;

(b) Whether when the industrial licence was granted to them the imports made by the actual users were stopped on the presumption that their requirements would be met by the new producer;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that New Delhi Office of their sole distributors M/s. Hoechst Dyes and Chemicals Limited is denying this material even to some of the actual users who were earlier getting import licences for it; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the actual

users get material in accordance with the production capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir However in October 1972 the import policy has been revised and import is allowed to actual users on a restricted basis

(c) Reports of shortage of the raw material have been received The distribution policy of the company is based on two principles —

(i) past purchase of the individual processors

(ii) The end use to which the material is used Greater weightage is given to the requirements of users of blow moulded goods and extruded products in comparison to the users of injection moulded goods which can use other plastic raw materials

(d) The supply position is continually reviewed in consultation with representatives of the federations of users as well as manufacturers. Import of this raw material is being allowed to exporters and also to actual users on a restricted basis

Complaints Against M/s. Alkali Chemicals Corporation of India

3185 SHRI R V RAJDI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints that M/s Alkali Chemicals Corporation of India Limited have deliberately created a Black market of Low Density Polyethylene, a basic raw material of Plastic Industry,

(b) whether such a black market has caused considerable rise in the prices of the product of this raw material, and

(c) whether Government propose to probe into the complaints and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) No, Sir However, there is some shortage of this raw material

(b) There has been no change in the list price of M/s Alkali Chemicals Corporation of India for this commodity in the last 8 months

(c) Since the Government has received no complaints of black marketing by the Company the question of a probe does not arise However, the supply position of and distribution arrangements for this raw material are being closely watched

Uniform Policy for Distribution of Low Density Polyethylene to Small Scale Units

3186 SHRI R V BADI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(i) whether M/s Alkali Chemical Corporation Limited are one of the two monopoly manufacturers of Low Density Polyethylene,

(a) whether there are complaints from the Small Scale Units that the said company does not follow a uniform policy in the allocation of Low Density Polyethylene and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure uniform policy for all units and for equitable distribution of the raw material particularly in view of the semi monopolist character of the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH)

(a) This unit is one of the two manufacturers of Low Density Polyethylene

(b) No, Sir However there have been complaints regarding shortage of this raw material in the country

(c) The Government is in constant touch with the representatives of users as well as the manufacturers of Low Density Polyethylene in order to keep watch over the supply position of and distribution arrangements for this raw material

Separate Unit for Manufacture of Wagons

3187. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise a separate unit for the manufacture of wagons in the country;

(b) whether Government have assessed the present capacity of the wagon manufacturing units; and

(c) if not, the reasons for opening a new unit for the manufacture of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Yes. Although the total installed capacity of the 16 wagon manufacturing units in the private sector is 31,869 wagons in terms of four-wheelers, but from the present trend, they can be expected to produce about 10,000 units (in terms of four-wheelers) during 1972-73. They may be able to step up production to about 15,000 units (in terms of four-wheelers) in 1973-74.

It has also been planned to step up the wagon production out-turn from the combined three Railway workshops (Amritsar, Golden Rock and Samastipur workshops) from 1600 units per annum to 2860 units in 1972-73 and 4000 units in 1973-74.

(c) Does not arise.

West Coast Railway

3188. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the preliminary survey of the West Coast Railway stands at present;

(b) whether suggestions made by different organisations in this regard have been considered; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House a de-

tailed report of the survey and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic Surveys for Apta-Mangalore B.G. rail link were recently completed and the Survey reports are under examination.

(b) Due consideration has been given to the suggestions of the State Governments, public organisations etc. while carrying out the surveys for this rail link.

(c) Survey Reports are too technical and Generally voluminous and are exclusively meant for departmental use, only. However, Government's decision regarding construction of this line, will be advised to the House, after the Survey Reports are examined from all angles.

Appointment of Full Time Chairman in F.C.I.

3189. SHRI PANNA TAL BARUPAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector enterprises under the chairmanship of the present part-time chairman of Fertilizer Corporation of India;

(b) the date of expiry of his term in Fertilizer Corporation of India; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a full time chairman in Fertilizer Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The present part-time Chairman of the Fertilizer Corporation of India also functions as Chairman of the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) Shri H. N. Sethna is expected to continue as Chairman of the F.C.I. up to the end of the year 1972-73.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Increase in Royalty to the Oil Producing States

3190 SHRI NAWAI KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the rate of royalty to the oil producing States in the country,

(b) if so the amount by which the royalty will be increased per tonne and the period upto which the enhanced royalty will be paid,

(c) the reasons for enhancing the payment of royalty, and

(d) when the enhanced rates would come into force?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DAIBIR SINGH) (a) to (d) The rate of royalty on Crude Oil which was in force for the four-year period ending 31-12-71 was based on the Prime Minister's Award of December 28, 1968 which *inter alia*, provided for a review of this rate at the end of 1971. As a result of review and after considering various relevant factors, a settlement on the new rate was reached between the Central Government and the Government of Assam and Gujarat (which are the two oil producing States.)

The Prime Minister has since given her Award on the basis of this settlement. According to this Award the rate of royalty on Crude Oil produced anywhere in India has been increased from Rs 10 per tonne to Rs 15 per tonne. The new rate would remain in force during the period 1-1-1972 to 31-3-1979.

Construction machinery for major irrigation and Power Projects

3191 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of IRRIGA-

TION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that about Rs 27 crores worth of construction machinery is lying idle at the sites of major irrigation and power projects for want of spare parts

(b) if so whether Government propose to persuade indigenous engineering industries to manufacture the spare parts required for it and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove the impediments with a view to avoid import of spares?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N KUREEL) (a) Based on the survey conducted by the Construction Plant and Machinery Committee, 1972 equipment worth Rs 34.38 crores was lying idle in major Irrigation and Power Projects representing about 24.6 per cent of the total value of the construction machinery in these projects. Equipment valued at Rs 6.24 crores representing 4.48 per cent of the total value is beyond economical repairs.

(b) and (c) Substantial progress has taken place in the development of indigenous spare parts for earthmoving machines and construction equipment. About 12,000 items of indigenous spare parts have been covered under rate contracts of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and more items are being developed. However import substitution in respect of spare parts for imported items of earthmoving machines and construction equipment is limited mainly by the large diversity in the categories make and models of machines and also as specifications and drawing of individual components are not available. Efforts are continuing to be made to take up manufacture of more and more spare parts for indigenous production. Most of the imported equipment is expected to be fully utilised and replaced by indigenous equipment in the next few years. With the increasing range of spare parts manufactured indigenously and

with the progressive replacement of imported equipment by indigenous equipment, the requirements of imported spare parts are expected to be progressively and substantially reduced in the next five years.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STOPPAGE OF UGC GRANT TO SEVERAL COLLEGES IN PUNJAB AND HARYANA

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported stoppage of grant by the University Grants Commission to several colleges in Punjab and Haryana resulting in the closure of those colleges.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The University Grants Commission gives development grant to colleges for certain approved schemes. The Commission has not held up payment of such grants to colleges in Punjab or Haryana. The question of the closure of the colleges due to stoppage of the Commission's grants, therefore, does not arise.

According to the information furnished by the Governments of Punjab and Haryana, about 3,500 teachers in 125 non-Government colleges in Punjab and the teachers in most of the 84 non-Government colleges in Haryana have been on strike for some time to press their demands. The State Governments have not directed the closure of any college, nor have they stopped payment of grants to them so far.

The matter falls exclusively within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am really surprised that there are 3500 teachers in 125 non-Government colleges in Punjab and teachers in most of the 84 non-Government colleges in Haryana have been on strike since November, 1972, and yet, the Minister says that this matter falls exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State Government. I have no time at my disposal to describe how the Centre can interfere under the university rules. May I know whether it is a fact that discrimination between private college and Government college teachers is so great in Punjab and Haryana that such a situation has been created which has resulted in this strike? Higher education in Haryana is mostly in private managements' hands. So also in Punjab. Most of these managements run colleges according to their whims and fancies and they are not giving a fair-deal to the teachers. The Haryana College Teachers' Union has been urging the Haryana Government for the last two years, through memoranda, resolutions, deputations, demonstrations, token strikes and even hunger strike to enact a service security Bill which would bring the private college teachers on par with the Government college teachers in respect of emoluments and other facilities. But this request was not listened to. When they were asked not to go on strike, they waited patiently. When they had exhausted all the channels of negotiation and the Chief Minister of Haryana refused to see any reason, about 2,500 teachers of privately managed colleges went on an indefinite strike since November 10, 1972.

Now, let us see what their demands are. The first is the issue of an ordinance for security of service. Everyone in this country wants security of service. If the teachers of Haryana and Punjab have demanded security of service, I do not know how it is said that they are asking for the moon. The second demand is in regard to grant of interim and *ad hoc* relief. The third demand is in regard to housing and medical facilities etc. as

are available to Government college teachers. These teachers also should be provided with whatever the Government college teachers are getting, for which grant-in-aid to the tune of 95 per cent of the deficit of private colleges should be given. The private colleges may say that they have no funds and that is why they are unable to pay the same pay scales as recommended by the Kohari Commission or as are given to Government college teachers; in other States, the State Governments are giving 50 or 60 or 75 per cent, if not 95 per cent as grants to private colleges to enable them to have parity between the Government college teachers and their teachers, but here that has been denied.

Then, the next demand is in regard to the take-over of these colleges immediately, such as the Nehru College, Faridabad. It has been taken over since, because there was a mal administration and misappropriation of funds. The private colleges mostly are indulging in such nefarious activities.

Then, they have demanded democratisation of university bodies. As you know Sir, nearly 1,500 teachers of colleges in U. P., ladies and gentlemen both, wanted to stage a demonstration and knock at the doors of this august House and present a memorandum, and we addressed them yesterday, and you, Sir, were kind enough to admit this calling-attention-notice, and you said that you had sympathies with the teachers; in fact, everyone of us has his sympathies with teachers.

The Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Zail Singh has today made another conciliatory move to end the strike of the private college teachers, and from the reports in the newspapers we find that he did not want the intelligentsia of the State to face hardship. So, he did agree. But what is the condition? The report further adds:

"But he reiterated that as long as the strike was continuing, it would not be possible for him to start any talks

on the demands of the college teachers". More than a lakh of students are suffering in Punjab on account of this strike, and more than 60,000 students in Haryana are also suffering because of this. And this strike has been resorted to by them as the last resort. The hon. Minister of Education has been a teacher himself. I hope he will realise in what circumstances and under what strain, these teachers have gone on strike. They are not professional strikers; they do not come from families of strikers. They are builders of the nation according to this Government. Today, they are on the streets. I would request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter, meet the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana, use his good office and see that a settlement is reached and see that these teachers who are shabbily paid by the private colleges are given better facilities and treated well and brought on a par with the Government college teachers, which in fact is their main demand. Further, whatever aid the Centre might decide to give should be given immediately so that their emoluments may be raised. Today, a teacher in Punjab or Haryana or UP gets less than the salary and allowances of a peon in the State Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India. Do we expect our teachers who build the nation, and educate the students and make them the future or prospective Prime Minister and President to starve in this manner? It is a sad commentary on our talk of socialism. I would like to know the reactions of the hon. Minister to these demands. He should not merely take shelter on the technical grounds that this concerns the States only. I know that this concerns the States primarily. But I submit that the Centre can intervene.

They did not intervene in the case of the teachers' strike in Simla, but the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh came to the rescue of the teachers and effected a settlement. I would only request the hon. Minister to intervene in the matter and use his good offices, meet the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana, have a discussion with them along with the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

teachers organisations and have a settlement. In case the strike does not end and a negotiated settlement is not reached, I am afraid—I warn this Government—that all the trade unions in Punjab Haryana have their sympathies with the teachers, we on this side also have our sympathies with the teachers and this movement will take a serious turn and may embrace all the Government employees and other employees also. Therefore, I request him to intervene.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As the hon. member rightly pointed out, being a teacher myself, my sympathies are always with the teachers when they suffer any hardships.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Good man in bad company.

PROF. NURUL HASAN: Just a minute.

But as a teacher, I also have the tradition of the teaching profession and its ethics to maintain. I feel that a teacher who does not consider the interest of his students to be above his own interest is not doing justice to the teaching profession. When a teacher goes on strike, he is not harming anybody but his students.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He is fighting for his own existence.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Even his own existence cannot have a higher precedence in the thinking of a teacher than the interest of his own pupil.

AN HON. MEMBER: You want him to starve?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Be a practical man.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am being absolutely practical and I am very proud to be a teacher. I think my sense of pride in the teaching profession stems from the fact that so far as a teacher is concerned, he considers the interest of

those entrusted to his care above his own interest.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barackpore): What is the Government's duty?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to clarify one or two points raised by the hon. member.

He referred to the fact that the salaries of teachers are less than those of the lowest class of bank employees. I do not know what the wages of the lowest class of bank employees are—I am sure my hon. friend knows more about it than I do. That may be true of the primary school teachers, but certainly it does not seem to me to be true of college teachers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They do not get the full salary. He knows it. That was why they brought legislation here for the schools. They sign for Rs. 500 and get Rs. 300.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: As regards discrimination in pay scales, according to the information with me, the pay scales of government college teachers and non-government college teachers in the two states are the same.

Lecturers (Junior — government colleges grade)	Rs. 300-600
-do- — non-government-do-	Rs. 300-600
Lecturers (Senior — government colleges grade)	Rs. 400-800
-do- — non-government-do-	Rs. 400-800
Senior Lecturers — government colleges	Rs. 700-1100
-do- — non-government-do-	Rs. 700-1100

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): Are they being paid on paper only, or are they being paid in cash these amounts?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This point has not been raised in the list of demands, namely, that the actual salaries are not being paid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a fact. Everybody knows it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: That is a different matter. He may know it or I may know it. That is not the issue of the strike which is under discussion.

Then, the question of security of service has been raised. Now, this question is causing a great deal of anxiety to the Central Government, and it is for this purpose that the University Grants Commission, in the Committee that they appointed for the governance of universities, have specifically asked this Committee to report not only on the terms and conditions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, one minute: some of the teachers are appointed, say, in the month of September, 1972, and their services are terminated on the 31st March next year, and again they are reappointed, because they avoid continuity of service. This is something ridiculous.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a common practice. I am sorry this happens to be like this. I think you will explain it to him.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: This question, as I said, has been referred by the University Grants Commission to the Committee on the governance of universities. The whole question of the management of colleges and the question of terms and conditions of service of teachers has been referred to this committee. I hope the recommendations of the Committee would be available soon and then it would be possible for the University Grants Commission to suitably move the State Governments and the universities to ensure that this particular action is taken.

In regard to the stand which the Governments have taken on the question of security of service, they are agreed that security of service is an important and

necessary ingredient of the educational system. In Haryana, for example, a draft Bill was prepared, and it was then referred to the Punjab University for its comments. The Punjab University appointed a whole number of committees and on the basis of the recommendations of these committees, it has made amendments in its regulations and these regulations seek to ensure that all colleges which are affiliated to Punjab University give security of tenure to the teachers of colleges affiliated to that university.

Detailed procedures have been laid down here for the termination of service of a teacher that it cannot be without good cause, and even if it is terminated, then there is a provision of arbitration whereby a nominee of the management, a nominee of the teacher and an umpire appointed by the Vice-Chancellor will go into the dispute arising out of the determination. Further more, the period of summer vacation shall count towards the notice period and salary in lieu thereof shall not be in addition to the summer vacation salary. But the teacher shall be entitled to summer vacation salary as admissible under the rules. The whole scheme drawn up by the Punjab University ensures that the summer vacation becomes a matter of right for the teachers, but I know—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Haryana.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: All private colleges of Haryana are affiliated to the Punjab University and that was the reason why I was referring to the hon. Member and the House to the rules of the Punjab University.

Then, the teachers have raised the question of interim relief, medical relief, house rent and so on. On that, the stand of the Government is that it is the responsibility of the managements and they find that they are not in a position to give to the colleges grants for this purpose.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are giving 25 per cent; they are not giving 95 per cent.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: So far as the 95 per cent formula is concerned, I think the hon. Members would agree with me that the 95 per cent formula raises many other problems.

For one thing no other State Government, to my knowledge, has agreed to the 95 per cent formula.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Some of them have agreed in principle, they have not paid.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The question that arises is if 95 per cent of the deficit is to be paid by the State, then should the State not have greater controls?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Take over all these colleges.

MR. SPEAKER: The Punjab Government has already announced that if the managements decided to hand over, the Punjab Government will take steps.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would request you to kindly tell Mr. Bansilal . .

MR. SPEAKER: I am responsible for none.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Government of Haryana is also agreeable to the taking over of what are called sick colleges where the management is willing to hand over administration to the Government.

But there is one point which they have raised which is worth considering. What has happened is that sometimes college management decides to recruit teachers who are not among the best available. Now, the Government says: if we accept this principle that someone starts a college, goes to the universities and seeks affiliation and then says, we cannot pay and ask the Government to take over, it is really the interest of the students which would in the long run suffer; so the teachers and staff should be properly screened to come up to the requisite standard when the college is sought to be maintained by the State Government. I would appeal to the teachers; I would also appeal to the hon. Members of

this House that they should request the teachers to call off their strike so that the interest of the students does not suffer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Why not make an appeal to the Chief Minister of Haryana also?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I can only speak to the Governments in an informal capacity if I know that the teachers are doing their duty and then whatever is possible, we shall try to use our good offices. It is not merely the question of Central Government. The hon. Member referred to aid from the Centre. The Central Government cannot provide assistance to one State, and not to another. The UGC's general formula is in accordance with the University Grants Commission Act; maintenance grants are not paid by the UGC in the case of State Universities; only in the case of Central Universities are maintenance grants paid by the UGC. The UGC pays development grants under specific heads which are provided under the Plan and therefore to expect the UGC to contribute towards maintenance grant would upset the entire financial arrangement between the Centre and the State Governments.

So far as my information goes, the State Governments have not directed the closure of any college.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the termination of the service of 1000 teachers in Haryana?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The information that has been given to me is that the question of termination is something which is between the colleges and the university and that the State Government does not come into the picture.

श्री मलबन्ध डागा (पानी) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, देश का विद्यार्थी आज चौराहे पर
एक मुसाफिर की तरह खड़ा हुआ है। वह
एक भटका हुआ मुसाफिर है। पंजाब और

हरियाणा के मामले में जा सरकार की ओर से जवाब दिया गया है शिक्षा मंत्री जी शायद उससे कुछ मनुष्ट नहीं होंगे ।

आज की वर्तमान सामाजिक व्यवस्था और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के खिलाफ अगर कोई करारी चोट कर सकता है तो वह विद्यार्थी शिक्षक और अभिभावक ही मिल कर सकते हैं । वर्तमान सामाजिक व्यवस्था को पलटने के लिए और वर्तमान राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में चर्च और चौकलापन न होने के कारण और सरकार की शिक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति एक राष्ट्रीय नीति न होने के कारण हम सब पर अगर कोई करारी चोट कर सकता है तो वह विद्यार्थी और अभिभावक मिल कर सकते हैं । जब शिक्षक निम्नी बात के लिए अपने अधिकारों के लिए अथवा देश में एक शिक्षा नीति को लागू करने के लिए एक नई और ठोस शिक्षा नीति को चलाने के लिए और एक नई व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए आन्दोलन आदि करने का बाध्य हो जाते हैं तो आप उनमें यह कहते हैं कि शिक्षकों का यह कृतव्यव नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में क्या आप यह ठीक समझेंगे कि शिक्षका शिक्षकों के अन्दर इस तरह से सरकारी और गैर सरकारी मस्याओं में भेद हो ? किम प्रकार स शिक्षक को राजनीति वा शिवार बताया जाता है । आज सरकारी और गैर सरकारी स्कूल वालों में शिक्षकों को एक समान सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हैं । इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एक ऐसी नीति बनाई जाय ताकि सरकारी और गैर सरकारी

को शिक्षण की मस्याएं हैं उन मस्याओं में शिक्षकों का समान सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल क्या है ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा सवाल यह है कि हरियाणा और पंजाब में जो गैर सरकारी इन्स्टीच्यूट्स हैं उनमें शिक्षकों को वह सुविधाएं नहीं हैं जो सरकारी इन्स्टीच्यूट्स में हैं तो क्या मंत्री महादय कोई ऐसी नीति बना रहे हैं जिसमें शिक्षक शिक्षक में भेद न रहे । मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया कि शिक्षकों को हड़ताल करने का अधिकार नहीं है । अच्छा नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जो आपका चौकलापन है जा केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है चूंकि उसको वह अभी पूरा नहीं कर रही हैं, इसलिए वही ऐसा न हो जाय कि हमारे शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी मिस्लेनियस ऐक्टिविटी की ओर बढ़ जायें । आप समाज में उन विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों को जो यह सुविधाएं मांग रहे हैं उन सुविधाओं में वाचित क्या करना चाहते हैं ? आज वा शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी अपनी सुविधाओं का मांगना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सीधे प्रश्न करें ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा एक प्रश्न यह है जा गैर सरकारी मस्याएं हैं उनमें सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहती है या नहीं ? क्या उन गैर सरकारी मस्याओं में शिक्षकों के साथ वही व्यवहार होगा जो सरकारी शिक्षकों के साथ होता है ? क्या उनकी सुविधाएं वही होगी जोकि सरकारी शिक्षकों की होती है ?

श्री० एस० नृपस हंसने जनाबवाला, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन संचाली का जवाब मैं पहले ही दे चुका हूँ लेकिन मेम्बर साहब के लिए मैं फिर से मुश्किलन दुहराये देता हूँ।

राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का जहाँ तक सवाल है इसमें संविधान की बाज़ रेलेट धाराओं की ध्यान में रखना बहुत जरूरी है। मसलन जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है अन्तःसंस्थक जो स्कूल है चाहे वह भाषा के आधार पर हो या धर्म के आधार पर हो, संविधान ने बिल्कुल उनको मुक्तिमत्त अवस्था दिया है कि वह अपने यह इन्टीट्यूशन कायम भी कर सकते हैं और उनको ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भी कर सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही यह भी सवाल होगा कि अगर कोई कॉलेज ले लिया जाता है तो उस स्कूल या कॉलेज की सारी जो सम्पत्ति है उस सम्पत्ति को अगर उनकी भक्षा के बैसे के बिलसिले में क्या मसले और उठेंगे? साथ ही साथ यह भी सवाल है कि हायर एजुकेशन के ऊपर हम ध्यान में कितना खर्च कर सकेंगे। जो अब तक हम सब लोगो को समझ रही है वह यह रही है कि जो संविधान ने हमारे ऊपर पाबन्दी लगाई थी कि यह प्राइमरी तालीम 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष की उम्र के हर एक बच्चे को दी जाय तो वह बीज पिछड़ी हुई है। इस सदन में कई हमारे माननीय सदस्यो ने इस बात को उठाया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बिल्कुल ठीक उठाया है। हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कम भ्रष्ट कम यह जो संविधान ने फर्ज स्टेट का दिया है

उसे यह फर्ज भ्रष्ट करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसे खर्च किये जायें। जो कुछ धनराशि शिक्षा के लिए मुहैया की जा सकती है उसमें अगर हम ने इस पहले फर्ज को पहली प्रायोरिटी दी और जो खर्च इस वक्त दूसरे लोग कर रहे हैं उसको भी अगर सरकार अपने जिम्मे ले लेगी तो फिर जा क्वालिटी इम्प्रूवमेंट के काम हैं, जो हायर एजुकेशन के एम्प्लेशन के काम हैं और जो ऐडोशनल फेमिलिटीज ग्रिमव के लिए पैदा करनी है उनमें काफ़ी दिक्कत पेश आयेगी।

जहाँ तक इसका सवाल है कि जो टोबर्न एक तरह का काम कर उनको एक ही तरह के टर्म एंड कंडिशनस मिलें, मेरी जाती गयी वही है जो माननीय सदस्य की है। इसी लिए मैंने पहले श्री बनर्जी के सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन की कमेटी इस मसले पर गौर कर रही है। अगर हम को फंड्स इजाजत देंगे तो जो ग्रांट्स वाइस वह हमका देंगे उन पर हम पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अमल कर सकेंगे।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore) Sir, as a result of this long-drawn strike of teachers of private colleges in Punjab and Haryana, the whole education system is in a stand still condition.

Before the teachers went on strike, because of the repressive attitude of the bureaucratic machinery in the Education Departments of Punjab and Haryana, the students had to come out of their colleges in the streets and the colleges were closed as a consequence of that. Five precious

lives of students were lost—they were killed by the police in Punjab.

The explanation that the Education Minister is giving here is most fantastic. Here is the Education Minister who belongs to the Congress party. Which is the party ruling in Punjab and Haryana? It is the same Congress party. You see the argument given here, that it is a State subject and that we cannot intervene. The whole education system in Punjab and Haryana is in doldrums. His counterparts there, instead of mitigating the grievances of these teachers, are resorting to the same old bureaucratic methods of repression. One thousand teachers have been arrested and victimised both in Punjab and Haryana. The Chief Minister of Punjab even says that if the strike is not withdrawn, they will take recourse to some alternative method. What is that alternative method? What is the proposal of the Education Minister here regarding the alternative method? What is the reaction of the Education Minister to the statement of the Chief Minister of Punjab? It is nothing but a provocation given to the teachers who are on strike.

The teachers' strike is not limited now to the teachers' community only. The students are supporting it. The workers have also decided to stage a *dharna* at the Chief Minister's residence on the issue of teachers' demands and other sections of the community also are supporting it. It is almost a common issue of Punjab and Haryana.

About the demand for parity in service conditions, what is the condition prevailing there? You will be surprised to know. Here, I am quoting some figures given by Shri G. S. Mansukhani of the University Grants Commission. The figures are that the Government has spent about Rs. 47 lakhs on 127 private colleges and Rs. 150 lakhs on 27 Government colleges. You can understand what is the condition there. For 127 private colleges, they have spent Rs. 47 lakhs and for only 27 Government colleges, they have spent Rs. 150 lakhs.

Just now, in reply to a question put by Shri S. M. Banerjee the hon. Minister was giving the figures of emoluments. I do not know whether the teachers or professors of private Colleges are getting then or it is only on paper. You do not know what is the practice going on in private colleges that are still predominantly controlled by the feudal elements. The education system is still depending on caste and religious bias. The modern education system is still to come in our country because of these attitudes both at the Centre and in the States.

So, I would like to plead with the hon. Minister here that strong steps should be taken in the matter. Only yesterday about 2000 teachers came here. If the Education Minister had any sympathy for the teachers, he should have met them and he should have assured them saying, "You just go back and we will look into your genuine and just demands and fulfil them. But nothing has been done. The matter stands as it is."

What are their demands? Their demand is to nationalise education and to give security of service. The hon. Minister has referred to certain legislation which is pending since July last. In spite of all the requests from the Central Government, the State Governments are taking no steps to pass the legislation and implement it. How long the teachers of Haryana and Punjab will be waiting when the legislation regarding the security of service will be passed by the State Legislature and implemented? Why does not he try to bring a uniform system all over India?

Today it is Haryana and Punjab, some time back, it was Bihar; earlier, it was Kerala, Assam and West Bengal. Every day, when you read the newspapers, you find either there is student unrest or there is teachers' strike. The only method adopted by the Government is repressive method. They only use *danda* and resort to lathi-charge and arrest teachers and students. Sometimes, they do not even hesitate to kill the poor students and teachers.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya]

who come out on the streets only to agitate for their just demands.

What is the reaction of the Education Minister to the all-India situation that is prevailing now? He has rather adopted antics of befooling the people and creating further confusion in the matter. The teachers of Punjab and Haryana have come forward with an open statement. They are conscious about the condition prevailing and about the loss of study of their dear students. I would like to quote from the Memorandum given by the Punjab College Teachers' Association. It might perhaps have been received by the hon. Minister. Still, I would quote:

"We are painfully conscious of the loss of studies our beloved students have had to suffer because of the foolish policies of the Government. It closed down the colleges for about 3 weeks and then accepted some of the demands of the students after the Moga holocaust. It has refused to accept our genuine demands and has thus deprived us of teaching our students which we love and cherish to do.

We wish to make it clear that although we are not at all responsible for the loss of the studies of our dear students, we propose to make up this loss by (i) foregoing our 15 days winter recess, (ii) by working on Sundays; (iii) by working extra hours on working days; (iv) by pressing for the suspension of the house qualifying tests this year; (v) by pressing for some postponement of the University Examinations; (vi) by speedier evaluation of the scripts in the university examinations so that the results can be declared earlier."

This is an important matter. He is admonishing here that the teachers should not come forward and resort to strike work because the students will lose their studies. My point is that these teachers are conscious of it and they are ready to compensate it, but you come forward with

a whole statement that Government will take immediate steps to see that the discriminations in respect of service conditions between private colleges and government-owned colleges are removed immediately; that some steps will be taken to see that there is full security of service, at least that no injustice is done to any teacher; and he will take steps to nationalise the whole educational system. I want categorical answers on all these aspects.

PROF S NURUL HASAN: Sir, I want to make a confession to you and to the House; I am unable to shed crocodile tears.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You belong to the Congress party. (Interruptions).

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: When my hon. friend's party was in power in West Bengal, they did not nationalise education.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That was because of Centre's intervention.

MR SPEAKER: Do you think that, by doing this, you make it more impressive? Please listen to him. He has listened to you with patience. Everybody was listening to you with patience. This is just overacting and overdoing things.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: What that Government did for teachers, one can easily go and ask the teachers there. I have innumerable friends among the college teachers of West Bengal to know what the policy of my hon. friend's party was. Therefore, let us not talk of party. Let us talk in terms of the Constitutional responsibility of the Government.

Sir, this call attention is with regard to an action by the UGC, and I have made it clear that the UGC has not stopped any grants whatsoever.

There is only one point which has been raised by the hon. Member which I have not answered in connection with the questions raised by the other hon. members

and that is, he compared the money spent on government colleges with the grants given to non government colleges. The whole rationale of non-government colleges is that the community voluntarily contributes an important share of the total expenditure. Government colleges are solely maintained by Government and, therefore, every bit of money has to come from Government. In so far as private colleges are concerned, it is the responsibility of the private managements to contribute their share.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
 What about discrimination?

PROF S NURUL HASAN I am afraid, I do not know the meaning of discrimination if it is used in this sense. How is that word relevant here? Give me an opportunity Sir; at least I will go and look up the dictionary. Discrimination arises as between one private college and another private college. How can there be the question of discrimination between a government college and a private college, so far as funds are concerned?

As regards the general matter that all those who do similar work should be paid similar wages and given the same conditions, I have already made a submission to this House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
 What about victimisation?

MR SPEAKER, Shri Phool Chand Verma

श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा (उज्जैन) मैंने मंत्री महोदय और माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों को बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है। मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि मंत्री महोदय वास्तविकता को छिपाना चाहते हैं और अपनी जवाबदेही से बचना चाहते हैं। जहाँ तक शिक्षकों का सवाल है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात यूँ जो सी की है।

मैं चुप रहा हूँ कि स्टेटमेंट है या नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : थोड़ा और चुप रहें तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : शिक्षक राष्ट्र का निर्माता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कभी गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया है कि ये शिक्षक क्या चाहते हैं? वे यही चाहते हैं कि उनको निश्चित जीवन प्रदान किया जाये ताकि वे राष्ट्र को वैभवशाली और समृद्धिशाली बना सकें, इस रूप में राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर सकें और इसको खड़ा कर सकें। इस और सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। कभी तो वह कह देती है कि यह मामला प्रान्तों में सम्बन्धित है, पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकारों की जवाबदारी है और कभी कोई और बहाना लगा देती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय पंजाब और हरियाणा सरकार के साथ बैठ कर अध्यापकों के इस विवाद को सुलझाने के लिए मध्यस्थता करने को तैयार हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की कोई नीति बनाने को तैयार हैं या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था बनाने को तैयार हैं कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के जब शिक्षकों के मामलों खड़े हों तो उस नीति और उन व्यवस्थाओं तथा उन सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उनको हल किया जाय? ऐसा प्रश्न किया गया तो हड़ताल के कारण जो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न होती हैं वे उत्पन्न नहीं होगी। हड़तालों में न केवल विद्यार्थियों का नुकसान होता है बल्कि राष्ट्र की गति भी अवरोध होती है और इसको रोका जाना चाहिए। मैं जानना

[श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा]

चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष श्रीवर्मा आप थोड़ा रिलेगेट रहें—

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : दूसरो को आपने टोका नहीं, इनको क्या टोकने हैं ?

अध्यक्ष श्रीवर्मा यह निर्णय किया जा चुका है कि 45 मिनट से ज्यादा कालिंग एटेंशन को नहीं देंगे।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा जहाँ तक शासकीय विद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकारें उनको अस्सी परसेंट ग्रांट देती है लेकिन जहाँ तक अशासकीय कालेजों और विद्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है और जो वहाँ पर अस्सी परसेंट है उनका स्टैंडर्ड शासकीय विद्यालयों से अच्छा है और उनको केवल एक प्रतिशत ग्रांट दी जाती है। उसी बावजूद भी वहाँ के जो शिक्षक हैं वे पूरी लगन और परिश्रम के साथ काम करते हैं। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उनको हड़ताल करके पर बाध्य होना पड़ा है। हम ने अखबारों में समाचार पढ़े हैं कि वहाँ की सरकार ने अध्यापकों को गिरफ्तार किया, उनको हथकड़ियाँ डाल कर कोर्ट में जाया गया है और इस भयंकर सर्दी के दिनों में उनको दम-दस और बीस-बीस मील दूर रात्रि में छोड़ दिया गया है। महिला प्राध्यापिकाओं को महिला पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार नहीं किया बल्कि पुरुष पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार किया, उनके

साथ बुरा व्यवहार किया गया। सरकार ने उनको गिरफ्तार करने के लिए महिला पुलिस की व्यवस्था नहीं की है। इस प्रकार का जो अपमान हमारे शिक्षकों के साथ हो रहा है, यह निन्दनीय है। हम शिक्षक दिवस मनाते हैं और बड़ी छींके हँकते हैं। क्या यह उसके अनुरूप है ? हम महात्मा गान्धी का नाम लेते हैं और शिक्षकों को राष्ट्र निर्माता मानते हैं। क्या यह उनके अनुरूप है ? शिक्षक यदि परेशान रहें तो राष्ट्र का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है। आज देश में शिक्षकों की बड़ी दुर्दशा हो रही है।

पंजाब के शिक्षा मंत्री ने कहा है कि प्राइवेट कालेजों के जो प्राध्यापक हैं उनके तथा सरकारी प्राध्यापकों के वेतनमात्रों में अन्तर इसलिए है कि इनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता शासकीय विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों के प्राध्यापकों से कम है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट विद्यालयों पर क्या वही नियम लागू नहीं है जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नियम शासकीय विद्यालयों पर लागू होते हैं ? अगर होते हैं तो क्या उनका यह कथन हास्यास्पद नहीं है ? उनको यह भी मालूम नहीं है कि कौन से नियम शासकीय विद्यालयों पर लागू होते हैं और कौन से अशासकीय विद्यालयों पर। श्री बसी लाल हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री हैं। वह उनकी छात्र मुनने तक को तैयार नहीं हैं। उनके बारे में आप पहले भी सुन चुके हैं कि जब बैटरनरी कॉलेज के विद्यार्थियों ने हड़ताल की थी तब उन्होंने कहा था कि बड़ीगढ़ सैफ्टरिफाई की छत से गिर कर मर भी जायेंगे तब भी इनकी

बात नहीं सुनगा। वह उनकी बात सुनने को तैयार नहीं है। जब आप पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री से बात करने हैं तो हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री से बात क्यों नहीं करने ? उन से भी आपको बात करनी चाहिए। जो जाच चल रही है उसके बारे में क्या हुआ है, उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ? हरियाणा सरकार न शासकीय अध्यापकों को अन्तरिम राहत दी है लेकिन अशासकीय शिक्षकों को नहीं दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें सम्बन्ध में आपकी नीति क्या है ? पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि मैंने शिक्षकों से साफ साफ कहा दिया है कि जब तक वे हड़ताल समाप्त नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं उन से बात नहीं करूँगा। इसी प्रकार की बात श्री बसिलाल और पंजाब के शिक्षा मंत्री ने भी कही है। लेकिन पंजाब के एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती सरला पाराशर, ने एक स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि हम शिक्षकों से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रियों के वक्तव्यों में यह जो कान्ट्रा-डिक्शन है, मंत्री महोदय उस को स्पष्ट करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह मामला पंजाब और हरियाणा का है, लेकिन मैंने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के बहाने इस कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस की इजाजत दे दी है। मंत्री महोदय इस में कई तरह की और बातें ला रहे हैं।

श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन : जनाबे बाबा, दो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने कहीं हैं, जिन का ताल्लुक केन्द्रीय सरकार से है।
2765 LS—8.

उन्होंने पूछा है कि इस सिलसिले में भारत सरकार की नीति क्या है और क्या वह कोई गाइडलाइन्स रखना चाहती है या नहीं। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि यह मामला यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को रेफर किया गया है और जैसे ही उस की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, हम सिफारिश करेंगे कि तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उस पर तबज्जह दें और उस को फॉलोवली कम्प्लाइड करें।

माननीय सदस्य को यह गलतफहमी है कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने टीचर्स के एंपायमेंट के लिए कोई मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज सुकरर की है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने कोई मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज इस सिलसिले में सुकरर नहीं की है। कोई पंद्रह बरस पहले मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज सुकरर की गई थी। उसके बाद दस बरस हुए, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने इस मामले पर गौर किया और वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज फिक्स करना यूनिवर्सिटी का अपना काम है। इस सिलसिले में यह बात भी ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए कि मसलन अगर मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज सैकड़ क्लास एम० ए० है, तो इस का मतलब यह नहीं कि हर एक सैकड़ क्लास एम० ए० बराबर है। इसी लिए सिलेक्शन कमेटीज प्रोवाइड की गई है, ताकि जब कोई जगह खाली हो, तो मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशनज वाले जो बहुत से लोग आयें, उन में सब से बेहतर आदमी को छांट लिया जाये और कोशिश की जा

[श्री ज्ञान चन्द्र वर्मा]

कि लड़कों को पढ़ाने के लिए जो अच्छे से अच्छे उस्ताद, अध्यापक, मिल सकते हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति की जाये। इस लिए यह कह देना गलतफहमी है कि चूकि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने मानिसम क्वालिफिकेशनज सुकरें की है, इस लिए सब बराबर है।

12.54 hrs

RF DEVELOPMENTS IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) What concrete steps he has taken on this issue, because a stage of deadlock has now been reached in this whole situation? After all these rituals of various narrations and statements, what are the concrete steps which he has taken on this question? We met you, Sir and made a submission to you in your Chamber

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (खालियर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, तामिलनाडू के बारे में आप ने क्या फैसला किया है? राज्य सभा में कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस आ गया है और यहाँ चर्चा करने का मौका भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) That is Paralok Sabha that is a House of Elders, ours is the Lok Sabha

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी आप ने इस पर विचार तो किया होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस पर सहुरा फेर कर रहा हूँ। मैंने पता चही कि

उन्होंने कैसे किया है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर हम एक बात चलायेंगे, तो उस का क्या असर होगा

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य लोगो की समझ में नहीं नहीं आ रहा है। अंग्रेजी में बोलिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अच्छा है कि आप लोगो की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, य हिन्दी भी समझत है। मतलब की बात सब समझते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आगे-पीछे माननीय सदस्य चाहें जो भाषा बोलें। लेकिन जब दूसरे देशों के लोग यहाँ आते हैं, तो वे अपनी भाषा में बोलें।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA I shall speak in Bengali then, and you may kindly excuse me

अध्यक्ष महोदय तामिल में बोलिये, बंगाली में बोलिये लेकिन उन के सामने अंग्रेजी में न बोलिये। जब हम बाहर जाते हैं, तो वहाँ कहते हैं कि इन की अपनी भाषा नहीं है, अभी तक ये अंग्रेज की विदेशी जवान में बोलते हैं। माननीय सदस्य उर्दू में बोलें, बंगाली में बोलें। मैं पंजाबी में बोल लूँगा। हमारी भाषाएँ सब से अच्छी और पुरानी भाषाएँ हैं। लेकिन अगर आप को समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, तो मैं अंग्रेजी में बोल देता हूँ।

For the benefit of Shri Muruganantham and his other friends, I shall now speak in English. The hon. Member's name Shri Muruganantham is very interesting. It means in Hindi that he is taking chicken every day, but he is a vegetarian.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli): It is the name of the second son of Lord Shiva.

MR. SPEAKER: I am considering this. I do not know the back-ground of the calling-attention-notice admitted in the other House. I have to clearly see, once we start taking into account the conduct of the presiding officers or anything that happens inside the Legislative Assembly of a State, whether it is proper or not; if we start discussing it, then as referred to by one of the Members, our own conduct may sometimes be discussed in the Legislative Assemblies. But we have to see, leaving aside this aspect of the question, whether there is any constitutional breakdown. I have to ascertain whether there is any constitutional breakdown. The majority party is working there; they met yesterday, whether rightly or wrongly, and there was a motion of confidence in the Ministry. I would certainly like to have some report from the Governor. I would like to know whether the Governor has sent any report on the issues facing Tamil Nadu or not, and if I get it in time, my ruling will be ready there and then. But till then, I must keep watching, and I should not give a ruling which might set a bad example for the future, because a number of such things may happen. That is my view. I hope hon. Members will kindly keep waiting for some time....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I am on a different point, pertaining, of course, to Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: But not on behalf of Shri K. Manoharan?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: On my own behalf, Sir. Newspapers in Tamil Nadu have published certain reports regarding raids by income-tax officials and also the Enforcement Directorate, and they are giving their own indiscriminate details involving Ministers, MPs and houses connected with...

MR. SPEAKER: Let him kindly ask a question. This is not a subject for discussion. That is not a relevant question now. He may ask a question about it and not use this procedure....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Why should the Government not take this House into confidence and give us the details?

MR. SPEAKER: Let him follow the regular procedure of asking questions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने कहा है कि आप सरकार से पता लगाएंगे कि गवर्नर की रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं। सरकार की तरफ से जवाब देने के लिए कोई मंत्री तो होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या श्री राज बहादुर बता सकते हैं कि अगर तमिलनाडु के गवर्नर की तरफ से कोई सूचना आई है, तो क्या आई है ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I shall convey it to the Home Minister.

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर इसकी कोई सूचना आई है कि वह संविधान का कोई उल्लंघन या और कुछ हुआ है तो वह मुझे भी पता लगना चाहिए, ताकि उस से मुझे सहानुभूति हो।

श्री इटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को याद होगा कि पश्चिम बंगाल में जब ऐसी परिस्थिति आई तो वहां के गवर्नर ने मीकर के आचरण के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट भेजी थी। हमें देखना होगा कि गवर्नरों के आचरणों का भी कोई मानदंड है या अलग अलग राज्य में गवर्नर अलग अलग आचरण करेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not agree at all. In this context, allow me to say that what was done in regard to West Bengal was grossly wrong. We do not at all consider the Centre has any right to use the long stick in tackling matters concerning the States. Therefore, we should wait and see what happens.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that while supporting the Tamil Nadu case, he has taken this stand on the West Bengal issue. At that time, he was defending what was sought to be done. He has rightly understood it now.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU. Our Party line is always consistent.

I know you are always with me in your heart of hearts.

MR. SPEAKER: Not always.

In the case of West Bengal, he had adjourned it *sine die*. Nothing was known as to what would happen. That was entirely a different case. The whole constitutional machinery was set at naught.

In the case of Punjab, as you know, a typically Punjabi attitude was taken. But we did not discuss it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We did.

MR. SPEAKER: We just discussed..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Talked out.

MR. SPEAKER: Not the conduct of the Speaker.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No.

This time we would like to discuss vital constitutional issues involved in the Tamil Nadu crisis.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly get up after we finish.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow you to make more observations. I would like you to drop the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kampur). I have privilege motion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

I have a very brief submission. The Government of India have repatriated the Pakistani prisoners captured on the western sector, Pakistan has also done likewise about our men captured by them. So I emphatically demand of Government that they must come forward with a clear statement whether the emergency will be lifted or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I must have notice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I have sent you a notice under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I receive so many of them. I cannot allow everybody.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The situation is already ripe for Government to immediately come forward with a statement saying that they will lift the emergency. One thousand young boys are detained under DIR.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. He is speaking without being called.

He may send it to me. I will send it to Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: All right. But you ask him to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He can only send a question—nothing else.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yesterday we raised the issue of the looting and burning of some Muslim villages in U.P. The Deputy-Speaker had directed Government to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I will enquire into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are waiting for a statement.

We are living in a civilised country. We want a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.
FOR 1970-71.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. for the year 1970-71.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited for the year 1970-71 along with the audited accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3906/72]

13.04½ hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
(Query)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What about my privilege motion?

MR. SPEAKER: That is under 115. I am sending it. As soon as the reply comes, I shall let him know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is against Shri S. N. Mishra.

MR. SPEAKER: In regard to that, I am waiting for the member's explanation about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This document is being circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mishra wanted some time and I gave it to him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Time for what?

MR. SPEAKER: As the practice goes, we must ask the Member also as to what is the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am leaving tomorrow afternoon. The 48 hours will expire tomorrow morning.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it should not be expiring. I should receive it today, unless the Member expired!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a very slanderous document.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, I shall look into it. Kindly do not disturb.

13.06 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): I beg to move:

That this House do appoint Shri Muhammed Sherif to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma]

Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri C. C. Desai."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri Muhammad Sheriff to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri C. C. Desai."

The motion was adopted.

13.07 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved yesterday, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, be passed."

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Only, vote is to be taken. The time has expired.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): We have to speak on the third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: I see that the time allotted was four hours. The time taken is 3 hours and 35 minutes. Hardly enough time is left. How much time would you like to take?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have replied fully. I have nothing to add.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I shall call one or two Members and after that, you will reply.

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, yesterday I had mentioned that 70 houses belonging to minorities were burnt. You were good enough to direct the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, I did not direct the Government. I said, Government may take notice of it. Moreover, you raised it yesterday; you raised it this morning and again you are raising it now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not getting a reply. Mr. Raj Bahadur promised that he would get in touch with the UP Government. Through STD it takes one minute to get in touch with the Chief Minister at Lucknow. Why is it that the Government is shielding them? Do they want to give protection to the minorities or not? Sir, you kindly observe....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not call for further observation from me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the Minister make a statement on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please continue with your speech.

14.07 hrs.

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, speaking on the Bonus Bill, I want to ask why the thousands of the Reserve Bank of India employees

have been given a step-motherly treatment and have been ignored from the benefit of this Bill. The 1965 Act should be scrapped because it is pro-employer and anti-working class. This ordinance of which they are boasting has not been passed because of any sympathy for the working class, but under the continuous struggle by the working class and under severe pressure, this Government has been compelled to bring it. What is the outcome? They have only raised the quantum to 8.33 per cent, which is far from adequate because the value of the Indian rupee has gone down at a much greater speed.

Sir, the Reserve Bank of India survey reveals increase in the assets of monopolists and turnover of profits and decline in taxes and wages. It reads, thus:

"Another impression which is not corroborated by the present company finances data, relates to rising manufacturing and wage costs in recent years. As may be observed from Table 2 while manufacturing expenses as percentage of value of production (at current prices) of the large public limited companies have, by and large, remained the same at around 55 per cent during the six years 1965-66 to 1970-71, the wage costs including employers' welfare expenses have declined albeit marginally from 14 per cent in 1965-66 to 13.2 per cent in 1970-71.

There is no doubt that this was a period of rising manufacturing and wage costs in absolute terms as well as in relation to increase recorded during the past, but it seems that the manufacturing firms have been in a position to pass on the rising costs to the final consumers."

So, this is the class character of your Government. Don't try to hoodwink us with other stories.

An eminent economist, Dr. D. K. Rangnekar—you must have heard about him—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you driving at?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bonus at 8.33 per cent is much too inadequate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And therefore, the Bill should be rejected?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The quantum should be enhanced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will draw your attention to the scope of the debate here. It shall be confined to the submission of arguments, either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. You can speak either in support of it or for the rejection of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying that the quantum is too inadequate. So, my conclusion is that the government has a pro-monopolist class character and they are trying not to help the workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is your opinion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is some loose talk about experimenting with wage freeze. They are thinking in terms of wage-freeze to check-inflationary pressures. This article says:

"There is some loose talk about experimenting with a wage freeze in order to check inflationary pressures. Such talk is characteristically in keeping with India's infamous tradition of non-empiricism. This is yet another crude attempt to transplant, blindly, ideas and concepts fashionable in the West—without, of course, examining their relevance, or analysing the facts.....

Salaries and wages constitute a mere 6 per cent of the net domestic product and over the years their share is down, even if slightly."

Therefore, I would only try to tell the government that the quantum of increase is next to nothing when you take into consideration the reduction in the purchasing power of the Indian rupee. So,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

by bringing in another Ordinance immediately, they should enhance it from 8.33 per cent to an amount which is commensurate with the requirements of the workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, although this Bill is going to be passed anyway and a minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent is assured, I have to oppose the main principles underlining this piece of legislation, which I consider to be extremely vicious. For whom is this minimum bonus? Since this intended bonus is irrespective of profit or loss, it means that it is designed for those people who either did not enjoy any bonus or who for the last eight years have been kept pegged down to the previous minimum, namely, four per cent. They are the only gainers from it; nobody else. The Minister knows very well that the bulk of the workers in the organised sector of industry, engineering, textiles, pharmaceuticals etc., whether by agreement or by other means, have been enjoying well above 8-1/3 per cent, 10, 15 or 18 per cent. They are not going to gain anything out of this; we do not want it also, because they can look after themselves. The whole object was to bring a larger number of people within the ambit of the benefit of a minimum bonus, which they will get irrespective of profit and loss. As far as workers of unorganised industries, small-scale industries or sweated industries are concerned, certainly it is a gain for them.

But a point which has been repeatedly made is that there are lakhs and lakhs of government employees who have never got any bonus, because they have been outside the ambit of the provisions for even a minimum bonus. It is for that reason that we were so much agitated at that time. This time also, after the passage of this Bill, the minimum bonus is sought to be withheld even from those Central Government employees who are industrial employees in the ordnance factories who are making automatic rifles. They are not to get it because they happen to be departmental employees. Similarly,

railway employees who make coaches and engines are kept out of it. Is this the way in which Shri Khadilkar proposes to ensure industrial peace in the country? Will it not aggravate the discontent? So, my first point is that this principle is vicious. This is not a thing which applies to anybody except to those in the bottom-most rung of the ladder, who were not getting any bonus. So far as the Central Government and State Government employees are concerned, it will not apply to them. Therefore, we oppose it. We want its coverage to be extended to government employees also.

Secondly, though it is not laid down in the Bill, it is implied, that any amount of bonus for which a worker may be eligible over and above 8-1/3 per cent will not be paid in cash but it will be credited to the provident fund account. What is the theory behind this provision? It is all right. What is the theory behind it? The theory behind it is—he has not spelt it out in so many words—but it is stated in so many statements by Ministers and other so-called eminent economists in various seminars and meetings, that the working class has got so much money in its hands, so much liquid money in its hands, that that is the primary cause for the rise in prices and inflation in this country and, therefore, if we want to fight price rise and inflation, you must prevent the workers from getting so much cash. So, when it comes to a new bonus law, this provision is made that, if instead of 8.33 per cent, you are entitled to, say, 10 per cent bonus, according to the formula, you will not get 10 per cent in cash but you will get 8.33 per cent and the balance of 1-2/3 per cent will go into the Provident Fund Account and you will not be able to enjoy it.

This is a vicious theory, a capitalist theory out and out, a hundred per cent capitalist theory, that workers today are responsible for inflation in this country. This is a theory which is meant to whitewash the sins of all those people who in collusion with certain people in the Government are carrying out profiteering,

speculation, hoarding of commodities, racketeering in the market and putting up prices. Instead of attacking them and taking firm measures against them, here, in the name of so-called savings, the workers' bonus to be taken away from him and put in the freeze, in the Provident Fund Account, in the name of fighting inflation. We will never accept it. You may pass it. But the working class will continue to fight against it.

Thirdly, I would like Mr. Khadilkar to ponder over this that as far as those workers are concerned who are eligible to get more than 8.33 per cent bonus, according to the formula, but who now will know that extra amount will not be given to them in cash, what will it mean? It will only mean that you are indirectly—you may not have that intention but the effect will be that—encouraging those workers who have got the organisation and the strength in their unions to compel the employers, when they make an agreement every year, to write 8.33 per cent as bonus and the remaining 8 per cent or 10 per cent as *ex-gratia* payment, and they will get it in cash and nothing will go into the Provident Fund Account. That is what we are doing. We have already begun doing it, for your information, where we have strength and the employer also rather than risking a big disturbance is forced to come to terms.

What is the use of this provision then? So many agreements we have signed this year for 15 per cent, for 16 per cent and even for 20 per cent, where it is written in the agreement that 8.33 per cent is bonus and the rest of it is, *ex-gratia* payment, and the whole of it he gets in cash. So, he is happy. Where have your provisions of law gone to? This is neither an honesty nor it amounts to promoting industrial peace. It is only a means whereby you are penalising the workers for the sins of other people who have created inflation and put up prices in the market.

So, on these principles, we are totally opposed to it and, I hope, the Government will re-consider the whole matter when it comes forward with a more comprehensive Bill and correct these loopholes.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Yesterday, I had covered almost all the points. Unfortunately, the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta, was not present in the House when I gave the reply. He has tried to make out a point regarding putting some symbolic amount in the Provident Fund Account. If he were to read my speech, he will get a convincing reply for it. Beyond that, I do not want to add anything.

DR RANEN SEN (Barrister): In relation to the speech made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu just now, may I know whether the hon. Minister, Mr. Khadilkar, is aware of the fact that C.I.T.U. organisation to which Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya belongs has welcomed this minimum 8.33 per cent bonus and, if that is what is the reaction of the hon. Minister to that?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: They are welcome. About the C.I.U. organisation, just as C.P.I. and C.P.M., they are suffering from internal contradictions. So, these lapses are very common.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Our main speaker on this Bill, Shri Mohammed Ismail, has categorically stated that while welcoming this Bill, we would urge upon the Minister, to at least see that the government employees are covered and the plea about Provident Fund is not raised here. Dr. Ranen Sen has expressed doubt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dinan Bhattacharyya, I do not understand you today.

SHRI DINAN BHATTACHARYYA: Why not, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I am sitting down. You must hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Even though it was irregular, I allowed you to make a statement, but you want to make a speech.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing more. Whatever he has said has gone on record. Nothing more will go on record. He is speaking without my permission.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: "

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

14.21 hrs.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES REGULATIONS (INDEMNITY) BILL.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the All-India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to grant indemnity in respect of the failure to lay before Parliament certain regulations made under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and for certain other matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951, powers have been delegated to the Central Government to make rules in consultation with the State Governments concerned for the regulation of recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to an All India Service. Some of the rules so framed empower the Central Government to make regulations in res-

pect of certain matters. Accordingly, some regulations have been made from 1955 onwards and they have also been amended from time to time.

Sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act provides for the laying of all rules before Parliament for a period of not less than fourteen days soon after they are made and the rules are subject to such modifications whether by way of repeal or amendment as Parliament may make in this behalf. As the sub-section provides only for the laying of rules before Parliament, the Central Government interpreted this provision to mean that it was not necessary to lay the regulations before Parliament. Accordingly, most of the regulations framed and the amendments made thereto prior to the 1st July, 1967, were not laid before Parliament. Subsequently, in the light of certain observations of the Supreme Court in a judgment, the Central Government were advised that the regulations made under powers available in certain rules should be taken to form an integral part of the rules made under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act and hence were required to be laid before Parliament in the same manner as the rules are laid. This is now being done in regard to all regulations and amendments thereto made from the 1st July, 1967 onwards.

In order to validate the regulations which were not laid before Parliament, it was decided to undertake suitable legislation and accordingly the All India Services (Laying of Regulations before Parliament) Bill 1968 was introduced in Rajya Sabha. The Bill provided for the validating of the regulations in spite of the failure of the Central Government to lay them before Parliament and also for certain other matters. The Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was pending in the Fourth Lok Sabha at the time of its dissolution on the 27th December, 1970, and, therefore, lapsed in terms of Article 107 of the Constitution.

It, therefore, became necessary to undertake fresh legislation for the purpose. The present Bill which has already been passed by Rajya Sabha provides for indemnifying the Central Government

and its officials for the failure to lay the regulations before Parliament and for validating the regulations which were not so laid. The Bill also provides for the publication of the rules framed under the Act in the Official Gazette and also for substituting the existing sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Act by a new sub-section containing the standard laying formula now being included in all Acts of Parliament.

I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to grant indemnity in respect of the failure to lay before Parliament certain regulations made under the All-India Services Act, 1951, and for certain others connected therewith as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda): This is a very important and serious matter. By this Bill the Government now want to exonerate the Central Government as well as its officials from the liability of not having placed the regulations framed under the All India Services Act, 1951, on the Table of this Parliament since a very long time past. The original Act, perhaps the smallest and the shortest Act ever passed by this Parliament, has only one operative and substantive which has delegated all and unfettered power to the Central Government for regulating the services of the All India cadre officers by way of framing rules. The only check is that these rules should have to be placed on the Table of Parliament for discussion and for approval or for rejection. Unless these Rules framed under the delegated power are ratified by the Parliament directly or indirectly—directly means by discussion

and approval or rejection—they are not valid and have no legal effect. That was the intention of the legislators also. It is clearly stated in sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Act that these Rules 'shall be laid before the Parliament' and shall be subject to such modifications, repeal, amendment, etc. but the Government has not placed or laid any such previous rules or the regulations whatever it may be.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Rules were laid before the Parliament. It was only the regulations that were not placed.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: You have placed the Rules, not the Regulations. Whenever you had taken recourse to the regulations, you had stopped framing rules....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can the regulations be framed without Rules?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: That is what has happened. The Act delegated power to the Central Government to frame rules and not regulations. But the Central Government officers later on went on framing regulations and stopped framing rules. Anyway, they have not placed the regulations on the Table of the Parliament previously. A very peculiar excuse has been put forward that it was at some time interpreted by some sections of the administration that, according to the Act, only rules have got to be laid on the Table of the Parliament and not the regulations framed under the provisions of the Rules. So, the Government did not lay any such regulations before the parliament for such a long period.

The very stand of the Government is wrong, illegal and motivated. The original Act delegated to the Government the power to frame rules. While framing the Rules, the Government, with a view to flouting the rights and privileges of the Parliament and taking away the minimum power it had, to approve the Rules, sub-delegated a large power to itself to frame

(Shri Dinesh Joarder.)

regulations concerning the same conditions of recruitment and services of the All India cadre officers. Sub-delegation of the delegated power is itself bad in law and is illegal and in fact it was not the intention of the legislators of the original Act. But why this camouflaging recourse adopted by the Government? The main reason was that the officers, the high officials, the bureaucrats, who fall under the scope of this Act and its rules are the top bureaucrats of this country who, in fact, are running the administration and they are even virtually running the Government itself. They do not want that their services should be controlled by the legislators whose life as such in Parliament is temporary in nature, whereas the bureaucrats will stay in the administration and in the Government permanently.

All those officers to their benefit decided that only the rules had got to be laid before the Parliament and not the regulations. They sub-delegated to themselves the powers of framing their own regulations. This was deliberate, this was motivated and these officers had very tactfully befooled the Ministers concerned and taken away the power of Parliament. By this way the Government has deprived the Subordinate legislation Standing Committee of the Parliament from the privilege of going through those rules and regulations and chucking out the illegal part of the same. It is surprising that this default and failure took place in the case of the All India Services Act and Rules and not in any other laws. That is why it creates suspense and doubt in it, in the malafied intention of the Government and its top bureaucrat officers.

Now we are asked to indemnify their deliberate failure and illegal omissions and commissions. This is what has happened.

Now, in this connection, I am constrained to mention that even the Public Service Commission is being flouted in the matter of recruitment and formulating conditions of the All India services. The Service Commission is flouted in the matter of new rules to be framed

under the Act for recruitment, for training, for their payments and for their promotions and other things. They are not consulted at all, as was the case before. These officers do not want that they should have any restrictions in their services and in their movements.

But more strange is the conduct of the Government and more particularly the State Government of West Bengal. Now the West Bengal Government are reported to be going to offer employment to 17,000 unemployed boys and girls. We want employment to be given to boys and girls. The Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How does the State Government come in here?

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: This is regarding conduct of officers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): IAS officers are there all over India, they are there in Punjab, in U.P. etc.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are expanding the scope anyway...

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: The Chief Secretary to the West Bengal Government has very recently announced that in cases of all employment in West Bengal Administration all rules and regulations now in operation will be stopped and made inoperative. We want that employment should be given to all unemployed, but not in this way. In the West Bengal Government, whatever the post may be, from the Secretary down to the Lower Division Clerk, the rules and regulations will be made inoperative. This is the statement made by the Chief Secretary. The Government's top officers are inspiring the other officials and bureaucrats, in violating their own service conditions. This is the conduct of the ruling party, its bureaucratic officers and also their associates.

This is only due to the present set-up of the Government. This is due to the present set-up of the capitalist form of society. This is due to the continuation of the same old colonial and imperialistic

type of administration which we have inherited from the Britishers. This is what is going on in our administration. Unless this is changed and completely overhauled, nothing tangible will come out, no tangible benefit will be derived from the administration. The top officials and the top bureaucrats will be going on flouting the rights and privileges of Parliament and they will do everything according to their whims. These bureaucrats have no knowledge of the missings by the sufferings and their aspirations and they have also no feelings as to how our country could be rebuilt. So, unless the people's representatives are allowed to function and have say in the administration from the block level to the Central Secretariat level, and unless their control is established over the administration, this bureaucratic control of administration will never fetch any benefit to the society and all these big slogans like *Garibi Hatao* or *Bekari Hatao*, socialism etc. will all end in smoke if these bureaucrats are given such powers to flout the provisions of laws made by the elected representatives of the people.

I want to submit that unless these rules and regulations which were not placed on the Table of the House are placed on the Table of the House again and we have an opportunity to go through them, discuss them and reject or amend or repeal them or approve of them, this Bill should not be passed at this moment so hurriedly. We must be given powers and an opportunity to scrutinise whatever rules or regulations were framed by Government regarding the conduct of the IAS and IPS officers but were not placed on the Table of the House. First we should have the scope to peruse them and discuss them and thereafter this Bill may be considered and passed by this House.

Lastly, I want to point out that the Bill seeks only to indemnify what has happened. But there is a technical irregularity in this Bill. This Bill seeks only to indemnify the Government and their officials as described in the Title of the Bill. But it has not been described as an amending Bill as such, because the word 'amendment' is not there. But the main

purpose of the Bill is to amend a section of the original Act. Even though it is not an amending Bill, yet in clause 3 it seeks to amend some vital provisions of the original Act. This is irregular and not in proper form. So, this Bill should fall. Either Government should withdraw the Bill or it should be rejected by the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): First of all, may I have your guidance, Sir? I have read the proceedings of the other House....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before he goes on with it, may I draw his attention to one matter? According to our rules, the proceedings of the other House cannot be quoted here....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not quoting....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It applies also to reference to them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am quoting only what I have read in the newspapers. It was said that this Bill had been discussed in the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the Rajya Sabha in 1969. There is a Committee on Subordinate Legislation in the Lok Sabha also, and I would like to know whether this was discussed by them also and their views were also obtained. I shall start my speech after getting confirmation from the hon. Minister on this point because I shall base my argument on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would the hon. Minister like to reply to this?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not think that it was discussed by the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the Lok Sabha. It was discussed only by the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the Rajya Sabha and report was submitted on 19th August, 1968.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then, I rise on a point of order. This Bill looks very non-controversial, but it is

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

actually a very controversial Bill, because by this Bill, Government are going to excuse the defaulting officers of the defaulting Government and give them a clean chit for whatever they have done, which might have resulted in immense loss or immense hardship to a Government servant. So, I would seek your guidance in this matter, namely whether this Bill should also not be discussed by the Subordinate Legislation Committee of this House before it is taken up here for discussion. Otherwise, it will be gross discrimination against the elected House. I would like to get your ruling on this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only a matter of procedure. Before permission was given to the hon. Minister to introduce this Bill and to move it for consideration, this should have been taken care of; I do not know how the hon. Member can stop it at this stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This can wait for a couple of days and can come up after that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned only with the procedure just now. I am not concerned with what is more proper or what is not so proper.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: But the procedure cannot take away the inherent powers of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that it is with the leave of the House that this Bill has been introduced here.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. It has been brought to this House after the Rajya Sabha has passed it, by leave of the House.

His point should have been raised at that time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to that.

The moment this Bill was introduced in the other place, as I read in the news papers, some members of the other House, as I read in the newspapers, raised certain objections. They not only discussed it in committee but certain amendments were moved and accepted by Government. Why should this House be reduced to a *postmortem* House?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It was not this Bill which was discussed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: 1969

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It was the former Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is an amendment to that.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There are some changes also in it. Formerly another Bill was introduced. It was passed in the Rajya Sabha. Then it came to this House. The Lok Sabha was meanwhile dissolved and the Bill lapsed. Again a fresh Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and it was passed by the Rajya Sabha. It was the earlier Bill which went through that process referred to by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Lok Sabha is not going to be dissolved tomorrow.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It was the earlier Bill which was discussed by the subordinate Legislation Committee of Rajya Sabha. The report was submitted on 19 August, 1968. Some of the recommendations made by that Committee have been taken into consideration. They have already been taken up in the Bill itself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This Bill has been brought forward because of the observations made by the Supreme Court in various judgments. My earnest ques-

tion is why the Subordinate Legislation Committee of this House, which consists of hon. members of this House including eminent lawyers, should be completely ignored. Can we not wait for two or three days and give an opportunity to the members of that Committee? What is the hurry in this? We are continuing till the 22nd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we are misconceiving to some extent the functions of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. When a Bill which has been adopted by this House empowers the framing of subordinate legislation, that Committee will go into that question . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: With your permission, I will read from the proceedings of the other House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not concerned with that. The other House will do anything according to its wisdom. We shall be functioning according to our understanding.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is it contended that all the wisdom is contained in the other House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not concerned. Let us not say anything in praise of them or anything to run them down.

I think he is aware of the powers and functions of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. It will go into the question whether the subordinate legislation measures framed are in keeping with the principal Act adopted by this House. Here it is not a question of a subordinate legislation to be gone into by the Committee; it is a Bill.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): All rules and regulations are framed by Government. They have not been placed before the Subordinate Legislation Committee. As a matter of fact, they ought to have been. By this Bill they are indemnifying government officials from all

consequences arising out of the omission to lay these rules and regulations before Parliament. They are now saying that all these rules and regulations shall be deemed to be valid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen his point. I think we are somewhat confused over the whole thing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Quite a bit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here is a proposal from Government in the form of a Bill to validate or indemnify government servants from the consequences flowing from the regulations which were not laid down on the Table. That is all. We are not going into whether these regulations are in keeping with the principal Act or not.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Indirectly we are doing that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is up to the House to decide this question. You are fully at liberty to criticise the Government for bringing this Bill to indemnify the officers from the consequences of certain regulations. It is up to you and it is for you to decide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are absolutely correct. That is our job. But the whole question is, this particular Bill was passed in 1969. Why was it referred to the Committee for discussion and even amendments were moved there? I want an answer from the hon. Minister and nothing else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to reply to that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am not aware of the reasons why the former Bill was referred to the Committee. We are at present concerned with the present Bill. About that, you can ask any question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I understand his question, why did you agree that this Bill should go to the Subordinate Legislation Committee?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This Bill has never gone to the Subordinate Legislation Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not this Bill; I mean the 1969 Bill. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I am trying to understand him. I am myself a little bit confused, because there are certain things relating to some other Bill and then we are talking on this Bill. I myself am caught by surprise. That is my confusion.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This Bill is of 1972. This Bill has never gone to any Subordinate Legislation Committee, either of the Rajya Sabha or of the Lok Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am talking of the Bill of 1969. This flows from that Bill. Can he deny that the 1969 Bill was the same one as this? Is this not the same Bill, or is it an amending Bill whether in relation to the other Bill?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The recommendations of the Rajya Sabha Committee were taken into consideration while formulating this Bill. That is all. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the position is clear now. The Bill before us now is as it is; it is the Bill of 1972. Whatever they did or did not do before this, we are not concerned. If you bring in everything now, that will be leading only to confusion. Now, Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not at all convinced of his argument. I speak only because you ask me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then do not speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Really, I am not convinced.

Sir, this Bill is not a very non-controversial Bill. There is controversy, because what was the necessity of bringing this Bill? This Bill has been brought to indemnify all the misdeeds, harassments, etc., committed by the highest officials, whether

Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary or anybody else on the other ordinary citizens of the country or the Government employees. It is said that now these rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

Clause 2 of this Bill says:

"The Central Government and all officers responsible for the laying of any regulation made before the commencement of this Act under or in pursuance of any rule made under the All-India Services Act, 1951; are, and each of them is, hereby freed, discharged and indemnified from and against all consequences, whatsoever, if any, incurred or to be incurred by them or the Central Government or any such officer by reason of any omission in this behalf to lay such regulation before Parliament and every such regulation shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament and shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect accordingly."

This will be taken as laid retrospectively. I give a bright instance to you. The Supreme Court recently gave a judgment in the case of the Government employees who participated in the strike as temporary employees. The Kerala High Court gave a judgment in favour of those employees and they were to get arrears of pay and allowances for that particular period. The Government went in appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, in its wisdom, upheld the judgment of the Kerala High Court. Even after that, rule 5 of the Temporary Services Rules has been amended by this Government shamelessly, retrospectively from 1965. This was raised by me, Shri A. P. Sharma and other colleagues who were members of the JCM at the national level. I want to know whether the rule has been laid here. Parliament has been completely ignored. How can the judgment of the Supreme Court in a particular case be ignored? When we say that it

is contempt of the Supreme Court, they say that the Government has got a right to frame rules and amend them; it was not an Act of Parliament. They have contempt for the Supreme Court and its judgment and amended this rule and thus denied the wages of 4,000 Central Government employees. If somebody did not pay the wages, we may have gone to Court for non-compliance of the court judgment; but they have indemnity here. We cannot go to the Court after the passing of this Bill. These rules have not been laid here; I ask Mr. Mohsin to let me know. We took it up with the Cabinet Secretary in the JCM. After the historic announcement of the hon. Prime Minister when she came from Latin America and granted a general amnesty to the Central Government employees, everyone was excused and taken back but the wages remained unpaid. The services of 4,000 Government employees were terminated in connection with the strike in 1968 in pursuance of instructions issued by the Home Ministry on 24 September, 1968; they are alleged to have taken part in the strike, instigated others, indulged in violence, stone throwing, damaging office building, etc. Following instructions that such persons should be prosecuted for these offences, the departments did not prosecute those persons but some of the officials were vindictive and they took the decision not to pay them their wages against the wishes of the Prime Minister. We hailed the decision of the Prime Minister in the House and outside. As I said, some employees went to the Kerala High Court and won the case. We patiently waited for 90 days to see whether Government went to the Supreme Court in appeal. With meagre resources we fought in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court also upheld the judgment of the Kerala High Court. Still after that rule 5 has been amended with effect from 1965. I ask Mr. Salve—I am not a lawyer, he is an eminent lawyer—whether it is rape of justice, rape of democratic traditions? Will it be too much to say so? I wrote a letter to Mr. Mirdha and also the Prime Minister, not for me but for those 4,000 unfortunate fellows who were

excused by the Prime Minister. Still the Government shamelessly amended the service rules with effect from 1965. Today we are against it still.

Then again, some officers may have arrested some people wrongly under the DIR and placed them under detention for years together. Supposing the Supreme Court in its wisdom releases somebody and passes strictures against those officers for wrongful confinement or for illegal detention, nothing will happen to them; he goes scotfree under the shelter of this Bill. I am all praise for IAS and IPS and have nothing against them personally. But some of them have done wrong things; this House must be sovereign and deal with them. Suppose we have taken a decision against some officers. Did we not reprimand a particular officer here for giving some wrong evidence before the PAC? Did we not haul up some police officials for doing something wrong with MPs? Did we not ask Mr. Karanjia to appear here and reprimand him for publishing something against an hon. member of this House? So, when it comes to us, we are touchy and we take action. But when it comes to some others, what happens? This Bill should be properly discussed as to what should be indemnified and under what circumstances the defaulting officers should be indemnified. All these have not been decided. This is a blanket provision that whatever be the circumstances, he will not be held responsible.

I oppose this Bill because it is not as innocent as it looks. I would request Mr. Mohsin not to ask the House to pass this Bill immediately. Let the opposition members and some senior members of the ruling party who are lawyers sit together and discuss it. Sir, some of the officers who did not implement the policies of the Government are today our Ambassadors! Some officers who connived with the American imperialists in so many things have been sent to America on high jobs. If Mrs. Indira Gandhi is serious about implementing the manifesto on which she won the massive mandate, we should help

[Shri S M Banerjee]

only those bureaucrats who help us in shaping the destiny of our country, not those who deprived a handful of Central Government employees of their legitimate dues. That is why I oppose this Bill. That particular rule which was amended from 1965 has not been placed before Parliament. I charge this Government with contempt of the Supreme Court and misleading the House by not laying it on the Table of the House.

*SHRI E R KRISHNAN (Salem)
Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to say a few words on The All India Services Regulations (Indemnity) Bill, 1972. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate on behalf of my Party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

I would in the very beginning say that I oppose this Bill. It is incumbent on the part of the Government that they must place on the Table of the House all the rules and regulations framed under an Act, which will enable the Parliament to scrutinise them to find out whether they have been framed within the powers given to them under the Act and whether they have exceeded the powers granted to them under such an Act. This House has constituted the Subordinate Legislation Committee to do this important work. It is not uncommon that such rules and regulations are placed on the Table of the House long years after the enactment of the relevant Act.

The rules and regulations framed under the All India Services Act, 1951 concern thousands of Central Government employees. Though these regulations framed under this Act have not been placed before this House for years and years by the concerned Officers, their failure to do this is sought to be indemnified through this Bill. It does not end here. It is also stated in the Bill that every such regulation shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament

and shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect accordingly, Sir, this procedure is a dangerous portent for the functioning of democratic institutions in our country. By indemnifying the failure of the officials, the failure is not only being condoned but it is also not treated as a failure. Sir I have no hesitation in saying that this is showing complete disregard to this House.

What is the basic necessity for bringing forward this legislation? From 1951 to 1967 the regulations framed under this Act were not placed before this House. The Government are condoning this failure on the part of the officials. It is all right. But I would like to know whether the Government will come forward to condone the failure on the part of other officers also, if they have failed to place on the Table of the House the regulations framed under some other Acts. If the Government do not come forward to do that then they will be accused of being discriminatory. Will it be just and proper if one section of officers is granted indemnity and some other section refused such indemnity?

15 hrs

As this Bill in its present form shows complete disregard to the Parliament as the Parliament is sought to be bypassed I have to oppose this Bill. It is wrong on the part of the officers to think that there is a distinction between the rules and the regulations. Without rules, can there be regulations? When the Government place before the House the rules, is it not wrong that the regulations are not placed on the Table of the House? This argument advanced by the Government is untenable. For overlooking one mistake another serious mistake is being committed through this Bill which gives indemnity to the officers against all consequences, whatsoever, if any incurred or to be incurred by them by reason of any omission in placing the regulations on the Table of the House. I have to say that the Government are treating this House with contempt.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

Before I conclude, I would like to request the Government that they should at least hereafter not allow such mistakes to be committed by the Officers. I also hope that hereafter both the rules and regulations framed under the Act would be laid on the Tables of both the Houses of Parliament. I expect that the Government will take effective steps to ensure this elementary courtesy being extended to the Parliament.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री मूल चन्द्र झापा (पासी) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के मामले में सब से पहला सवाल मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि कितने और कौन कौन से ऐसे रेगुलेशन्स हैं जो निकले, और जिन को आप ने नहीं रखा। साथ ही यह भी बतलाइये कि उन रेगुलेशन्स के न रखने का कारण क्या था। यदि कृपा कर आप ऐसी लिस्ट दे दें कि ये-ये रेगुलेशन्स आप ने निकाले और इन रेगुलेशन्स को आपने इस में नहीं रखा—किन किन की गारंटियों को आप छिपाना चाहते हैं—तो ज्यादा मुनासिब था। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप का दिल बड़ा विशाल है, मन भी बहुत बड़ा है। आप यह चाहते हैं कि जो एक्जीक्यूटिव एजेन्सीज हैं, वे लेजिस्लेटिव पर हावी हो जाय। पार्लियामेंट की डेमोक्रेसी पर अगर किसी का एन्कोचमेन्ट है तो वह नौकरशाही का है और अगर नौकरशाही हम पर हावी हो जाय और हम जो चाहे कानून बना दें, रेगुलेशन्स बना दें और रेगुलेशन्स हमारे सामने नहीं आयें और सबी महोदय उन अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों की रक्षा करने के लिये पार्लियामेंट के सामने आये कि उन्होंने बिस्कुल सप्पट दिल से काम किया है—मैं कहता हूँ बहुत अच्छा है। कृपा कर के

रेगुलेशन्स हमारे सामने लाइये, जिन जिन को आप रेगुलेशन्स करना चाहते हैं। जो गारंटिया की गई हैं या जो पाप किये गये हैं, उन की छिपाने की तरकीब आपने निकाल ली है—यह क्या तरीका है? पहले तो—

“Where a regulation, rule, sub rule bye-law etc framed in pursuance of the Constitution or of the legislative function delegated by Parliament to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the period specified in the Constitution or the relevant Act for which it is required to be laid shall be completed before the House is adjourned *sine die* and later prorogued, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution or the relevant Act”

आप का कोई रेगुलेशन या कोई रूल बिना कानून के नहीं बना, लेकिन किस कानून के अन्तर्गत कौन सा रेगुलेशन बना और उस रेगुलेशन के अनुसार सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने, नौकरशाही ने कौन कौन सा काम कर लिया उसे हमारे सामने रखना चाहिये था। आज आप एक चीज लेकर हमारे सामने आते हैं और कहते हैं—

“The Central Government or any such officer by reason of any omission in this behalf to lay such regulation before Parliament and every such regulation shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament”

आज आप एक ऐसा रेगुलेशन लाता चाहते हैं जिस में कानून ही न रहे कि मदद की टेबल पर रखा जाये और आज से यह प्रिन्सिपल किया जायें कि आप ने उस कानून की पूर्ति कर ली है जो कानून के अनुसार चलना था और वह नहीं चल पाया और अब आप एक ऐसा कानून लाता चाहते हैं कि उस कानून के अन्तर्गत ये-ये बातें पूरी हो गईं।

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

मैं इस लिये इस बात पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में कई बार सर्वोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने आप का ध्यान दिलाया है पहली लोक सभा में भी दिलाया, दूसरी लोक सभा में भी दिलाया और यहाँ बारबार बतलाया कि सर्विसिंग क्या गन्तिया करती है, इस लिये क्लर्क, रगुलेशन और बिल्लू जो बनते हैं वे टेबल पर आन चाहिये। पहली रिपोर्ट के अन्दर यह ध्यान दिलाया गया—

“The Committee feel that reasonable construction of words “as soon as may be” used in the Section should be that there may be a time lag. The Committee, therefore draw the attention of the House to the delay that has taken place in the present case. The Committee wish to emphasize in this connection that the Government should take the very first opportunity of placing the Rules Regulations etc on the Table of the House. The Committee recommend that in future the Minister while laying the relevant rules on the Table explaining to the House any delay which may have occurred in complying with the terms of statutes and their normal interpretation as indicated above.”

This is para 12, First Report (First Lok Sabha)

दूसरी लोक सभा में भी उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाया कि गवर्नमेंट एजेन्सीज, जो एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेन्सीज, हैं वे कबन में नहीं हैं, मनवाही करती हैं। उन्होंने कहा था—

‘It is surprising to note that it should require so much time—which in some cases, has been over a year—for Government to place these ‘orders’ on the Table. It should not ordinarily be necessary for Government to take more than 7 days after the publication of the rules in the Gazette to lay them on the Table.”

लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। लोक सभा के क्लर्क के बारे में जो हमारी हिदायतें हैं..

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr Daga, we are not talking about the rules

SHRI M. C. DAGA We are talking about regulations, not about rules. But the Committee has already drawn the attention regarding regulations also. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is entitled to examine those regulations. But they were not placed on the Table of the House and, therefore, the Committee failed to examine them.

इस का यह मतलब होगा कि जा पार्लियामेन्ट्री—बाडीज है जा लैजिस्लेटिव बाडीज है, उन के ऊपर इन एग्जीक्यूटिव एजेन्सीज या एन्क्राचमेंट हागा

SHRI R. V. RADE In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is mentioned that the rules also include regulations.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER That is what they say. It is their point of view that the All India Services Act of 1951 speaks only of the rules to be laid on the Table of the House, not of the regulations. Now it appears and the Government has discovered—whatever reasons they have it is for them to give those reasons—that this is not regular and, therefore they want to make good by laying the rules now but at the same time, they want to grant indemnity in respect of consequences that might flow from the action taken under those regulations which were not placed before the House.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा आपने जो रेगुलेशन बनाये हैं मैंने उन की लिस्ट मांगी है जिन को यहाँ नहीं रखा गया है और मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिन आफिसर्स ने नहीं रखा है, उन के खिलाफ आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? जिन्होंने पार्लियामेंट का अनादर किया है, जो हमारी बात को नहीं मान सके हैं, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई ? हमारी सर्वोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी

ने बारबार आप का ध्यान दिलाया है और यहाँ तक देखा है कि 1970 में जो रूलज पब्लिश होने चाहिये थे, वे 1972 में हुए 1971 में हुए ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER You have made your point already Why make it long?

श्री मल चन्द डागा ठीक है । धन्यवाद ।

श्री आर० बी० बड्डे (खारगोन) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो आल इंडिया सर्विसेज रेगुलेशन (इन्डेमिटी) बिल 1972 शासन ने इस सदन के सामने रखा है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ । कारण यह है कि जितना ही यह बिल शार्ट है उतना ही डेजरस है । 1951 में जा बिल पास हुआ था उसके अनुसार—

According to section 3 (2) of the All India Services Act

“ all rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than four teen days before parliament as soon as possible after they are made ”

ऐसी मूलन में अभी तक इन्होंने रूलज नहीं रखे और जब हाईकोर्ट में प्रश्न गया तो उन्होंने कहा—

the regulations are included in the rules

तो जब आम्बेडकर आ गए तो मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट आफ आम्बेडकर के खिलाफ कहा ।

That is regarding rules and not regulations.

उनके स्टेटमेंट आफ आम्बेडकर एण्ड रीजन्स में है

‘As however the regulations form an integral part of the rules it was felt that it would be appropriate to lay the regulations before parliament So they have admitted this

जब हाईकोर्ट ने इनके कान खींचे तब मालूम पड़ा कि रूलज और रेगुलेशन में कोई फर्क नहीं है । पार्लियामेंट के सामने रूलज रेगुलेशन रखने चाहिए नहीं तो It has got no force of law

लेकिन कौन कौन से रूलज रेगुलेशन हैं यह बताया नहीं । आल इंडिया सर्विसेज रेगुलेशन में लिखा है

“The Central Government and all officers responsible for the laying of any regulation are and each of them is hereby held discharged and indemnified from and against all consequences whatsoever, if any incurred or to be incurred by them or the Central Government or any such officer by reason of any omission in this behalf to lay such regulation before parliament and every such regulation shall for all purposes be deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament ”

यह जा लीगल टर्म है—

deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament

वह लीगल फिक्शन बड़ा डेजरस है । इसमें यह ता बनाया नहीं गया है कि कौन कौन से रूलज हैं और कौन कौन से रेगुलेशन हैं । इन्हींलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें यह जो लिखा गया है—

[श्री मूल बन्द बाग]

deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament

—वह बड़े डेजरस गड्ड है। हमें कुछ पता नहीं कि कौन-कौन से रूल्स हैं और कौन-कौन से रेगुलेशंस हैं, कौन से हाई कोर्ट के सामने गए हैं जो पॉइंडिंग हैं। सरकार इसको रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट देना चाहती है।

इनका दूसरा ब्राञ्जेक्ट है 14 दिन के बजाये 30 दिन कर दिया जाये।

"Every rules made by the Central Government under this section and every regulation made under or in pursuance of any such rule shall be laid as soon as may be after such rule or regulation is made before each House of parliament while it is in session for a total period of 30 days".

पहले 14 दिन था लेकिन अब सरकार तीस दिन रखना चाहती है। इसका मतलब है कि इक्वोरॉन्सी ने जितनी गलतियाँ की हैं रूल्स रेगुलेशंस और नोटिफिकेशंस में उसको लीगल थोप सरकार देना चाहती है। इसलिए यह बिल जो लाया गया है वह बड़ा डेजरस है। इसमें शासन का कौन सा उद्देश्य है? उद्देश्य यही है कि अभी तक जो गलतियाँ हुई हैं, जिनको ये खुद तो मानते नहीं और उसको लीगलाइज करना चाहते हैं। यह भी नहीं बताया कि कौन कौन से रूल्स हैं। इंडियन फारेन सर्विस, इंडियन एजुकेशन सर्विस के रूल्स रेगुलेशंस भी हुए हैं लेकिन वह भी हाउस के सामने नहीं आये हैं। मैंने अभी गए वजेट में देखा था कि इंडियन फारेस्ट सर्विस (पे) फॉर्ब्स प्रमेंडमेन्ट रूल्स तैयार किए 24 सितम्बर को और

29 नवम्बर को उसको रखा है। जो 14 रोज़ जो रखे हैं उनको बढ़ाकर 30 दिन करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इस तरह का बिल सामने लाना और यह व बिल का कि कौन-कौन से रूल्स हैं, यह इस प्राइमेट हाउस को धोखा देता है। वनर्जी सल्व ने जो सवाल उठाया था कि सबोडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के सामने रखना चाहिए जहाँ इस पर विचार किया जा सके और आपने भी कहा कि शायद राज्य सभा में हुआ होगा लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ नकल करने में भी हर्ज नहीं होता है। मैं चाहूँगा शासन इसको वापिस ले ले और उसके बाद मैं सबोडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के सामने उनको रखे ताकि वहाँ पर विचार किया जा सके कि कौन-कौन से रूल्स हैं जो कि हाउस के सामने रखने चाहिए और कौन कौन से रेगुलेशंस हैं जिसके बारे में कोर्ट में मुकदमे पड़िग हैं। वह कमेटी इसका अध्ययन कर सकेगी। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बिल को वापिस ले या टाइम लेकर लोकसभा की जो कमेटी है उसके सामने उनको रखें और फिर इसके ऊपर विचार किया जाये।

इन कारणों से मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I was deeply anguished at what Shri Banerjee said about the 4000 employees from Kerala and that is why I have decided to make a few observations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Actually we discussed this notification on the 28th and 29th July 1972 in the JCM. The judgement was delivered in the case of Gopinath vs. the State. The case was that

some of the employees of the Central Government in Kerala went to a court of law saying that under the present rules they were entitled to one month's wages either in lieu of notice or they should be allowed to work for one month before they were actually discharged and the High Court upheld this. The Government went in appeal to the Supreme Court which also upheld the judgement of the High Court. Even after that the Government came out with a notification amending retrospectively saying that unless they demand, they will not be paid. That is the case. You can check it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The vested right of the employees was circumvented by giving retrospective effect to a regulation that was not laid on the Table of the House. If it is a phenomenon, it is a feature which has anguished me.

I do see the rationale of the Bill because we cannot, and, I am sure, everyone will agree that we cannot allow those officers who in a *bona fide* belief acted under certain regulations though those regulations were not placed on the Table of the House and for non-placing of the regulations they were not responsible, but officers somewhere else whose responsibility it was. But the officers who acted under a *bona fide* belief under those regulations cannot be penalised. Therefore if the Parliament purely afforded protection to the *bona fide* acts of the officers who acted *bona fide* under some regulations which they thought were validly passed regulations, I think the rationality of the law under those circumstances could never be questioned and to that extent *prima facie* the legislation appears to be innocuous and to my mind, it appears to be well called for.

But there are certain aspects of the matter which Mr. Mohsin should properly appreciate and reply. We do not want to lay down dangerous precedents in this House where under the garb of condoning *bona fide* acts, we must not afford protection to *malafide* that might have been taking place. It is in that connection I want to say a few things which, I hope, Mr. Mohsin will take care to reply.

The first and foremost I want to find out from him is: what sort of a Ministry he is running that they drew a distinction between regulations and rules. Times out of number, under hundreds of statutes, rules have been made and regulations have been made and without fail, all of them have been laid on the Table of the House and we had an opportunity to discuss them. But how did it happen that in respect of this only, there was a lapse? He will have to explain the circumstances.

Secondly, we are agreeable to giving the indemnity to the *bona fide* acts. But Mr. Banerjee said—he is correct—is it fair that we should be denied an opportunity to debate those rules? Surely we are willing to indemnify whatever acts have taken place, but this Section goes a little further and it says certain things—there is a fiction in this—to the effect that for all purposes they shall be deemed to have been duly laid before Parliament. That means, without having been discussed, this would be deemed to have been approved by Parliament. This is a situation to which we are not agreeable.

Sir, I am not now going into the merits or demerits of the rules. If they are good, that is all right, we will accept and pass them. We are only willing to condone and indemnify those officers who have acted *bona fide*. In regard to the right which we have got as Parliamentarians to discuss these rules, we are certainly not willing to barter away those rights under any circumstances. On this point whether this would amount to bartering away our right in any way, I hope, Shri Mohsin will try to satisfy us.

I am sure we will have an opportunity to discuss those rules and regulations and I am sure that he will say that the intention is not at all to deprive us of this right. Our intention is only to ensure that the right of this august House representatives of the people, should not be taken away while protecting their interests which he wants to protect. If the interests of bureaucrats is important,—if it is important because they have to run the administration, equally important is

[SHRI N K P Salve]

the interest of the House I would like to know how he is going to protect the interest of the House That is my submission.

डा० कौलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन जब मैंने यह देखा कि इस बिल के अनुसार कुछ अधिकारियों को, जो रूल्स और रेगुलेशन बनाने समय अपने अधिकारों से बाहर चले गये थे छोड़ा जा रहा है तब मेरी भी अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करने की इच्छा हुई ।

आप ने विरोधी पक्ष के भाषणों को भी सुना और हम ओर के माननीय सदस्यों के भाषणों को भी सुना । उन की बातों को सुन कर मुझे ऐसा लगने लगा कि इस बिल को हमें सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जरूर भेजना चाहिये । आप ने अपना निर्णय भी यह दिया कि इस बिल को जब पेश किया जा रहा था तब ही हम को यह आब्जक्शन रेंज करना चाहिये था कि इस को सबमिटेड लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी को भेजा जाय । उस समय तो हम वह नहीं कर सके लेकिन अब यह समझ में आ रहा है कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जरूर भेजना चाहिये ।

श्री डागा ने अपने भाषण में पूछा कि जिन अधिकारियों ने गलतियाँ की उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया । दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी यह आवश्यक बतलाया कि जिन लोगों ने गलतियाँ की हैं उन को क्षमा न किया जाये । हम भी उस कदम को क्षमा नहीं करना चाहते जिससे कि इस लोक सभा के अधिकारों का हनन होता हो । इस

लिये मैं सिर्फ इतना ही चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय । इस में कोई भी जल्दबाजी नहीं करनी चाहिये ताकि यह बिल पूरी तरह से निखर कर के लोक सभा के सामने आये ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Salve has provoked me to speak. He used the word *bureaucrat* Officers are coming from the same community from which we are coming. They are Mr S M Banerjee's kith and kin

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER This is something which has nothing to do with the present Bill

SHRI N K P. SALVE: Is 'bureaucrat' a non-Parliamentary word I would like to know

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We are not here to discuss about bureaucrats. Let the hon Member come to the Bill now

SHRI N K P. SALVE: I referred to the Government officialdom by the word 'bureaucrat'.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. He can say that he meant Government officials, but here I want to know....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are not here to criticise bureaucrats by saying that they are bad people. This is Parliament, and not a matrimonial bureau where marriage alliances are arranged..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with the Bill.

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: I have heard the speech of my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee with great attention. He was more concerned about the Congress election matters rather than with making his own speech. We know how to execute our own policies....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Member has nothing to say on this Bill. So, he may kindly sit down. He has nothing to say on the Bill. He is saying all sorts of things which are irrelevant.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Shri S. M. Banerjee has said....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let him not waste the time of the House by referring to it now, but he can tell me all this outside the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the hon. Member has nothing to say on the Bill, he may kindly sit down.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Since you have called me....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had, called him to speak relevant things, not irrelevant things.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: After all, we have passed the Bills and they have been enacted, and the rules and regulations are only the subsidiary products of the Acts. If with good intentions somebody thought that the method that he had been following was the proper method and then the court had pointed out....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I point out, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member have two or three minutes, and then conclude. Let not Shri S. M. Banerjee interrupt now. I shall control the hon. Member.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not want to say anything. I only want your guidance. Can you not tell the hon. Member that even if he does not speak, he is still entitled to his allowances?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, let the hon. Member conclude.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There are so many Acts that have been passed by Parliament. In good faith,

the officers have got their own type of explanation and they have been working these rules and regulations, and when the court finds it to be....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member read this Bill? Does he understand the purport of this Bill?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Let me say that....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall make use of the rule. I have called his attention repeatedly to the fact that he is irrelevant. Now, let him not continue. Now, Shri C. M. Stephen.

AN HON. MEMBER: Expunge all that he has said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not said 'expunge', but I have only said, let him not continue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Going through the text of this Bill, I must confess to a feeling of reservation and considered reservation at that, in the matter of giving my support to this Bill, not because it seeks to indemnify anybody or validate any regulations which would otherwise be invalid, but because of the way the Bill has been brought forward here and the way the clauses have been framed.

It is a preptory provision that when a Bill is introduced, there must be a Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to that. What exactly do we mean by that? Is it enough if anything is stated therein? Or is it meant thereby that the House should be given sufficient data to guide it in evaluating the need for the Bill and the need for a legislative enactment? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill as originally introduced, this is what Government have stated, namely:—

"Sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act provides only for laying of rules before Parliament. Consequently, regulations made up to the 1st July, 1967 were not laid before Parliament.

{Shri C M Stephen}

As, however, the regulations form an integral part of rules, it was felt that it would be appropriate to lay the regulations before the Parliament in the same manner as the rules are laid.

My submission is that there is *suppressio veri* in this statement because what they have stated is that as a matter of fact, regulations may be framed *suo motu* but they now feel that as a matter of propriety they may be laid before the House. Is that the real fact? Or is it that any regulation was struck down by the court and now Government seek to regularise it? If it has not been struck down by the court and if no regulation has been held invalid then is it necessary or proper that the time of this Parliament be taken for the purpose of passing an Act? If the Supreme Court or any other court has intervened in the meanwhile is it not necessary while introducing the Bill that the entire facts should be brought before the House and we should be told that the regulation had been struck down by the court and therefore revalidation is necessary? That is not how he has placed it before us. He has just stated that under the Act it is not necessary to lay the regulations on the Table but now it is felt that in proper thing is that it should be done, not as a legal requirement but as a matter of propriety.

What is the provision? It is all-encompassing.

'The Central Government and all officers responsible for the laying of any regulation made before the commencement of this Act under or in pursuance of any rule made under the All India Services Act, 1951, are, and each of them is hereby freed, discharged and indemnified from and against all consequences whatsoever if any incurred.'

The first question is, is there any thing from which they are to be indemnified? If non-laying of the regulations is not a violation of law or legal obligation, there is nothing from which

they are to be indemnified. Is it or is it not so? Or is it only a matter of propriety? So this has got to be clarified as to what is it that they are to be indemnified from. What is the penalty they are going to be faced with?

These are facts which must be placed before us so that the House may decide whether it should take this not ordinary step of retrospectively regularising all acts of commission or omission and saying whoever might have done it or not done this or not at any time he will completely stand indemnified. This is a very serious thing.

We are prepared to take this step provided they tell us that it is absolutely necessary. But they did not tell us. This is not being just to us. They should place the entire matter before us.

Secondly I do underline what my learned friend Shri Salve said. They are not attempting merely to validate legislation. They are playing with Parliament. They say for all practical purposes these regulations be deemed to have been laid before Parliament when it has factually not been done. How can that be done? Before a sovereign body something is stipulated to be done it must be done. I can understand that although it was not done the law must be deemed to be regular. But to come and tell us that although this has not been laid on the Table it must be deemed to have been laid is something I cannot understand.

SHRI R V BADE It is very strange.

SHRI C M STEPHEN I can understand importing a legal fiction into it but not a factual fiction. There is nothing like a factual fiction. They say it must be deemed to have been laid. What should be deemed to have been laid? That I did not do it, it must be forgotten must be deemed to be that this non-doing must be deemed to be taken as done. How is this possible? If it is said that although it has not been done it will nevertheless be legal, I can understand it. But here they want

Parliament to swear to an untruth. I humbly submit it is absolutely wrong. This Parliament must not be asked to swear that although it was not laid before us, it must be taken as laid before us. It is absolutely wrong and is playing with this sovereign body. Even if this has to be achieved, it must be achieved in the proper form by a proper clause, by a proper provision, briefing us as to the necessity for bringing in this extraordinary legislation. We should not be taken for granted. Merely because a law can be enacted, the responsibility on Government is all the greater and higher and there should be a proper sense of responsibility.

I therefore submit I cannot support this Bill in the way it has been framed. Let them spell out the aims and objects. If some regulations have to be regularised, as my learned friend said let those regulations be brought before the House for regularisation. If they are not prepared for that, even for regularising the law and if it is said that it should be deemed to have been regularised, it is something which is impossible to be deemed. Therefore, the matter will have to be reconsidered. If the Minister is not prepared to withdraw the Bill, I submit it is a fit case for reference to a Select Committee for a deeper and closer look.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before the Minister replies, I also feel that the House should take up the Bill with a little more of seriousness. There are a number of questions for which the House is entitled to get an answer. Firstly, whether it is only a question of propriety or there are other reasons; as for example, the striking down, by the courts, of those regulations, that has motivated the Government to come forward with this Bill. I think the House is entitled to know that.

Secondly, whether there have been acts of grave irregularity under these regulations for which the Government now seeks to indemnify the officers. That also, I think, is important.

Thirdly, whether this Act, if passed, will deprive the Parliament of the right

to discuss these regulations and these rules. I think these are the questions to which the House is entitled to get the answers.

श्री नाथू राम बिर्वा (नागौर) सदन में जो कानून पेश है और जिस पर चर्चा चल रही है वह इस बात को मान कर चलना है कि सरकार की तरफ से इस बात की भूना हुई कि कुछ रेग्युलेशज आदि जिन को सदन पटल पर रखना जरूरी था उनका रखा नहीं गया। जब यह सवाल मुझीम कोर्ट में उठा ता उसने कहा कि इनको सदन पटल पर रखना जरूरी था। उस काम की पूति हो सके और पुराने वक्त से हो सके, इसके वाम्ते यह कानून लाया गया है और इस सदन को इस कानून को पास करना है। इसको पास करने के पहले जो बातें उठी हैं मैं समझता हूँ अगर उनकी सफाई दे दी जाती और बना दिया जाता कि कौन से रेग्युलेशज इस दौरान में पास किए गए और जिन का यहाँ पर रखा जाना उचित था और थोड़ी सी डिटेल्ज दे दी जाती तो शायद इतना कुछ माननीय सदस्या को कहने का मौका नहीं मिलता। अच्छा हा अगर उप मंत्री महोदय उन डिटेल्ज को अब भी सदन के सामने रख दें। स्टैंडिंग रेग्युलेशज को यहाँ न रखने की वजह से किन लोगों पर किस तरह के असरगत हुए, उसका ज्ञान इस सदन का न हो और ग़दा ने कहा जाए कि वह प्रवेश में इन बिल को पास कर दें तो यह म्पिरा बात होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बोना-फाइड मिस्टेक हुई है। इनका रखने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं थी। लेकिन उनका रखा जाना नहीं गया कि समा समझा गया कि उनको रखना जरूरी नहीं था या जो संभवतः भविष्य में इस सबजेक्ट के साथ डील करता है उन लोगों का इस प्रकार का सोचना रहा कि रखने की जरूरत

[श्री नाबू राम मिश्रा]

नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस झूल की बाड़ी भी मफाई सामने आ जाए तो अच्छा होगा। इसको पाम करना तो मदन के लिए लाजिमी है।

साल्वे जी ने कहा कि उन कानूना को या पुराने कानूना को मदन पटल पर रखा गया ममझा जाएगा ता उन म सुधार करने वा माननीय सदस्यों को अवसर नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका ऐसा मानना ठीक नहीं है। अब भी इस सदन को उन पर मोक्ष विचार करने और मशोधन करने की आवश्यकता हो तो मशोधन करने का मौका मिल सकता है। वह अवसर मदन के पाम अब भी है।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: There are the rules. Those rules have to be laid on the Table of the House. And when they are laid on the Table, before the end of the session, within a certain period, we have to move a motion. And if that is not done there is no occasion. I am only giving this as a matter of information to the hon Members.

AN HON. MEMBER rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it appears that the opportunity goes to the persistent speakers and not to those like us who sit in the back benches.

In addition to your summing up, I would like to submit that there may have been, and in fact, there are cases where the rules and regulations under the Act have gone beyond the scope of the Act itself. I would like to draw your attention to the drift towards what Lord Hewett had called the new despotism. Subordinate legislation, through administrative laws, could very well lead us to a new despotism of which Parliament may not be aware. This motion,

although it does not look so, cuts very deep. In fact I submit that the Ministry concerned should give an in-depth look to the whole question and if they want to validate or revalidate their omissions and commissions, then time will not be lost; a Select Committee may very well go through it and the whole issue may come up during the next session.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, under rule 109 at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker. May I seek your consent to do so, because my apprehensions have been shared by my learned friends, and so may I beg you to allow me to move the motion:

"That the debate on this Bill be adjourned".

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I let me clarify

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to know whether the document which had been amended in 1965, has that been laid on the Table of the House or not?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As regards that, it does not pertain to the All India Services Act at all

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After the Supreme Court judgment, rule 5 was amended. Was it not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before you reply, may I say this? Almost all Members have raised serious doubts about this Bill. I also summarised certain questions to which answers are called for. I think the doubts are serious enough for the Chair to consider this motion by Shri Banerjee. I do not say I have given my consent. I should like you first to answer that point, whether a situation has arisen that calls for an adjournment of this debate.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not think it is necessary; let the House hear me on all the points which have been raised and

if the House then decides that it should be adjourned, I have no objection.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order. When I put the question whether the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the Lok Sabha considered the whole question when the Bill of 1969 was passed, he said Rajya Sabha considered it. I have information that the Lok Sabha subordinate legislation committee in its 6th report has reported on the old Bill. The Minister said: no I can produce that; It is something surprising; the Minister says no, without knowing what has happened. He is a very good friend of mine, but that does not mean that this should be allowed to go on like this. I want an adjournment of the debate till he is properly briefed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have here the report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and it appears—I do not know under what circumstances—that the All India Services—(Laying regulations before Parliament) Bill, 1969 was considered by the Subordinate Legislation Committee of this House. As I said, I do not know the background but it appears from the record that the Subordinate Legislation Committee did go into this question

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am sorry if that is so; I did not have that information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why should he speak, then?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have all the information about the present Bill. The previous Bill according to my information was considered by the Rajya Sabha Committee on Subordinate Legislation and the recommendations are also with me. I thought the Lok Sabha Committee on Subordinate Legislation might not have gone into it. Otherwise, I would have had that information also. If the facts are otherwise, I regret it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have this report with me.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I regret it.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: This is the way the officers have prongly briefed him and it is those officers whom this Bill seeks to indemnify.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As regards the other points raised by hon. members and by you also, I may state that section 3 of the present Act regarding Regulation of Recruitment and Conditions of Service reads thus:

“3. (1) The Central Government may, after consultation with the Governments of the States concerned including the State of Jammu and Kashmir make rules for the regulation of recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to an All-India Service.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before Parliament as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as Parliament may make on a motion made during the session in which they are so laid.”

So, according to sub-section (2), what was necessary was to lay before Parliament rules made under sub-section (1). It is nowhere stated that the regulations made under this rule shall be placed before Parliament. This point was examined by the Ministry of Law and they also interpreted it at that time to mean that it was not necessary to lay the regulations before Parliament. The Lok Sabha Secretariat also gave the same advice. Accordingly, the regulations were not laid before Parliament prior to 1st July, 1967. But after 1st July 1967 the regulations also have been laid. It was in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court in *Narendrakumar vs. Union of India*. The judgement was not in respect of this particular Act but some other Act. Later on, the Ministry of Law advised in March 1965 that in view of the observations of the Supreme Court in this case, the regulations made by the Central Government should be taken to form an integral part of the rules made under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act and as such they were also required to be laid before Parliament. According to that advice, we have been laying not

(Shri F. H. Mohsin.)

only the rules but the regulations also after 1st July, 1967 up to this date. This Bill deals with only those regulations which were made prior to 1st July, 1967 and provides that these regulations shall be deemed to have been laid before Parliament.

The Ministry of Law have also advised us that a failure in this respect did not affect the validity of the regulations, in view of the fact that the provisions relating to laying of rules and regulations before Parliament was directory and not mandatory. We are not basing our judgment only on the advice of the Law Ministry. We are fortified by the opinions of legal and constitutional expert on this point. A constitutional expert like Craies in Statute Law makes the following observations on page 317:

"It would seem, therefore, that the better opinion is that directions for laying are only directory in spite of the fact that the Indemnity Act was passed to absolve the forgetfulness of a Minister who had neglected to lay it before the House"

He was commenting on some English law. A close parallel to this Bill is also found in the two British Acts, namely, the National Fire Service Regulation Indemnity Act, 1944 and the Price Control Order and other Orders Indemnity Act, 1951. Hood Phillips, another constitutional expert and expert on administrative law observes at page 581 of his book:

"Is it mandatory so that the instrument is invalidated, if the requirement is not fulfilled or merely directory imposing on a public officer a duty?... It seems that so far as it concerns instruments subject to negative resolution and probably also those which are subject to affirmative resolution, the requirement is directory."

Again, C. K. Allen, another constitutional expert, makes a similar observation.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We are not saying that the regulations are void *ab initio*. We are only referring to our right to discuss them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHAN: If I may be permitted to say, the hon. Minister is labouring a point about which there is no dispute. It is not necessary to quote so many authorities to prove that merely because a paper was not laid on the Table, so it would not become *ab initio* void.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I would clarify all the points hon. Members raised. But let them have some patience.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear him to the end.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Our Supreme Court had an occasion to consider this negative provision also. In *Jan Mohd. Versus, the State of Gujarat*. (Air 1966 SC at page 385) it says:

"It was in accordance with section 65(5) of the Bombay Act, which provided that the rules made under section 26(5) shall be laid before each House of the Provincial/State legislature at the sessions thereof.... In this connection, the Supreme Court observed section 26(5) of the Bombay Act (Act XX of 1939) does not prescribe that the rules acquire validity only on the date on which they were placed on the House of the legislature. It is true that the legislature has prescribed that the rules shall be laid before the Houses of legislature, but the failure to place the rules before the Houses of the legislature does not affect the validity of the rules, "merely because they have not been placed before the Houses of Legislature Granting that the provisions of sub-section (5) of Section 26 by reason of failure to place the Rules before the Houses of Legislature were violated, we are of the view that sub-Section (5) of Section 26 having regard to the purposes for which it is made and in the context in which it occurs cannot be regarded as mandatory. The Rules have been in operation since the year 1941 and by virtue of section 64 of the Gujarat Act 20 of 1964, they continue to remain in operation".

So, it is clear that in spite of the fact that regulations were not laid before the Parliament, they continue to be valid. It is only to remove the doubts....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Nobody has said that.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If nobody has said it, it is still better.

Now, it is clear that in spite of the fact that regulations framed prior to 1st July, 1967 were not laid before Parliament, they continue to be valid. During this period, as many as 118 regulations have not been laid before Parliament. If the House desires, I may quote the Regulations, but in spite of the fact that they were not laid before the Parliament, they continue to be valid. This is fortified by the expert opinion and also by the Supreme Court judgment which I have just quoted.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER: About the expert opinion and the Supreme Court judgement that the hon. Minister quoted, we are challenging that and saying that Parliament is supreme. As expert opinion cannot override the rights and privileges of Parliament.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister himself said that there are 118 regulations which were not laid before the Parliament. We do not know the contents of those regulations. If any officer has done anything under any of those regulations which now the Government wants to indemnify by passing this Bill, are we not supposed to know what are those regulations?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As I have already stated, there are as many as 118 regulations which have been in force now and which have not been laid before Parliament so far. If the House desires, we will place them before Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you say that they will now be laid on the Table of the House, how will you then conform to the provision of your bill that they shall be deemed to have been laid?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: For the information of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not for any information. Once you lay them on the Table of the House....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is why I was saying if the Members so desire, that I should lay them before the House, I will lay them before the House. But it is not necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The moment you lay these regulations on the Table of the House, they come within the purview of the House and the House can change them or it can decide that these regulations should not be accepted.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: These are the regulations which have been issued earlier than 1st July, 1967. All those regulations which have come in force after 1st July, 1967 have been duly laid before Parliament as per the advice given by the Law Ministry. So, there is no question about regulations which have been passed after 1st July, 1967. The matter that we are referring to is only about regulations which were in force before 1st July, 1967. At this late stage, I do not think that we may refer to Parliament to go into them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order, Sir. When I moved a motion under Rule 109 that the debate be adjourned, my point was that about those regulations which have not been laid on the Table of the House under which action might have been taken against some people wrongly or rightly, and for which parliament's indemnification is sought, (*Interruption*). The regulations may be laid on the Table of the House. Parliament is not going to adjourn tomorrow or the day after. We should be allowed to have a glimpse of those papers before we possibly pass the Bill. I say this with all seriousness.

16 hrs.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am sorry I did not get the reply to the point I raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am myself also a little confused.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point I raised was this.

These regulations are either invalid or valid. If they are valid which is the point the hon. Minister was pressing, then there is no question of penalty attached to any officer, there is no question of indemnification for anybody and, therefore there is no need for this Bill at all. That was my point. The Minister is saying that, in spite of the fact that they were not laid before the House, there is nothing affecting their validity, it is only a question of propriety. Then the point that will have to be considered is this. In a situation in which no penalty attaches to any officer, in a situation in which no regulation stands invalid because of not presenting it before the House, is it necessary at all that we should take this extraordinary step wherein this 'deeming' thing is coming? My submission is that this Bill is absolutely unnecessary. Extraordinary provisions are being written into this Bill. Therefore, the Minister must give a second thought whether this is absolutely necessary. To that point, he has not replied.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As I have said, in spite of the fact that they were not laid before parliament, they continue to be valid; they were valid before. It is only to have the validity beyond any doubt that we are taking this cautious step. Merely because we are bringing this Bill, it cannot be inferred that some invalid things are being made valid now. As I have already stated, the expert opinion is that they were valid then and they continue to be valid even today. But it is only to take away all the doubt that we are bringing this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am myself getting a little confused and I do not know how to guide the proceedings. The first question is why is it necessary to seek indemnification for certain actions under these regulations if they were so innocent. This should be clarified to the House.

Secondly, I am a little confused about the Bill also. Here it is a Bill to seek indemnification and at the same time to amend the previous Act. I do not know

whether these two can be combined. If it is an amending Bill to the previous Act by which you seek this, I think, there should be a separate Bill to amend that. From now on, regulations should be laid. Here you are combining two things which, it seems to me, cannot be combined. I will be guided by the wisdom of the House. But it appears to me to be a combination.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The indemnity is also in respect of this. We want to amend the Bill only in respect of the period in which we have to lay the rules and regulations before parliament. Formerly, the time prescribed was only 14 days; now it is being raised by this Bill to 30 days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before, only rules were to be laid. Now you want to mention also 'regulations'. That is another amendment.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Yes. That is another amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are you convinced, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am confused, not convinced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My confusion has been confounded.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We had a thorough look and perhaps some Members are confused about it, but, absolutely, there is no confusion. The point is very simple. The previous law was only in respect of the rules which were required to be laid before the Parliament and hence the Rules were continued to be laid before the Parliament and, later on, the Law Ministry advised because of a decision of the Supreme Court in some other case, that the regulations framed also become an integral part of the rules and that it is better that we place the regulations also before Parliament as a measure of precaution after July 1967.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I want to cut short his predicament. We have understood the position that in some other

case the Supreme Court held that the regulations form an integral part of the rules and, therefore, there is an apprehension now in their minds that may be on some day because some regulations have not been laid on the Table of the House, a difficulty might arise and that the validity of these regulations might be impugned on the ground that they were not laid on the Table of the House, as they have been equated with the rules. We appreciate that. There is no dispute. The question is very simple as I put it to him. You are putting them on the Table of the House. When you are agreeable to putting them on the Table of the House commensurate with the Bill without violating the requirements of the Bill in terms of which you want to give indemnity—do give indemnity by all means—but give us the right to examine those regulations and we have a right to pass the regulations retrospectively. What prevents us from passing them retrospectively. If necessary, that will doubly assure the matter.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That may create complications because these regulations are even of the date....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Can he name one or two officials who are likely to be hanged if this Bill is not passed to day but passed tomorrow or the day after? Why can't he wait? The entire House will get sufficient time. What is the point in hurrying this Bill?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I would like the House to appreciate the difficulties or the confusion that might be created if the House is given the right to amend those regulations which were passed in 1957-58 or 1962-64. If an amendment is made, it would have retrospective effect.. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order. You should protect our rights. This House can amend the rules and rules have been amended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think it is a very unfortunate statement the Minister has made that confusion will arise if this House is given the right to go into those regulations....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have not completed.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. I think this sentence is unfortunate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I have been listening and I have not studied the Bill, but, listening to the exchanges, it seems to me that the anxiety of the House is to see those regulations because those regulations which were made before 1967 are to be validated or are to be given indemnity and when the House is to give indemnity in respect of those regulations, the House is naturally anxious to see what they are about. One can understand that. But, to think in terms of amending them and what problems may arise, may be premature. After they are seen, if they call for some action, at that stage we can consider. We can see whether we can cross the bridge when we come to it only. At this point the issue is only this. There is need, and obvious need, to indemnify, there is a lacuna, there is a gap; and the House agrees with this position. Secondly, the House wants to have a look at that. You were good enough to say that since the regulations should be deemed to have been laid, how can they be laid. Therefore, Sir, I would request you to find a way out of this technical difficulty and to allow the Members to have a look at the regulations so that they can see them for themselves and they can come to their own judgments on the basis of what they have seen and what they have studied. I wish to assure hon. Members that there is no intention on our part to conceal anything from the honourable House. We want the House to see them, but if there is a technical difficulty, I would request you to use your good offices to see that we can get round the difficulty. We can pass the Bill now and we will deal with it when we come to it. At the stage to participate difficulty, and not to pass the Bill, does not seem reasonable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pant's request only makes my position a little more difficult. In effect he admitted, there might be some difficulty and then we can sit round and resolve that difficulty later on.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You have made my position a little bit difficult. I said, to anticipate difficulty at this stage is not correct. I am going to step further and I am meeting those points that have been raised so that in case Members have anything to see, we will consider it at that stage. That is my submission.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Having heard Mr. Pant, I think, I should give expression to certain conscientious difficulty which some of us here feel. The Bill is before us. I will explain why it is objectionable. The provision of the Bill says that these regulations must be deemed to have been placed before Parliament. That is one provision against which there are practical conscientious difficulties. There cannot be a factual fiction. There can be a legal fiction. It cannot be deemed to have been placed before Parliament. It was never placed before the House. You can take the Bill out of the consequences of non-placement of the Bill before the House. That is a different thing. You can regularise the Bill although it was not placed before the House. You should not say something which is not factually correct. It is against factual fiction that I am pleading for. Mr. Mohsin said, although it is not placed before the House, the regulation is perfectly valid. I have repeatedly put forward the argument that if it is so, why is the need to indemnify, which is what is being sought in this Bill. For whom? How? From what do you indemnify? These are the points which struck me and hon. Members who have spoken have also expressed reservations and I would appeal to the Government to have a second look at it study it further and tell us what the position is. All the facts are not placed; all the data are not placed before us. Under these circumstances what I would plead for with the

Government is that they might have a second look, a second scrutiny. That is what I would respectfully plead for.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): I have heard what hon. Members have said. I have also heard the hon. Minister. These are the four points which emerge....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not make a speech. Only, point of order.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am only dealing with the points which have arisen out of the discussion over the Bill. The majority of the Members have agreed to indemnify the officers for their acts and actions. Now, what are those acts and actions done or taken under the regulations? It appears that there was a difference made between rules and regulations. After the Supreme Court judgment, now the rules and regulations cannot stand on the same basis and between the same parallels. Therefore, even regulations must be placed on the Table of the House. Since the House is now agreeing to indemnify the officers for acts and actions done under those regulations too, there can be no difficulty now since it has agreed to indemnify the officers in accepting those rules and regulations as valid. Once we indemnify the officers for their acts and actions done under the regulations, it is but natural as a consequence to incorporate in the Bill this phraseology that these regulations have been deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House. Otherwise, we cannot indemnify the acts and actions of the officers.

The question has been raised by Shri C. M. Stephen and Shri N. K. P. Salve, namely whether, if the regulations are laid on the Table, the House is not entitled to discuss and modify or amend them. To that question the answer is that once the acts and actions are indemnified, those rules and regulations are deemed to have been passed and laid on the Table of the House, today. That is the sum and substance of the whole Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I make a submission in all humility? I would invite your attention to the clauses of the Bill which my hon. friend Shri C. M. Stephen has very ably argued about. The operative clause of this Bill says:

"The Central Government and all officers responsible for the laying of any regulation made before the commencement of this Act under or in pursuance of any rule made under the All India Services Act, 1951, are, and each of them is, hereby freed, discharged and indemnified from and against all consequences whatsoever, if any, incurred or to be incurred by them or the Central Government or any such officer by reason of any omission in this behalf to lay such regulation before Parliament and every such regulation shall for all purposes be deemed to have been laid before Parliament and shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect accordingly."

This is a fiction really. It is not a fact. Now, the hon. Minister has agreed that these regulations can be laid. According to him—I do not know whether this number is right or wrong—the number is 118. They are supposed to be laid. If they are not supposed to be laid, then he says that there would be confusion.

A similar question arose in the House of Commons when a similar Bill came up there. The British Government had agreed to place on the Table of the House all the regulations passed even two decades earlier, and it was only when they were laid that the Bill was passed. This is not a fiction but a fact. If we were following the procedure of the House of Commons, can we not wait for two or three days, and can the Government not give us an opportunity to have a look at them? As I have pointed out already from the Supreme Court judgment, they have been amended retrospectively from 1965. If the House of Commons in its wisdom could wait for four or five days or even a week and the British Government had agreed to do so in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members here, not only of the Opposition, not only of

Shri S. M. Banerjee but of the entire House consisting of all Members, our Government can also agree to wait. The entire House has a feeling that these regulations should be placed on the Table and the Members should get an opportunity to have a glance at them.

In all fairness, I appeal to your sense of justice and fairplay and impartiality to adjourn this debate and keep it over till next week; I agree that we may pass it next week in five minutes, but let us be convinced. Let us not do something against our conscience when certain points have been raised and when there are precedents in other places, for instance, in the House of Commons; I would, therefore, request you to adjourn the debate on this Bill till next week.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I do not agree with what Shri S. M. Banerjee has said. What this Bill seeks to do is to say that these regulations which have not been laid on the Table are deemed to have been laid. As has been suggested by the hon. Minister, he is going to see how these regulations can be made available for the information of members. Even if the regulations are laid on the Table after the passage of the Bill, what debars Parliament from going into them and taking them up for modification? Parliament is supreme and it has right to change or modify any law with retrospective effect. So there is nothing which debars us from proceeding with this Bill now.

श्रीभार० बी० बडे० (खरगोन) उपा-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, जो 118 रेगुलेशन है वह
हाउस के सामने आने चाहिए। जैसा
श्री स्टोफेन ने कहा, अगर हम उस को डीमड
टु हैव बीन लेड, मान लें तो वह कैबिनेटली
मलत बात होगी। उस को यहाँ पर रक्खा
जाना चाहिए जिसमें किसी को जरा भी
सन्देह न रह जाये। मैं श्री महोदय से कहना
चाहता हूँ कि वह रेगुलेशन को हाउस के
सामने ले कर आये, तब हम यह बिल पास
कर देंगे।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: My senior colleague, Shri Pant, has already said: let us pass the Bill now and if members want to see the regulations....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You pass the Bill. We are going.

SHRI DINESH JOARDAR: It is most shameful on the part of the Minister to say that we must pass this without looking into those acts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have become suspicious that gross misdeeds of certain officials are being hidden.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not at the stage of passing the Bill; we are only at the stage of considering the Bill. So that question does not arise.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It was only an interpretation given to the provisions of the Act. The regulations were not laid on the Table. It was never the intention to bypass the authority of Parliament by not complying with the provisions of the Act.

Many things have been said about the bureaucracy, the *mala fide* intentions of the officers concerned and all that. I have to reply to that. There was nothing *mala fide* on their part. It was only as per the interpretation of the law then in force that the regulations were not laid before the House. That is why we have come before the House to indemnify the acts of the officers for not laying....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What acts?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Or omissions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What omissions, in which case?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Omission to lay before Parliament the regulations, though we were not required to do so. Any way we have taken the advice of the Law Ministry and according to their advice, we have come before the House to indemnify the officers.

By this law we want to make it more clear that it is not only the rules but also

the regulations which have to be laid on the Table. Secondly, the time given for laying these on the Table was only 14 days; now we want to extend it to 30 days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Did you lay everything on the Table on the basis of the Supreme Court judgment with retrospective effect from 1965?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: About that particular thing, I have no knowledge now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why?

Just to deprive the just rights of the Government employees, the Government, on the face of the Supreme Court judgment, amended the rule. The Kerala High Court's judgment was in favour of the Government employees; the Supreme Court upheld that judgment. The Minister did not place those rules here, from 1965 to 1972. It is a shame. How can we allow this?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: One matter was referred to by Mr. Banerjee, and that was about the temporary Government servants' rules. They were not made under the All-India Services Act of 1951 nor have they any bearing on the Bill under consideration. They were made by the President under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have heard you for long, so many times.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have also heard you so many times. Kindly hear me once again. In this particular case, where certain Government employees went in appeal, in the Kerala High Court they got a judgment in their favour that under rule 5, if anybody's service is to be terminated, he has to be given the salary or he should be allowed to work for one month. They won the case. Then the Government went in appeal to the Supreme Court. I think it was *Gopinath vs. State* and the Supreme Court upheld the judgment of the Kerala High Court which gave

relief to the Government employees who were involved in the strike. After the Supreme Court judgment, rule 5 was amended with retrospective effect from 1965 by this Government. Is it correct or not?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: As for my information, that matter did not arise out of the All-India Services Act.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please say yes or no to my question. The whole country knows. After the Supreme Court judgment, the Government amended the rule. And they all talk of the judiciary and its rights. The high court of Kerala gave the ruling which was in favour of the Government employees. The Supreme Court upheld it. And this Government without referring it to this Parliament, amended the Act of 1965. It is a shame, when they deprived the right of the Government servants this way. Let them say whether they did it or not.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That was not in reference to the All-India Services Act.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You amended the rules which are supposed to be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The matter to which he referred in the course of his main speech was only (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Did you amend rule 5 or not?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If you go on interrupting, how can I proceed? I was saying that that was in respect of the rule made by the President under the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution. It was not concerned with the All-India Services Act at all.

Now, I have clarified all the points that have been raised by the hon. Members of the House and I appeal to the hon. Members to give their consent to the motion for consideration of the Bill.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. In view of a certain amount of confusion that prevails over this Bill and the serious doubts mentioned by some hon. Members, I think there is some force in the request that the debate should be adjourned. But I will have to put it to the House and I will have to go by the pleasure of the House. (Interruptions). Order, please. I think I should give my consent to the motion by Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I request the Minister to accept it without that motion.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If it is the desire of some hon. Members, we will adjourn the consideration of the Bill by about a week, and in the meanwhile, they can go through the regulations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will have to put it formally, because under the rule, since you have signified that there should not be any difficulty, (Interruptions)—and the Minister has generously responded to our desire—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Without any motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be. There must be a motion. A motion has to be made under the rules. Therefore, I accept his motion and I am putting it to the House formally, as a matter of formality, that the debate on this Bill be adjourned.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: *Suo motu*, when it is being postponed, where is the need for a motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to do it under the rules.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If he does not seek leave to withdraw—(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me draw your attention to the rules. Rule 109 says that at any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House—and this Bill is under discussion—a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker. If you move it I shall accept it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I withdraw it then.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned for a week".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned for by a week."

The motion was adopted.

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Khadilkar I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill provides for the increase in the rate of levy and collection of cess on all despatches of coal and coke for financing the activities to promote the welfare of persons employed in coal mines and to change the apportionment of the proceeds between the General Welfare Account and the Housing Account.

As the Honourable Members are aware various welfare measures have been undertaken to ameliorate the living conditions of the labour employed in

coal mines. These are being financed by the Fund set up under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1947. At present the Fund is fed from the proceeds of the cess levied on all despatches of coal and coke at a rate of fifty paise per ton. This rate has continued since 1st January, 1961. The total proceeds are apportioned between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account in the ratio of 5:7. The money in the Housing Account is utilised to supplement the efforts of employers and State Governments in providing housing accommodation. The money in the General Welfare Account is similarly utilized for medical, water supply, educational and recreational facilities for coal-miners. The present annual receipts in the Housing Account are about Rs. 1.10 crores. But this amount falls short of the growing requirements of houses for colliery labour. This would not be sufficient even for completing the schemes already sanctioned. At present, almost the entire receipts in the General Welfare Account are consumed by the existing medical services. In fact, there is already a deficit of Rs. 2.93 crores in the General Welfare Account. Therefore, there are no resources left for improvement or extension of these facilities any further.

Under the Act the Central Government have set up a tripartite Advisory Committee for the Fund. This Committee had been unanimously recommending an increase in the cess. Considering, however, the effect of any such increase on the price of coal, we have limited it to about 25 paise per tonne. As is explained in the Financial Memorandum to the Bill, at the existing level of expenditure it would be possible to place the General Welfare Account on an even keel after about 6 years.

16.55 hrs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair.

I would like to take this opportunity to restate the position that this Welfare Organisation is not intended to be a substitute either for the employers or the State.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Governments both of whom have the responsibility of proving welfare to this class of workers. The Welfare Organisation is intended only to supplement their efforts. I would, therefore, like both the employers and the State Governments to play a more active role in providing welfare amenities to these coal-miners and, where necessary, take help from this Organisation.

A word about the working of the Organisation would also be appropriate. I must say that in the field of medical care for the coal-miners it has done good work but this good work must be continued and expanded. Extensive medical facilities are provided free of cost by the Fund for the benefit of colliery workers getting a basic pay upto Rs. 500 p.m. and their dependents. These include provision and maintenance of hospitals, maternity and child welfare centres, facilities for treatment of T.B., and other facilities. The Fund at present runs three Central Hospitals, 12 Regional Hospitals and a number of other dispensaries, including Ayurvedic dispensaries. But the efforts of the Fund must be supplemented by efforts also of the coal mine owners and the State Governments. Because these hospitals are mostly situated in areas where the usual urban facilities are not available. We have gone to the extent of allowing these hospitals and dispensaries to give free treatment to members of the public who are strictly not entitled to that facility. I, therefore, expect that in future the State Governments will reimburse to the Fund the cost of treatment of non-entitled persons who should normally be looked after and attended to by hospitals run by the States.

May I also say a word about the magnitude of the housing problem in coal-mining areas? According to a survey conducted by the Labour Bureau in 1967, about 43.62 per cent of the colliery workers have some kind of living accommodation. Taking the labour force at about 4.46 lakhs it was estimated in 1967-68 that 1.40 lakh houses will have to be

built to provide for another 38.31 per cent to reach our targetted percentage of 75. Some 30,375 workers would be provided with accommodation after all the Fund's sanctioned houses have been completed. For the additional 1.1 lakh houses the total subsidy required from the Fund is thus estimated at about Rs. 44 crores. The net annual receipt in the Housing Account available for the construction of houses after the Act has been amended would be of the order of about Rs. 2 crores and it would take about 22 years to achieve the target of housing 75 per cent of the workers on the existing price level. This gives a picture of the magnitude of the problem, and what is more, highlights the point I have made earlier that unless the efforts of organisation are supplemented by others it will not be able to cope with the problem all my itself.

I am sure I can look forward to the unanimous support of the House for this Bill which seeks to ensure continuance and improvement of the welfare measures already being taken for our coalminers. As the matter is urgent I am anxious that this Bill be put on the Statute Book early.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K. C. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, I would like to speak in Bengali. Bengali is not only a national language but it has become an international language after the liberation of Bangladesh.

*Sir, I rise to support the Coal Mine Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1972. Before speaking on this Bill, I would like to describe the conditions prevailing in the coal Industry today. Sir, you are aware that 4.25.000 workers were employed in the Coal Industry in 1966, but in 1969 that number came down to

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

3,96,000 only. In 1972 the number of workers in the Coal Industry have further come down to 3,40,000. The colliery owners have initiated a rule of the jungle in their areas. I have been elected from the colliery areas, there are many coal mines in my constituency and I know the conditions obtaining there. There is no law worth the name prevailing in those areas. In the British days also we had seen that no law was effective in the colliery areas. Only the colliery owners and their agents had the licence to enforce any law that they made. They had absolute freedom to rule as they liked. Even now the same situation is prevalent in these areas. The labourers are deprived of their basic human rights. They have been denied the minimum housing facilities. The hon. Minister referred to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation a little while ago. Such an organisation does exist but it is wholly inactive. Steps must be taken to reactivate and revitalise that organisation so that it may look after the welfare of the workers effectively. Sir, before we proceed to bring welfare to the colliery workers, I will stress that we should attend to the fast reduction in the number of colliery workers since 1966. This progressive reduction in the number of workers has come about as a result of the policy of lock out, lay off, closure and retrenchment resorted to by the colliery owners. The workers are in a very pitiable condition. Prompt steps must be taken by the Labour Ministry to save them from unemployment, starvation and death. Even after 25 years of the country's independence we find that the coal mine workers are living in horrible and sub-human conditions. The Government must take immediate steps to ameliorate their sufferings. Sir, in this Bill I find that the amount of cess that was levied in 1947 at the rate of 4 annas to 8 annas per ton is now sought to be raised to a maximum of 75 paise for greater welfare of the workers. I welcome this measure. But at the same time I will urge upon the Government to see that the price of coal which is used by millions of common people everyday, is not allowed to rise as a result of this enhanced cess. The

Hon. Minister has stated that he is facing paucity of funds for the purpose of providing educational facilities, for providing housing, medical and recreational facilities to the workers. For that purpose he is facing a shortage of 44 crores of rupees. I will like to know what is the amount that is lying unrecovered and unutilised with the colliery owners which was meant to be spent for the welfare of the workers. From the Government's figures I will like to show that the income of the welfare fund stood at Rs. 466.3 lakhs in 1969 but in 1970 that amount was reduced to 448 lakhs. I will like to know the reason for this decline. Then again, Sir, from the balance sheet of the fund it is seen that whereas the deposit in the fund in 1970 was of the order of 448 lakhs, the balance in the fund at the end of 1970 stood at 883.7 lakhs of rupees. Now we are in the year 1972, I would like to know from the Government what was the balance in the fund at the end of 1971. I feel Sir, that the amount of cess that is being recovered for labour welfare, is not being spent adequately for the purpose. I therefore demand proper implementation of the Government policy in this regard. Sir the conditions of the coal mine workers, I am afraid, is the worst compared to the organised sectors of other industries in the country. About one third of the total number of colliery workers are suffering from Tuberculosis, a large number of them are victims of leprosy. Coal mine workers and their children top in illiteracy. I therefore demand that the Government should keep a strict watch whether the amount recovered by way of enhanced cess is rightly and adequately spent for the purpose of the welfare of coal mine workers. The Government speaks about building a welfare State and of removing poverty. Therefore, all their welfare needs like medical and educational facilities, housing and recreation etc. must be fulfilled. If the amount of cess is found insufficient compared to the requirements then the Government must sanction and provide funds from the Central Government funds in addition to the amount recovered by way of cess. I once again express my support to this Bill and with this Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्री बालोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) :
सभापति महोदय, श्रम मंत्री ने जो बिल
उपस्थित किया है, वह एक सराहनीय कदम
है—हालांकि वह एक मजबूत कदम नहीं,
बल्कि अधूरा कदम है,—और इस लिए
मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

आज से दस साल पहले से कोलमाइन्स
वेलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन की एडवाइजरी
कमेटी ने लगाना यह प्रस्ताव पास किया है
कि रूम को आठ घाने से बड़ा कर एक कमरा
कर दिया जाये। करीब दस साल से इस
फंड में घाटा चल रहा है। यहाँ पर जो भी
श्रम मंत्री रहते हैं, जो अक्सर वहाँ जाकर
कमेटी का सभापनित्व करते थे, या उन की
सैर-फजारी में जो जायंट स्केटिंग और अन्य
अभिमान कमेटी का सभापनित्व करते थे,
उन सब ने यह मंजूर किया और एकमद से
यह प्रस्ताव पास किया गया। लेकिन
मुझे यह है कि सैस को एक रुपए तक बढ़ाने
का जो प्रस्ताव श्री जगजीवन राम, श्री नन्दा,
स्वर्गीय श्री सजीवबा और सभी अफसरान
ने माना था, उस के बिपरीत सैस को केवल
75 पैसे तक बढ़ाया गया है। कोलमाइन्स
वेलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन पर कितनी जिम्मे-
दारी है? मंत्री महोदय ने जो पिक्चर
रखी है, वह बिल्कुल अधूरी है। आप को सुन
कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1947 में, जब कि
वह कानून पास हुआ था, सरकार ने यह
जिम्मेदारी ली थी कि हम कौनसा खदानों
के धनदूतों के लिए घर बेंगे, उनके दस्त-दार
की व्यवस्था करेंगे, उन के लिए अस्पताल
बनावेंगे और वहाँ बीमारी की देख-भाल

करेंगे। लेकिन आज क्या हालत है उस के
बारे में एक छोटा सा उदाहरण में आप
को देना चाहता हूँ। अभी हाल में
अखबारों में निकला था, एक न्यूज
एजेंसी की खबर थी कोयला खदानों में एक
मेडिकल सर्वे हुआ था जिस में यह पाया गया
कि सैन्डे पीछे दस प्रतिशत कोयला खदान में
काम करने वाले मजदूर तपेदिक के बीमार हैं।
4 लाख में से 40 हजार मजदूर टीबी में
पीड़ित हैं और 20 साल 25 साल के कानून
में दिए हुए वचन का वह हथ है। सिर्फ
यही नहीं, इस के अलावा भी जो कुछ
दवा दारू की सुविधा इन को मिलनी चाहिए,
जो पर्याप्त सुविधा की व्यवस्था समझी
गई कोल माइन्स वेलफेयर आर्गनाइजेशन
में जिस के लिए प्लान किया गया, जिस के
लिए सब कुछ किया गया वह आज मुहैया
नहीं कर पाए हैं। बहुत मात्रा पहले में इन
का कमिटमेंट है। एडवाइजरी कमेटी में
इन के अफसरान पास कर के आए हैं।
सरकार ने भी उस में इन्कार नहीं किया कि
कुछ हास्पिटल को सेट्रल हास्पिटल बना दिया
जाय, इसलिए कि इन के जो भी अस्पताल हैं
उन में दवा दारू का उचित इन्जाम नहीं
हो पाता। नई सराय हास्पिटल को सेट्रल
हास्पिटल बनाने की बात थी। आज तक
वह मामला खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है। 11
अस्पताल इन की खोलने थे जिस के लिए
सब कुछ तैयार ही कर रखा हुआ है।
पैसे के अभाव में भूरकंडा, पाथरडीह, कसूगिहा,
गिरिमिट, चीनाकुटी, पांडेस्वर, पखेलिया,
परमिया, बिरसिंगपुर, नीराबाबाद, चंदा
तथा तालचर में आज तक अस्पताल नहीं
बन सके। टी० बी के मरीजों के लिए

[श्री हामोदर पांडे]

जो सुविधा इन का देशो चाहिए लाख कोशिश करने के बावजूद भी चूँकि इस फंड में पैसा नहीं है, उन का इनाज ये नहीं कर पाने। पिछली बार 1967 में जब काल माइन्स बेज बोर्ड आया तो उस ने एक रेकमेडेशन दी थी। वह युनानिमस रेकमेडेशन थी कि छ महीने तक तपेदिक के बीमार जितने भी मजदूर होंगे उन को तनख्वाह काल माइन्स वेल्फेयर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन से दी जायगी। आज तो यह बात करते हैं कि मालिक बेज बोर्ड को लागू नहीं करते हैं यहाँ तो स्पष्ट उदाहरण है कि खद मरकाज बेज बोर्ड का मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है जिसका को युनानिमस सिफारिश है। इसलिए आज जा यह अचूरा कदम ये उठा रहे हैं इसे अचूरा नहीं बल्कि पूरा उठाये और मैंने एक नमूना पेश किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बारड आना नहीं बल्कि उसको बढा कर एक रुपया किया जाए। अभी हन्दर सहाबने गैर जानकारी के आधार पर कह दिया कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कोयले का दाम बढाए जाए। यह कुछ बचपने वाली बात मानूँ पड़ती है। कायले के दाम मार्केट में जा है और जो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन है दोरा में कोई मेन नहीं है। दिल्ली में 200 रुपए टन कोयला खरीदने है जब कि 35 रुपए टन झरिया में मिलता है। वही कोयला यहाँ आ कर 200 रुपए टन हो जाता है। इसमें आठ आने ज्यादा हा जाएगा तो 200 रुपये में 200 रुपए आठ आना हो जायेगा, ऐसी बात होने वाला नहीं है। यह तो मेहरबानी हमारे मंत्री महोदय की है कि बम्बई में 700 रुपए टन कोयला मिलता है हाई कोक

और दिल्ली में 200 रुपए टन और पंजाब और हरयाने में तरफ कर रह जायें हैं। कोयला मिनत हो नहा है। कायले क प्रोडक्शन म कप, हुई इल्लि कि बहा मरमेट नहीं है। कायले का डनाई नहीं हो पाता है। नही तो आज भी नाश्ता टन कोयला पडा हुआ है और वह कही कही जा रहा है, बगबाद हो रहा है और दूसरो जा कायला मिनत रहा है। तो उस का दाम म कोई ना नक नहीं है। दाम तो आठ आने और चार आने अगर बढा दे तो उस आठ आने और चार आने के लिए कोई कन्सुमर परमान होना वाला नहीं है। उस से कोई मतना नहीं है। यह तो मेहरबानी रेलवे को है जो पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कोयला एक अग्रोव किम्म में बिक रहा है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको एक पया कर दिया जाय।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हाउसिंग बोर्ड में इस का दो करोड रुपया जाएगा और 22 माल में कल्पना करते हैं कि 75 प्रतिशत मजदूरों को मकान दे पायेगे। आज की क्या पिकचर है इस के बारे में भी थोड़ी जानकारी इन को होनी चाहिए थी। 1947 से जो मकान बनाने इन्होंने शुरू किए हैं तो 42234 मकान बना पाए हैं जो आदमों के रहने लायक हैं और 16 हजार सब-स्टैंडर्ड मकान बनाए हैं। तो यह कोन सा ऐसा कश्मिमा करने वाले हैं जिस से जो 20 साल में नहीं कर पाए उस को अगले 22 साल में क्या तजारा रहेगा यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हाउसिंग बोर्ड को जोन दे कर घर बनाने की बात हो तो घर बनाए लेकिन जल्दी से जल्दी कोयला

मजदूरों को रहने की उचित सुविधा दे सके ऐसा होना चाहिए। क्यों मैं कह रहा हूँ ऐसा क्यों कि कोई भी कोयला खदान शहर में नहीं निकलती। काई कोयला खदान कलकत्ते, बम्बई या दिल्ली में नहीं निकलती। अक्सर कोयला निकालने के लिए हमें जंगल में जाना पड़ता है, पहाड़ों में जाना पड़ता है और वैसे जगह जाना पड़ता है जहाँ अगर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है जहाँ वे अपने रहने की व्यवस्था कर सकें। आप अगर वहाँ पर सभी मजदूरों को मकान नहीं दे सकते तो जो मिनिमम स्टैंडर्ड है 75 प्रतिशत लोगों को मकान देने का वह अगले 20 साल के अंदर नहीं, बल्कि अगली पांच साला योजना में बनने चाहिए जिस से पांच साल के अंदर 75 प्रतिशत लोगों को मकान आप दे सकें।

दूसरी बात हान्दर साहब ने कह दी, कुछ जानकारी शायद उन को नहीं होगी, मैं पूरी जानकारी रखता हूँ क्योंकि 20 साल में मेरा सम्पर्क उन से है, 8 करोड़ रुपये उस में बैनेस में है, लेकिन वह एक दिखावटी बैनेस है। आज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 8 करोड़ रुपये की जो लायबिलिटी है सिर्फ हाउसिंग बोर्ड की, जो खदान मालिकों ने मकान बनाए हैं, उन की, जो एन सी डी सी की लायबिलिटी है, जो सिगरेटों कोलियरी की लायबिलिटी है, अगर सब लायबिलिटी घेनी पड़े तो 8 करोड़ रुपये भी कम पड़ेगा। आप ने फाइनेन्शियल स्टैटिस्टिक में कहा है कि एग्जिस्टिंग बैनेस जो होगा 50 लाख रुपये का वह तो एग्जिस्टिंग लास

में ही चला जायगा तो 70 लाख रुपये में कोन सा बैलफेयर आप करने वाले हैं? जो बैलफेयर होने वाला है उस में जो एग्जिस्टिंग है उस में कुछ भी फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। आप सब उधे का ध्यान रखेंगे। उस में एक काड़ी का भी फायदा नहीं होगा। इन्होंने यह कहा है कि 61 प्रतिशत जो हमारा जनरल बैलफेयर का पैसा है उसे हम दवादारू में खर्च कर रहे हैं। बड़ा अच्छा कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ 100 बेंडेड हॉस्पिटल की धनबाद में जो नीव डाली हुई है कितने दिनों में वह नीव डाली हुई है और कितने दिनों में वह कम्पलीट होगा, कुछ बता सकेंगे? 50 बेंडेड एक्सटेंशन की नीव डाली हुई है में आसनसोल में, क्या बता सकेंगे कि कितने दिन में वह तैयार हो जायगा? और जो 40 हजार मजदूर तपेदिक से पीड़ित हैं क्या उन को आप यह आश्वासन दे सकेंगे कि उन को मरने नहीं देंगे, बचा लेंगे जो कि जिम्मेदारी आप ने 1947 में ली है?

तो एक तो काम आप एक रुपये की बात मान लीजिए और दूसरे जो आप ने प्रोपोर्शन रखा है जनरल बैलफेयर में और हाउसिंग एकाउन्ट में दोनों में जो प्रोपोर्शन अभी घटा दिया है उसे घटा कर नहीं बल्कि बढ़ा कर के रखिए और उधर पैसा हाउसिंग बाईंड की काफी दीजिए, और काफी पैसा जनरल बैलफेयर एकाउन्ट में रखिए जिस से कम से कम मकान बनाने की दिशा में कुछ कदम उठाए जा सकें और कोयला खदान मजदूरों को कुछ राहत मिल सके। यही मेरी कामना है, मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझाव को मान लें।

17 hrs.

श्री रामाबतार हस्त्री (पटना) : समाप्ति जी, कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण विधेयक, 1972 पर हम अभी विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं इस विधेयक का मोटा मोटा समर्थन करता हूँ प्रौर समर्थन करने हुए कुछ बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह बात ठीक है कि मजदूरों के नये कोयला, खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के नये कल्याण के काम किये जाये और तेजी के साथ किये जाये क्योंकि अभी तक यो काम हो रहा है, वह बहुत अमनो-जनक रहा है, जिस की तरफ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आप का ध्यान खींचा है। लेकिन कल्याण के साथ साथ यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम केवल कल्याण की बात में ही रह जायें और कोयला खदान के मालिक रफता रफता तमाम मजदूरों की छुट्टी कर के हटाते जायें। हमें उन की रोजी की रक्षा भी करनी है, साथ साथ उन के आवास की व्यवस्था करनी है, दवा का भी इन्तजाम करना है पीने के पानी का भी इन्तजाम करना है, शिक्षा और मनोविनोद का भी इन्तजाम करना है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर आपने इस विधेयक को सभा के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है।

इस विधेयक के द्वारा आप अभी तक जो इस नाम पर टेक्स वसूल करते हैं, उस को बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं श्री पाण्डे जी के प्रस्ताव में बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक जो 75 पैसा आपने रखा है, उस को बढ़ा कर कम से कम 1 रुपया कर दिया जाए। ऐसा क्यों? पहले आप ने 4 घंटा और 8 घंटा रखा था, अब उस की आप 75 पैसे पर ले आना चाहते हैं। यदि कीजिये—1961 में

आपने इस कानून को लीचू किया था, उसी समय से आप वर्तमान रेट से सेस वसूल कर रहे हैं, जब कि उस के मुकाबले में आवास बनाने के सामान की कीमत कितनी बढ़ गई है, दवा की कीमत कितनी बढ़ गई है, पढ़ने-लिखने की सामग्री की कीमत कितनी बढ़ गई है, मनोविनोद के साधनों की कीमत कितनी बढ़ गई है—आप इन बड़ी हुई कीमतों के अनुपात में इस को नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। जब तक महगाई के अनुपात से इस को नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तब तक इस का अधिक लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा। इस लिये इस को कम से कम एक रुपया कीजिये।

17 02 hrs.

[SHRI K N TIWARY in the Chair]

आवास की समस्या तो पूरे देश में बड़ी गम्भीर है, तमाम लोगों के सामने गम्भीर स्थिति है, मजदूरों के सामने तो बहुत ज्यादा विकट है, खास तौर से खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर तो बिल्कुल कुत्ते बिल्ली और सूअरों की तरह रहते हैं। उन के लिये इस समय आवास की कोई सन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप इस को 25 सालों में करना चाहते हैं—शायद आप यह समझते हैं कि मजदूरों की ताबाद 4 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं होगी, बाकी देश विकास की तरफ नहीं जायेगा। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मजदूरों की संख्या इस से कई गुना ज्यादा बढ़ेगी। फिर भी आप 25 सालों में इस काम को करना चाहते हैं। परंतु मैंने 23 सालों तक आप की सरकार भी रहेंगी या नहीं। 25 सालों की बात न कर के 4-5 सालों की बात कीजिये, ताकि उन की संख्या बढ़े ही हो सके। अभी

तो उन की स्थिति बढ़ी दयनीय है। आवास पर आप इस समय 1 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपया खर्च करते हैं, इस सेस को बढ़ा कर अब आप 2 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहते हैं। पांडे जी ने ठीक कहा है कि आप इस को आधा-आधा कीजिये। जो भी रुपया हम मेम के रूप में वसूल करें, उस का आधा आवास पर और आधा जनरल चीजों पर, जैसे दवा-पानी, शिक्षा, मनोविनोद पर खर्च करें, तब सही मायनों में उन के आवास की समस्या का समाधान निकल सकेगा, नहीं तो बेबेचारे बेमौत मर जाएंगे, जरा बहा चल कर देखिये, कितनी दयनीय स्थिति में वे रहते हैं। वे हमारे लिये धन पैदा करते हैं, अगर कोयला नहीं निकाला जाय तो फिर हमारे देश का काम कैसे चलेगा—इसलिये उन के आवास की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक मालिकों का सम्बन्ध है, आप इस खनराशि को मालिकों को देना चाहते हैं, जिस में मालिक भी खर्च करेंगे और सरकार भी खर्च करेगी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या आप ने पता लगवाया है कि मालिकों ने अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की है? वे तो आप की राशि को भी खा जाते हैं। जो सेस का रुपया इकट्ठा करके आप उन को देंगे, वे उस को भी खा जायेंगे। राज्य सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देगी। व समझनी है कि सेस का रुपया खर्च होना है, केन्द्रीय सरकार खर्च कर लेगी। मेरा अनुमान है कि आवास के मायनों को आप आस-सौ से देखिये—आप के मालिक पैसा दे रहे हैं या नहीं दे रहे हैं, आप के पैसे की खा

तो नहीं रहे हैं? मेरा ख्याल है कि आप के पैसे को खा जाते हैं—इस राशि को बचाइये।

जहाँ तक दवा का सम्बन्ध है—अब सरकार को पता है कि कितने लोग टी० बी० से पीड़ित हैं? 40 हजार लोग इस समय टी० बी० से पीड़ित हैं, उन की सख्या में कमी नहीं हो रही है, बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। बढ़ोतरी इसलिए हो रही है कि आप ने उन के लिये समुचित दवा का इन्तजाम नहीं किया है। जिस दवा की उन को आवश्यकता है, वह उन्हें नहीं मिलती है। इतना ही नहीं, सिर्फ दवा से काम नहीं चलेगा, उन को पीण्टिक भोजन भी चाहिये। केवल दवा के भरोसे आप टी० बी० का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। उस की रोक थाम के लिये आप को बढ़िया से बढ़िया दवा और पथ की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी—इस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये कि पीण्टिक भोजन और दवा उन को आप दें।

पानी के स्वच्छ पानी की समस्या को लेकर हाहाकार रहता है, खास कर गमियाँ में—लेकिन उस पर भी खान के मालिक ध्यान नहीं देते। अगर आप भी ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो काम कैसे चलेगा।

शिक्षा की कीमत बढ़नी जा रही है उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ताकि शिक्षकों को ठीक सलूलियत मिले और वे बच्चों को पढ़ा सकें। बच्चों को पढ़ने सिखने का सामान ठीक से मिल सके अगर इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो हमारे देश में हम जिन निरक्षरों को शिक्षित करना

[श्री राधाचतार शास्त्री]

चाहते हैं, इस काम में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे और कोयला खदान के इनके में गिता को हमारी परेड्र बढ़ा कम रह जायगे, उस में बढ़ोतरी नहीं हो पायेगी।

दूसी तरह से मजदूरी के समस्या है। कड़ने के निये तो हम मजदूरी की बात कहते हैं, खनने के सामान देते हैं, लेकिन उनका क्या व्यवस्था होनी है। बहुत गांग पैसा मानिका को जेब में रह जाता है वे उनका उपयोग नहीं करते हैं, दुकायोग जरूर करते हैं। इन तमाम बातों की तरफ सरकार ध्यान जाना चाहिये नहीं और मुद्दार ला सकते हैं और कल्याण का काम कर सकते हैं।

प्रश्न ए० सी० डी० सी० को लाजिये— वह सही है। ए० सी० डी० सी० के मानक गिरी खदानें हैं, उन में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के बीच में भी आपके कल्याण के कामों में बहुत कमी है। उनके सामने भी आवाज की समस्या है। एक तरफ आप निजी खान मालिकों को जो कहना हो, कहिये, उन को मजदूर कीजिये, लेकिन साथ ही साथ अपना उदाहरण भी पेश कीजिये कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं। यदि आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो इस बिल का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अभी पांडे जी ने कहा कि यह बहुत आदर्श बिल नहीं है इस में तो आप थोड़ा आगे बढ़ें हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आदर्श बनाने की कोशिश कीजिये, तभी काम होगा।

पांडे जी ने कहा कि कोयला का दाम 3 आना या 4 आना बढ़ जाय, तो कोई हर्ज

नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कोयला कौन इस्तेमाल करता है—गरीब से गरीब आदमी भी कोयला इस्तेमाल करता है, क्योंकि उसके पास भी कोई साधन नहीं है। इसलिए हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि यदि मन पर चार आना या आठ आना भी दाम बढ़े तो उसको बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहिये। और बढ़ायेगे टन पर एक रुपया लेकिन कोयला बेचने वाले गन पर चार आना या आठ आना बढ़ा देंगे—एक तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये कि कोयले का दाम न बढ़े। मजदूरों को सहनियन हो गरीब मजदूर बेज फायदा न उठाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस पर जो अमेण्डमेण्ट पांडे जी की हैं, मैं उसको सही समझता हूँ और उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं भी अमेण्डमेण्ट दी थी, लेकिन थोड़ी देर में दो थी इसलिए अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं उसका भी पेश करूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Chhaplendu Bhattacharyya. Let him not repeat the points that other Members have made but let him make fresh points.

SHRI CHAPLENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): How many minutes have I been permitted to take?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only five minutes.

SHRI CHAPLENDU BHATTACHARYYA: All right. I shall just read out my points one by one.

I was associated with the Coal Mines Welfare Advisory Committee from its very

inception. So, I know against what odds we had to fight for such elementary decisions as housing. The colliery owners said that if we had a settled labour force, there would be unrest. I say that without a settled labour force, in the face of the present mechanisation, we cannot make headway and support and increase efficiency. So, my first point is that housing is a must.

Previously, the working was four families to a room of not more than 1200 sq. ft. That dismal phase is past. But even then, from the figures given to us by the hon. Minister, it is clear that overcrowding remains. So in the matter of housing, there should be wider coverage and the expenditure should match receipts coal-field-wise. Every coal field is getting some income on despatches of coal and the expenditure in that coal field should be on a *pro rata* basis in the interest of equity.

The third point is that the own-your-own-house scheme should be put into effect so that coal miners can be owners of their own houses. So far it has made an exceptionally high figure of 9 houses! After so many years of sweating and brutish existence in the coal mine operations, at least 20, 30 or a sizeable percentage of the miners should have been enabled to own their own houses. So, I suggest that the own-your-own-house scheme should be modified and the coal mine workers should be at least put on a par with the colliery owners in the matter of subsidy and aid.

The welfare organisations in Jharia coal fields should run their own bus services. The Regional Transport service and the State Transport service are not adequate. If this is done, the coal miners and their families will not have to trek four miles to a cinema show with their children on their backs. This strikes me as one of the most unfortunate sights in the grim coal fields of Jharia and Bokaro.

There should be a large coverage of stipends and scholarships for coal miners' sons. It gladdens my heart to see that one coal miner's son is now reading in the Darbhanga Medical College on scholarship given by the Coal Mines Welfare Fund. This coverage has to be increased.

Another must is the supply of pure drinking water. The incidence of TB, VD, intestinal and microbial diseases is very high. As for intestinal diseases, I will not be far wrong in saying that 80 per cent of the workers, of the mining population, in Jharia suffer from them because of the non-supply of pure drinking water. So where the Jharia code of health has failed, the Coal Mines Welfare organisation with its vast resources must step-in and fill up the gap.

A coal miner's son need not become a minor. If he has to be, he must be a minor of the new age. There he will have to face the problem of mechanisation. We are already facing the problem of environmental pollution. It will assume a vaster dimension once the restructuring of the coal mines in the Jharia coal fields takes place. So when they go in for large scale strip mining operations, many of these townships will cease to be. Therefore, we have to draw up a master plan including this in the plans for restructuring of the mines, giving effect to a more comprehensive plan of housing and welfare.

Lastly, the eligibility for medical aid was limited to Rs. 500. In these days of inflation, I think there is a case for revising this limit upward, and it should be thrown open to all colliery workers irrespective of their wages, and for the non-entitled persons, since the State Government's efforts cannot be matched because of the difference in financial resources. The non-entitled persons should be permitted to avail themselves of the medical services in the coal field area on rates which should be substantially less than what they have to pay at the present moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, Lord Keynes once said that long term expectations have ceased to exist and that in the long run we are all dead. So, in 25 years, the long run is a run which we cannot stand. We will not be here then. So, we have to compress, and therefore, there is a lot of force, and I support that the cess should be raised to Re. 1, and a crash programme should be put into effect so that these houses come on the ground quickly and we can see year-to-year progress in these coal fields.

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill 1972.

Sir, the cess which is being imposed on all despatches of coal and coke at a rate of fifty paise per ton is meant for implementing various labour welfare measures to ameliorate the living conditions of the labour employed in coal mines. As it has been found from practical experience that the income accruing to this Fund is not sufficient to meet the increasing demands for labour welfare measures, the cess of 50 paise per ton is sought to be increased to 75 paise per ton through this Bill. Since this Bill envisages greater implementation of welfare measures for the coal mines labour, I extend by whole-hearted support to this Bill.

The present annual receipts in the Housing Account are about Rs. 110 crores and it is stated that this amount falls short of the growing requirements of housing for the colliery labour and does not even fulfil the requirements of the housing schemes already sanctioned. It is anticipated that by increased levy of 25 paise per ton the extra revenue will be Rs. 172.50 lakhs. According to the present ratio of 7:5 between the General Welfare Account and the Housing Account, a sum of Rs. 72 lakhs from this extra revenue should go to the Housing Account. But,

according to the Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill, only a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs would go to the Housing Account. It is also stated in the Bill that the present ratio of 7:5 between the General Welfare Account and the Housing Account will be modified to the detriment of Housing Account. This modification will further accentuate the unsatisfactory situation prevailing in the housing facilities for the coal mines labour. I happen to go through the Annual Report of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation for 1969-70. The revenue under the Housing Account during that year was Rs. 181.79 lakhs. But only a sum of Rs. 154.72 lakhs has been spent for providing housing facilities to the coal mines labour. I need not say that some housing projects must have been dropped and that is how this saving has occurred.

Even 25 years after Independence, the Government which profess to establish a socialistic pattern of society in the country, which swear by the labour welfare measures for their programme of activities, could not spend the allotted money, which itself fell short of requirement. Is this the kind of love shown by the Government towards the labour who sweat and toil for the development of the country? I would like to know whether the Government of India will ever try to implement their programmes in full. I would also request the hon. Minister to state categorically the reasons for such a saving under the Housing Account; when the coal mines labour are badly in need of residential accommodation I have referred to this because the Government say that this Bill has been brought forward to enhance the cess so that greater amenities and facilities can be given to the coal mines labour.

Sir, the big townships schemes for coal mines labour as also the small townships scheme have been abandoned by the Government. In substitution of these two schemes, another scheme called the New Housing Scheme was introduced. As if this substitutes is not enough, the Low Cost Housing Scheme was also taken up simultaneously. In the Annual Report of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Orga-

situation, it has been mentioned that the implementation of these two schemes is not satisfactory. Build Your Own House Scheme has also met with the same fate. The Report refers to a catalogue of experiments in creating housing facilities for coal mines labour, like Kuchcha House Scheme, Wooden House Scheme and so on, which has not been implemented properly and satisfactorily.

I have referred to this to show to you that none of the housing programmes for the coal mines labour has been implemented satisfactorily. It is mainly because the coal mines labour live in unhealthy and in insanitary environments like slums and *Cheris* they are susceptible to dread diseases like T.B. etc. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill that the need for medical facilities is growing and it is becoming difficult to meet the growing requirements from the limited resources available. If the housing facilities woefully lag behind, naturally the need for medical facilities will continue to grow and the Government will for ever be facing a difficult situation in meeting the growing demand.

The basic requirement of the coal mines labour is housing and I appeal to the hon. Minister that more funds should be allocated to the Housing Account. Not only that. The money allocated to the Housing Account should be spent in full and there should not be any saving. If the Government find it difficult to find out additional resources for housing, I would urge that the present ratio of 7:5 between the General Welfare Fund and the Housing Account should not be brought down as is being proposed in this Bill. If that is done, the Government will be committing an act of injustice to the coal mines labour.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to repeat the points which have already been made.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): This is completely an non-controversial
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matter and therefore to much speaking is necessary to commend this Bill for acceptance by this House. To the extent the Bill goes, it is welcome. But my complaint is that it has not gone enough.

I have gone through the financial memorandum attached to the Bill. It is clear that the additional amount which is sought to be raised by an additional cess of 25 paise per tonne will just be enough and not even fully enough to meet the financial requirements of sanctioned schemes. Therefore a point has been made here that instead of 75 paise per tonne it could be one Rupee. I do not know why the Government is not able to accept the suggestion. There is an argument that the main brunt of the cost will have to be borne by the public sector undertakings, Railways, Hindustan Steel, etc. But 25 paise per tonne—is it too much of a burden for the railways and other public sector undertakings to bear? This is the question which might have to be considered not merely by the Labour Ministry but by the other Ministries as well. It is well known that though the cost of coal per tonne is fixed around Rs. 35 at the pithead it is sold at a considerably higher price in the open market wherever it has got to be purchased by the private parties. Therefore I am suggesting that the pricing structure of coal does permit a higher cess. We have got to take into account the fact that when we are dealing with this measure, we are dealing with a particular sector of labour who are in the most miserable conditions, far away from civilization, living in dangerous condition. Their wages are not too low; nevertheless the conditions of living are too bad and therefore housing is a requirement which must receive the highest priority. Out of the masses of workers only for 58000 workers houses have been provided so far if my information is correct. A long way has to be made up. Housing is a major problem for the entire nation and cannot be solved overnight. But for these sections of labour who are subserving the basic needs of the nation and producing materials which are the life-givers of the nation, a

[Shri C. M. Stephen]
greater solicited attention is necessary. The pace of housing has to be accelerated and this cannot be done by the housing schemes of Government and joint housing schemes and cooperative housing shares alone. It has to be done by raising funds like this.

I was even wondering why a substantial portion of this fund must go to the general welfare at all, because it is susceptible to misuse and mis-canalisation. A smaller amount can go to general welfare and a larger amount can go to perceptible utilisation like the housing scheme. If 70 million tonnes of coal are produced and if Rs. 7 crores can be collected, a substantial portion of it should go to housing, because if the housing requirements of coal-miners could be looked after, you are doing really substantial service.

I would take this opportunity to plead that such funds can be raised in certain other industries which are labour intensive. Certain sectors were pointed out by the welfare committee of the National Labour Commission. For instance, about 1½ lakh workers are employed in cashew industry and the fluctuations in price are huge. Just a rupee per case will mean nothing, but it will bring it at least Rs. 50 lakhs to the cashew workers which can be utilised for their housing and other facilities. We cannot do this purely by taking money from the Consolidated Fund of India because it is limited. These resources will have to be raised as far as industrial workers are concerned from the products which can afford to yield some money. Where the prescribed price and the market price indicate wide margins, you can put your hand and collect some amount which can be utilised for labour welfare. Also, if not now at least in due course raising the cess amount from 75 paise to one rupee must be considered. As I said, a larger amount of this fund must go to housing rather than general welfare. This principle must be extended to other industries, particularly certain export-oriented industries, which have got demand and for which export prices indicate wide variations and where the labour is paid rather

low, so that they can be assisted. That why the housing schemes for labour may be accelerated.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Bill.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) सभापति महोदय, हम कोयला खान श्रम कल्याण निधि (सशोधन) विधेयक, 1972 पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। जिस भावना के साथ यह विधेयक लाया गया है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें एक बात अखरने वाली यह है कि सरकार की तरफ से इसको लाने में लापरवाही बरती गई। इस में बहुत देरी की गई। यह देरी एक या दो साल की नहीं, पूरे ग्यारह सालों की देरी हुई है। उस के बाद यह बिल लाया गया। लेकिन इतने दिन के बाद लाने पर भी यह बिल कम्प्लीट नहीं है। यह एक अधूरा बिल है। चूँकि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकषिप्त किया है, इसलिये मैं इन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मौजूदा उपकर पचास पैसे से बढ़ाकर जो आप 75 पैसे करने जा रहे हैं यह अपर्याप्त है। मैं आशा करता हूँ और आशा ही नहीं बल्कि मेरा यह पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आप इसको बढ़ाएंगे और जो सशोधन इस हेतु दिए गए हैं, उनको आप स्वीकार करेंगे।

जहाँ यह आशका व्यक्ति की गई है कि इससे कोयले के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे। हमारा अनुभव भी यही बताता है कि जब कोई कर या उपकर या टैक्स लगता है तो मार्केट में उसके भाव बढ़ जाते हैं। यही बात खदानों से निकलने वाले कोयले पर भी लागू होती है।

इस वास्ते पूरी आशांका है कि कोयले के दाम अवश्य बढ़ेंगे। सरकार को चाहिये कि कोयले की कीमतों पर वह पूरा पूरा नियंत्रण रखे ताकि इसकी कीमत न बढ़ने पाए। यदि बढ़ती है तो इसका भार प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से जनता पर ही पड़ेगा और जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है गरीब जनता कोयले का अधिकतर उपयोग करती है। इस वास्ते इस बारे में विशेष सतर्कता बरती जानी चाहिये।

कोयला मजदूरों के लिए जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं अक्सर देखा गया है कि उनको कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया जाता है और वे केवल कागजों पर लिखे रह जाते हैं और मजदूरों को उनका लाभ नहीं मिलता है। कोयला मजदूर विकट परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं और राष्ट्र की गति को मजदूरी के साथ धागे बढ़ाने में सहयोग देते हैं। वे जिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं उसकी कल्पना यहां बैठ कर हम कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं। वहां पर चिरमिरी की कोयला खदान को मैंने देखा है। जिस तरह से काल कोठरी में किसी को बन्द कर दिया जाता है उसी तरह से काल कोठरी में बन्द करके उनसे काम लिया जाता है। दोनों में कोई अन्तर नहीं होता है। पच्चीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी पूरे देश में, मध्य प्रदेश में ही नहीं, कोयला मजदूरों की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। चिरमिरी की कोयला खदान की हालत यह है कि वहां गन्दे नाले के किनारे टाट के झोंपड़े बना कर उनमें मजदूर रहते हैं।

उनके लिए क्वार्टर नहीं है, दवाघों का प्रबन्ध नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दवाघों का और अस्पतालों का प्रबन्ध वे कर रहे हैं। आयुर्वेद औषधालय खोल रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हाउस में कहने को तो बातें कह दी जाती हैं लेकिन उनका ठीक से इम्प्लेमेंटेशन नहीं होता है, उनको कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया जाता है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि मजदूरों के जो प्रतिनिधि होते हैं उनको भी कमेटी में रखा जाना चाहिये ताकि वे देख सकें कि जो चिकित्सा सुविधायें मजदूरों को मिलनी चाहियें या दूसरी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें वे मिलती हैं या नहीं। मुझे मध्य प्रदेश का मालूम है। वहां पर इस प्रकार की सहूलियतें उनको नहीं मिलती हैं। इस और आप बारीकी से ध्यान दें।

कोयला खदान मालिकों के बारे में हमेशा शिकायत रहती है कि मजदूरों का पैसा वे रोके रहते हैं जैसे प्राविडेंट फंड का पैसा है, वह वे जमा नहीं करते हैं और साथ साथ उनका जो भ्रंश होता है उसको भी वे जमा नहीं करते हैं। इस और भी आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

बितीय जापन में जो बातें कही गई हैं, क्वार्टर बनाने के बारे में जो बात कही गई है पचास लाख रुपये की बचत वाली जो बात कही गई है, उन बातों पर सरकार ईमानदारी से अमल करेगी तब तो मजदूरों को कुछ लाभ होगा, अन्यथा जो आज मजदूरों की हालत है और उसमें पच्चीस साल के अन्तर में

[श्रीफूल चन्द वर्मा]

भाजादी के बाद भी सुधार नहीं हुआ है, उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अन्त में कहना चाहूंगा कि जो बिल आप लाए हैं यह झगुरा बिल है, इसके ऊपर आप पुनर्विचार करें और जब संशोधन आए तब उन्हें आप स्वीकार करें ।

श्री श्रीकृष्ण मोदी (सीकर): आपने अभी कील मरिन्ड बेलफेयर बिल रखा है । इसके पहले आयरन और बेलफेयर बिल आया था । एक माइका बेलफेयर बिल भी आया था । अब यह दुबारा एमेन्डिंग बिल आप लाए हैं और बहुत यह बल रही है कि 75 पैसे नहीं होने चाहिए बल्कि एक रुपया होना चाहिये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने पचास पैसे रखे थे तो उसका क्या बेसिस था और अब जो आप 75 पैसे रख रहे हैं इसका क्या बेसिस है, क्या नापतौल है । क्यों नहीं पहले आपने चालीस पैसे या पच्चीस पैसे रखे और अब क्यों नहीं आपने पहले चालीस पैसे या पच्चीस पैसे रखे और अब क्यों नहीं आपने 85 पैसे रखे ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कारण यह है कि इनके पास कोई स्कीम नहीं है, कोई लेखाजोखा नहीं है, इनके पास डिटेल्स नहीं हैं कि क्या खर्च करना है ।

यह बड़ी सीधी सी बात थी कि चार लाख मजदूर कोयला खानों में काम करते हैं और आपको मालूम होना चाहिये था कि इनके कितने प्राय कील-कील सी फॅसिलिटीज उपलब्ध कराने चाहते हैं । इन सारी फॅसिलिटीज को कामकाज पर नोट कर लेते और कहते कि उन्हें कबदूर से एक अच्छा मकान चाहिये

जिस पर दो हजार या ढाई हजार रुपया खर्च होगा, स्कूल चाहिये, पीने का पानी चाहिये, अस्पताल आदि, खेल कूद का मैदान चाहिये, आदि और इन सब का हिसाब लगा कर पता लगाया जाना चाहिये था कि फी मजदूर दस साल में कितना रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा और उस रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का आप प्रबन्ध करते । तब आपके सामने एक स्पष्ट चित्र होता कि फी मजदूर साठ हजार रुपये दस साल में चाहिये और तब इसका प्रबन्ध करने के लिए आप यत्न करते और उनको मकान देने का प्रबन्ध करते, स्कूल देने का प्रबन्ध करते, मेडिकल एड देने का प्रबन्ध करते । आप हिसाब लगा कर कहते कि दस साल के अन्दर इतना सेस या इतना टैक्स या इतना उपकर हमको सेल वल्यू के ऊपर लेना चाहिये और इतनी राशि दस साल के अन्दर हमको उपलब्ध हो जानी चाहिये और यह राशि उपलब्ध कर के आपको जो एमेन्टीज देनी थी वे आप देते । ऐसा आप करते तब तो बात समझ में आती और तब पता चलता कि ₹६ रुपया टन या दो रुपया टन या ढाई रुपया टन सेल वल्यू आदि पर आप अतिरिक्त लेंगे । इससे कोई फर्क भी पड़ने वाला नहीं था । कम से कम एक स्कीम तो आप अपने सामने रखते । आज आप मेडिसिन्स की बात करते हैं, मकानों की बात करते हैं, दूसरी बातें करते हैं लेकिन आपने शुरु से ही पूरा नक्शा अपने सामने क्यों नहीं रखा ?

मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । ये डोजीमाइट और लसहम स्टेशन का बिल लाए थे । उसमें अगर एक बक्का हल के खर्च

तो दस साल के अन्दर उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए, साठ हजार मजदूरों के लिए, साठ हजार रुपया या जितना प्रोड्यूस होता था उतना रुपया फी मजदूर इनके घर आ जाता और इन साठ हजार रुपये फी मजदूर के हिसाब से अगर दस साल तक खर्च किए जाते तो जितनी एमेनेटीज और जितनी खुशहाली ये इन मजदूरों को देना चाहते थे वे दे सकते थे। इस राशि को अगर मे बढाना चाहते तो बढा भी सकते थे। इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं थी। सैल आप लगाए कोई डर वाली बात नहीं है। बीस पैसे की कोई बात नहीं है, चालीस पैसे की कोई बात नहीं है, एक रुपया टन की भी कोई बात नहीं है। बात सिर्फ यह है कि दस साल के अन्दर उन मजदूरों को क़िफायत के साथ आदमियों की तरह से रहने लायक आप कैसे बना सकते हैं और इसके उपाय आप करते और पूरी तस्वीर अपने सामने रखने। पाच साल के अन्दर 22 रुपये टन का जो रेट था कोयले का वह 32 रुपये टन हो गया। क्या आपने सोचा है कि 32 रुपये क्यों हुआ है? इसको आप दो रुपये टन और बढा दें तो कोई फर्क पडने वाला नहीं है। डोनोमाइट और लाइम स्टोन के रेट भी बढे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि दस साल के अन्दर किसी सिंगल परसेंट रेट बढे है जबकि और प्राइसिंग-और-सी परसेंट बढी है। मैं उनका कहनाई हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में आप डोनोमाइट और लाइम स्टोन के काम करने वाले मजदूरों को जिनकी सख्या साठ हजार है, खुशहाल नहीं बना पाएँ। इस तरह से जो बिल आप ला रहे हैं, इनके बारे में आप दुबारा सोचें। मेरा निवेदन है कि माइन्स के बारे में आप एक

स्कीम बनाए हिन्दुस्तान में खानों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके लिए आप एक ही बिल लाएँ। आप तो पचासो बिल ला सकते हैं ला रहे हैं। इससे क्या लाभ होगा? हिन्दुस्तान में माइन्स के अन्दर जितने मजदूर काम करते हैं उन सब के लिए अगर आपकी पर हैड दस साल के अन्दर आठ खर्च करना है तो आप उसका प्रबन्ध करें और उस हिसाब से सैल वेलू के ऊपर आप टैक्स लगा दें लेबर वेलफेयर का। इसमें आपको क्या दिक्कत और परेशानी है। तब आप हिन्दुस्तान की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को यह कह सकेंगे कि दस साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान की खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में एक भी ऐसा नहीं रहेगा जिस को सारी सहाय्यते हम नहीं दे सके हैं। अगर मन्त्री महोदय यह हिसाब लगायेंगे, तब वह देखेंगे कि बहुत ज्यादा फर्क पडने वाला नहीं है - बहुत कम फर्क पडने वाला है। मैंने पिछली दफा निवेदन किया था—मैं इस सम्बन्ध में श्री खाडिलकर से मिला हूँ—कि वह खनिज के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल लायें और ग्रांक्टो के साथ लायें। इस बहुत को बन्द किया जाना चाहिए कि हम को कितने पैसे लगाने हैं। ऐसा बिल जल्दी में जल्दी लाया जाना चाहिए ताकि हम दस साल की एक स्कीम बना कर मजदूरों का भला कर सकें।

श्री बनराह प्रधान (गहडोल) सर्भा-पति महोदय, मैं ने कोयला खानों की स्थिति का निकट से अवलोकन किया है। मेरे निर्वर्धन क्षेत्र में, और मध्य प्रदेश में, कोयला खानें स्थित हैं। मेरा इस क्षेत्र से गहरा सम्बन्ध है। कोयला खानों में होने वाले कामों की मुझे

[श्री धनबाद प्रधान]

जानकारी है। मैं स्वयं को कोयला खान का श्रमिक ही समझता हूँ। यह हमारे देश के संविधान और लोकतन्त्र की महिमा है कि मैं लोकसभा का सदस्य निर्वाचित हुआ हूँ। हमारा संविधान श्रमिक वर्ग के लिए गौरव और श्रद्धा का प्रतीक है, जिसके अन्तर्गत श्रमीर और गरीब, उद्योगपति और श्रमिक सब समान हैं।

कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि, अधिनियम 1947 के अन्तर्गत कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिए अनेक कल्याण कार्य किये जा रहे हैं। इस कार्य के लिए आवश्यक रकम की पूर्ति लेवी से की जाती है। इन कार्यों में प्रमुख मकान निर्माण और चिकित्सा योजनाएँ हैं। इस समय लगभग 1,10 लाख पये [की प्रतिवर्ष मकान-निर्माण योजना के लिए उपलब्ध है। कोयला खानों में काफ़ी मजदूर काम करते हैं। उन के 'लि' आवास व्यवस्था अत्यन्त घिन्ताजनक और शोचनीय है। मकानों के प्रतिरिक्त चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ, मलेरिया की रोक-थाम, फिलेरिया पर नियन्त्रण, शिक्षा और मनोरंजन और पीने के पानी की सुविधायें जुटाने की आवश्यकता है।

इस विषयक के अन्तर्गत आने वाले विषय के बारे में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि हमारे देश में कोयला खान के श्रमिक सबसे अधिक उद्योग हैं। उनके लिए चिकित्सा की पर्याप्त सुविधायें नहीं हैं। कोयला खानों में काम करते रहने से उन्हें अनेक प्रकार के रोग हो जाते हैं। वहाँ अस्पतालों में सदैव भीड़ रहती है। इस कार्य के लिए रुपये की कमी बाधक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

रानीगंज, परासिया, शहडोल जिला के अन्तर्गत बिरसिहपुर नौरोजाबाद में क्षेत्रीय अस्पतालों का विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए।

परिवार कल्याण केन्द्रों की संख्या मध्य प्रदेश में केवल दो है। प्रसूति और बाह्य-कल्याण केन्द्रों की संख्या भी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। क्षय रोग की चिकित्सा, एक्सरे का प्रबन्ध और लैबोरेटरी का समुचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। इसके प्रतिरिक्त कुष्ठ रोग, कैंसर तथा मानसिक रोगों के इलाज की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और साथ ही चर्मों तथा कृत्रिम अंगों के लिए अधिक रकम निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए।

कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था यद्दस्तर पर होनी चाहिए। रानीगंज में केवल 48 मकानों का निर्माण हुआ है। यही स्थिति दूसरे क्षेत्रों की भी है। इस सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त मकान निर्माण योजना, मकानों के लिए दिये जाने वाले ऋण, सस्ती कीमत वाले मकान, कच्चे मकान आदि की अनेक योजनाएँ हैं। पाँचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोयला खान श्रमिकों के मकान बनाने के लिए पृथक् पृथक् रकम निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए।

हमारे देश में कोयला खान मजदूरों के लिए कई योजनाएँ तो खानों के मालिकों द्वारा दी जा रही वित्तीय सहायता पर निर्भर हैं, लेकिन खानों के मालिक बहुधा खर्च करने के लिए सहमत नहीं होते हैं।

केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा मण्डल द्वारा देश में तीस रिजल सेंटर चलाए जा रहे हैं। किन्तु कोयला खानों के मालिक अपने मजदूरों

को वहां शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं भेजते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हर एक कोयला क्षेत्र में श्रमिक शिक्षा मण्डल की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए। उनको श्रमिक संगठनों, खान मालिकों और सरकार के सहयोग से चलाया जाये। वहां पर शिक्षा प्राप्त करने पर मजदूरों को यह मालूम होगा कि उनके अधिकार और कर्तव्य क्या है और अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में उनको क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक वे लोग स्ट्राइक, हड़ताल और घेराव आदि करते रहेंगे।

स्वास्थ्य-सुरक्षा के लिए खदानों के भीतर पीने के स्वच्छ पानी की व्यवस्था की जाये, संडास बनाए जाने चाहिए, दूषित हवा को निकालने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और दलदल, मच्छर तथा खटमल आदि को खत्म करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं इस अधिनियम का समर्थन करना हूं।

श्री भूलचन्द झा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में योजना आयोग का यह उद्देश्य था कि समाज की आखिरी पंक्ति का भावमी योजना का साधन और साध्य बने। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कोयला खानों में काम करने वालों को क्या पगार मिलती है और देश के अन्य लोगों को क्या पगार मिलती है। अगर किसी दुर्घटना में किसी मजदूर का हाथ या पैर जाता रहे, तो एक बार तो आर्टि-क्रिशल लिम्ब लगा देते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद उसका रिप्लेसमेंट नहीं किया जाता है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि किसी दुर्घटना के बाद कम्पेन्सेशन कितने समय में मिल जाता

है। हमने कोलमाइन्ड में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की हालत देखी है। उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय और शोचनीय है। अगर हम उनकी हालत को सुधारने के लिए सारी दौलत का कुछ हिस्सा लगा दें, तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा काम होगा। हम लोकतन्त्र में इन्सान की कीमत, मानव का मूल्य बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I am very grateful to the hon Members who have participated in the debate. I am very happy that all of them have supported this measure. It is really a non-controversial measure. It is only a provision to increase the cess from 50 paise to 75 paise....(Interruptions) Please listen to me.

I have listened to the speeches of the hon. Members. They have raised two or three points. I will not take much time. I will only throw some light on them. Here, a demand has been made to raise this cess from 50 paise to one rupee. The Government has given very careful consideration to this matter and after considering all the pros and cons, they have decided that for the present, this cess should be increased to 75 paise only and that is why, 75 paise is there....(Interruptions).

श्री बालोबंद पाण्डे : चालीस हजार मजदूर तपेदिक से पीड़ित हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Government is responsible to look after the interests of the people and they should see that the cost of coal does not increase. Moreover, the Railways and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will be very much affected in case we increase the cess as they are the two bulk purchasers. If we increase the cess to rupee one, the railway fare may go up and the power rates will also rise. The Government will have to take into

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

account the fact that the price of coal to the consumer does not increase because ultimately it will indirectly affect the consumers as rail fares will increase and power rates also will go up. Therefore, the Government has thought it proper not to increase the cess from 50 paise to rupee one.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Just three months back, the coal price was increased by Rs. 3 per tonne. What was the impact at this time? If you could increase the price for the benefit of the coal-miners, you cannot increase the price for the benefit of workmen? Nobody murmured at that time. Nobody said that there will be price rise.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Government, being the representative of the people, will have to look after the interests of all, including the labour. Therefore, to say that the Government is not taking this fact into consideration is not correct. Rs. 3 was fixed on some score; if you want to increase to Re. 1 here also I think, there will be no end to this. Therefore Government thought it proper not to increase this amount to one rupee for the present. If we find that there is need for more funds, we will come before you for that.

Mention was made that the apportionment of this Fund should be revised. It has been mentioned that more funds should be allotted to housing schemes. The earlier apportionment was 5:7. Now, it has been stated in the Bill that minimum of 12 paise will be spent on housing and not more than 45 paise will be spent on the general purposes. Certain limit is fixed. That means, on housing schemes, upto 30 paise can be spent. And now this ratio has come to 2:3 from the previous ratio of 5:7. The apportionment has been revised and there is no ground at all for any sort of apprehension in anybody's mind.

Regarding housing facilities we admit that it is also the responsibility of the

Fund to make available houses to the coalminers. But, at the same time, you know, this Housing Scheme is being carried out on the basis of the realisation of the cess. It is the duty and responsibility of the coalmine owners to spend some money for the welfare of these persons. It is their sole responsibility, that is, the responsibility of the coalmine owners and the State Governments. They are duty-bound to provide all these facilities to these coalminers. These coalmine owners are earning huge profits and they must earmark some profits. The Unions also should put some weight upon the mineowners so that they can come forward and make these facilities available to them.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: Only 58,000 houses have been built for the coalminers so far. You don't have money even to pay them. You cannot meet even your past liability. Why are you asking them to build more? Wherefrom will you pay the money? Why don't you have money first and then ask them to build?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I am sorry that you have not followed what I was saying. I said that we have certainly made commitment; we have certainly sanctioned schemes and we are duty-bound to meet that share. We always do it. I am telling you this. The coalmine owners are earning huge profits. I am saying that the Unions should prevail upon them to see that they part with some profits in order to make available these facilities to the miners.

And, so far as the nationalised mines are concerned, we do not make any distinction between private mines and nationalised mines. If funds are there, nationalised mines are the first to come forward to make these facilities available to their workers.

So far as medical facilities are concerned, I am sure, my hon. friend will agree with me that the hospital at Dhanbad is one of the best hospitals ever constructed in those areas.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY It is a very good building, there is no doubt.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA. Not only building, there are medical facilities. The best medical facilities are available. The best equipments are there. You can not say that this is not so.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY. Your own report says that you have not been able to cope up with the rush of patients.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA That is because, as you know, we are making available these facilities to even those persons who are not entitled to them. We hope that the State Government will also come forward on their part to contribute to this Fund.

Shri Damodar Pandey wanted to know why the hospital had not been extended further. He knows already that we could not do so far want of funds. I also think that with the amount that would be available to us, we would not be able to take up the extension work any further in the near future.

Some hon. Member had asked what the amount lying unrealised from the mine-owners was. I may tell him that there is no money lying unrealised with the mineowners.

I think that it was Shri Krishna Chandra Halder had asked me what the receipts and expenditure in the year 1970-71 were. I may tell him that the income was Rs. 415.07 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 462.57 lakhs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What is the balance at the end of 1970-71?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: There is no balance in the general welfare fund. Actually, it owes something. About Rs. 2.93 crores are also to be paid by it. So, the question of balance does not arise in this case. There may be balance in the

housing account, but we have made certain commitments, and seeing those commitments, the money is not enough even to cater to those needs.

I think that I have covered all the points, and wish that the Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR CHAIRMAN. The question is

'That the Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947, be taken into consideration'.

The motion was adopted.

MR CHAIRMAN. We shall now take up the clauses.

Clause 2 —(Amendment of section 3.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment to this clause tabled by Shri Damodar Pandey and two by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. They cannot be allowed to be moved because they require the recommendation of the President, as the Finance Ministry is also concerned with it, and since the recommendation has not been obtained, they cannot be moved.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 4.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some amendments to this clause standing in the name of Shri Damodar Pandey and Shri Ramavatar Shastri. I am giving special permission to move them, though they were received late, but it will not be treated as a precedent.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: I am not moving my amendments.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI 1
beg to move

Page 1, line 13 for twelve' substitute
twenty five (6)

Page 1 line 16 for forty five sub-
stitute fifty' (7)

18 hrs.

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put
amendments Nos 6 and 7 to vote

Amendments Nos 6 and 7 were put and
negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That clause 3 stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4—(Amendment of section 5)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI 1
beg to move

'Page 2, line 3—for '41" substitute
'10" (8)

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'Page 2 line 3,—for '4 " substitute
'10 " (8)

The motion was negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

That clause 4 stand part of the
Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clauses 5 and 1 the Enacting Formula
and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA 1
move

That the Bill be passed

MR CHAIRMAN The question is
That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE Twentieth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)
I present the Twentieth Report of the
Business Advisory Committee

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
December 6, 1972/Agrahayana 15, 1894
(Saka)