

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

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Fourth Session, 1978/1999—1900 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 12, 1978/Chaitra  
22, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदोन्नति द्वारा  
नियुक्ति) विनियमों में संशोधन

\* 667. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या गृह  
मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आपात काल के दौरान  
सरकार ने भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदो-  
न्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति) विनियमों में किसी  
ऐसे संशोधन का प्रस्ताव किया था कि डिप्टी  
कलेक्टर से कलेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नति  
के लिए योग्यता तथा बरिष्ठता के सिद्धान्त  
को खत्म करके केवल योग्यता/सक्षमता का  
सिद्धान्त अपनाया जायगा ,

(ख) क्या यह सिद्धान्त सरकार द्वारा  
स्वीकार किया गया था और जून, 1977 में  
प्रस्तावित किया गया था ,

(ग) क्या पदोन्नति के लिए योग्यता  
का सिद्धान्त अथवा योग्यता तथा बरिष्ठता  
का सिद्धान्त किसी राज्य की सेवाओं में  
अपनाया जाता है , और

(घ) क्या योग्यता के सिद्धान्त के  
परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायेगी  
जहाँ एक ही जिले में बरिष्ठ अधिकारी  
कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों के अधीन कार्य करेंगे

2

और क्या इससे अधिकारियों अथवा प्रशासन  
की कार्य-कुशलता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं  
पड़ेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b)  
Although action was initiated in 1974  
to amend the Indian Administrative  
Service (Appointment by Promotion)  
Regulations 1955, formal proposals  
were formulated on the recommenda-  
tions of the Chief Secretaries Con-  
ference held in May, 1976 The State  
Govts and UPSC were accordingly  
consulted and the regulations were  
amended in June 1977 by the present  
Government

(c) Information is not available  
with the Govt of India

(d) Such a situation is possible It  
could also have arisen under the  
regulations as they stood before the  
amendments made in June, 1977 As  
selections are made on the basis of  
merit Government do not think that  
this will adversely affect the efficiency  
of officers or the administration

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं  
सबसे महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आपात  
काल के दौरान कांग्रेस सरकार ने भारतीय  
प्रशासनिक सेवा (पदोन्नति द्वारा नियुक्ति)  
नियम 1955 में यह संशोधन प्रस्तावित किया  
कि उप-जिला अधीक्षक को जिला अधीक्षक  
के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए योग्यता तथा  
बरिष्ठता के सिद्धान्त का उन्मूलन कर सिर्फ  
योग्यता का सिद्धान्त माना जाय, यह इसलिए  
प्रस्तावित किया गया था कि मनवानी तौर  
पर योग्यता के नाम पर बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों  
को नजर-अन्दाज किया जा सके और अपने

बहुते कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों को इस सिद्धांत का लाभ दिया जाये। मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि इसी बात को हमारी सरकार ने जून 1977 में स्वीकार किया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है, मुझे दूसरे प्रान्तों की तो जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण मैं देता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे सीनियर लोग जिनका यू-आउट रिकार्ड बहुत अच्छा था, जिन के खिलाफ कोई चीज नहीं थी उन को नजर भ्रन्दाज कर के ऐसे कई भ्रष्ट लोगों को जिन के खिलाफ बहुत सी चीजें थीं, कलेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नति दे दी गई। तो मैं मंत्री जी ने जानना चाहूंगा, मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में जो घपला हुआ है वह अन्य प्रान्तों में भी हुआ होगा, तो क्या वे उस की जांच कराएंगे ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: No specific question has been put. However, Government has received a number of representations and the matter is under consideration of the Government.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जब इन नियमों के तहत योग्यता के आधार पर मनमाने तरीके से यह सब किया जा रहा है तो क्या इन नियमों पर पुन विचार करके दोबारा संशोधन नहीं किया जा सकता है ? इसमें लोग मनमानी करते हैं, जो सीनियर और योग्य हैं, जिनका रिकार्ड अच्छा है उन्हें किनारे फेंक करके, जो उनके अपने चमके हैं जिनका रिकार्ड भी अच्छा नहीं है उन्हीं को मौका दिया जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति से क्या आप इन नियमों से संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already replied, the matter is under consideration

श्री रघुबीर सिंह अज्जब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सच है कि जिन लोगों की पदोन्नति आपात

काल के समय की गई थी वे आज भी उसी पार्षों का काम कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Government has no information. If the hon. member brings out any specific case, I will look into the matter.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या यह सत्य है कि योग्यता और क्षमता के प्रतिरिक्त विभिन्न सरकारी कार्यालयों में जाति और जन्म के आधार पर भी प्रमोशन हो रहे हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह प्रमोशन का सवाल है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about the rules—should it be solely on the basis of merit or merit-cum-seniority?

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैंने तथ्य जानने की कोशिश की है और मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not between you and the 'mantri'. I also come into the picture.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, योग्यता और क्षमता के आधार के प्रतिरिक्त जाति और जन्म के आधार पर प्रमोशन दिये जा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: At present the Central Government recruits IAS Officers and allots them to the State Government. Now the Regional Language has been introduced as a medium for examination. Is there any thinking to reverse the process? The State Government should recruit the officers according to the standards fixed by the Central Government and

MR. SPEAKER: That again does not arise.

**Administrative Arrangements for Protection to Harijans**

\*698. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on October 2, 1977, the Central Government have addressed the Chief Ministers of various States suggesting administrative arrangements for giving protection to Harijans;

(b) the number of cases registered in State of Maharashtra during the period of last six months in respect of atrocities on Harijans;

(c) the special administrative arrangements for protection of Harijans in Maharashtra reported by the State Government after October 2, 1977; and

(d) if no arrangements have been made, the reasons given by the State Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the figures furnished by the Government of Maharashtra, 411 cases of crimes against the members of the Scheduled Castes were registered during the period September, 1977 to February, 1978.

(c) and (d). According to the State Government, the following steps were taken:—

(i) A Cell has been established at the State Headquarters to deal with all complaints of harassment, atrocities against Harijans and Vimukta Jatis.

(ii) A unit headed by a D.I.G. Police has been created at the headquarters to supervise the work at the Range and the District levels.

(iii) The existing machinery at the headquarters of the Range D.I.G. Police has been strengthened.

(iv) District Magistrates and superintendents of Police have been

made personally responsible for this work.

(v) Clear-cut guidelines for registration and investigation of complaints have been laid down.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: During the period of six months 411 cases of crimes against the Members of the Scheduled Castes have been registered in Maharashtra. In spite of the Central Government's directive and a few steps taken by the State Government, the number of atrocities is still large. What is the reaction of this Government?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: We have explained that so far as the trend of increasing atrocities on Harijans is concerned, the Maharashtra Government has explained that there is no such trend. There is a Parliamentary Committee which has visited Maharashtra and that Committee had Superintendents of Police have The Chief Minister and the Parliamentary Committee headed by Mr. Rachaiah have stated that the idea that there are increasing atrocities on harijans is misconceived. We have taken certain steps and the Maharashtra Government has taken certain steps which I have enumerated. We are very vigilant.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the reply that some few steps have been taken by the State of Maharashtra and that the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police have been made personally responsible for such incidents. May I know in how many cases out of 411 cases the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police have been made responsible?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: So far as the responsibility of D.M.s. and S.P.s. are concerned in regard to harijan incidents, I want to make it clear that when the incident takes place suddenly, when certain things erupt all of a sudden, then, they cannot be held responsible. If there is

some on-going matter and they are unable to take proper action and prevent it, then, they can be held responsible

**श्रीमती ब्रह्मिण्याबाई रांगेकर :** श्री जी जो सवाल पूछा गया था, मंत्री महोदय ने उसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने केसेज में डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है ? अभी तक महाराष्ट्र में एक भी केस में एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है, इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को स्पष्ट उत्तर देना चाहिए।

श्री पाटिल को मालूम है कि काकडे नाम का भादमी तीन महीने तक बम्बई में रहा, महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने उस को प्रोटेक्शन दिया था, अपने घर नहीं जा सका था। मैंने आप को नाम बतला दिया है—अब आप बतलाइए कि आप क्या करने वाले हैं ? जिन्होंने गुनाह किया था, उन में कितने मामलों में केसेज चलाये गए, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, किमी पर केस नहीं चलाया गया।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** यदि माननीया सदस्य ऐसे केसेज हम लोगों के नोटिस में लायेंगे तो हम जरूर कार्यवाही करेंगे (ब्यवधान)

**श्री केशव राव छोंडे :** महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट अब जो इन्तजाम करने जा रही है, उस के तहत अब तक कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ? डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० के खिलाफ तो आप कार्यवाही कर नहीं सकते, क्या वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** मैंने जवाब दे दिया है (ब्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER Please put question again

**श्री केशवराव छोंडे :** महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो इन्तजाम किया है, उस के बाब-

जूद भी एट्रोसिटीज जारी है। डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० के खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और क्या आप वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने वाले हैं ?

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है (ब्यवधान)

**श्री केशवराव छोंडे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या जवाब दिया। हमारे सवाल पूछने के बाद माफ-माफ जवाब मानना चाहिए।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** मैंने कहा है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

SHRI B C KAMBLE May I know from the hon Home Minister whether the directive of the Central Government is implemented properly or not, and also whether there is any machinery to see that it is enforced or not

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL We are especially concerned—the House is concerned—as regards certain atrocities We keep track of them, we give advice The Prime Minister and the Home Minister at the Conference of Ministers give advice These are the methods I have told the hon Members (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER I am here to clarify it The question is this Suppose they do not implement Have you any machinery to enforce it This was the question he was asking

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There cannot be ifs and buts to a question We have suggested certain things, they have taken certain steps. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER All of you kindly sit down. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

**DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** I would like to ask a question in connection with his answer to part (a) I want to know from him whether, in continuation of the letter of October 2 1977, the Government, particularly the Home Minister or the Prime Minister has again written a letter to the Chief Ministers If so when and what was said in those letters?

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL** The Prime Minister has written a letter Thereafter the Home Minister has written a letter on 2nd October, 1977 There after I myself addressed the Chief Minister on the 28th October 1977 No letter has been sent thereafter (Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER** Q No 699 (Interruptions) Please sit down I am on my legs You had your say This question has been debated upon sufficiently earlier also I am not allowing any further questions on this (Interruptions)

श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे यह ठीक नहीं है । हम स्पष्टीकरण उत्तर चाहिए । इस का ठीक ठीक जवाब नहीं आया है इसलिए मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिए ।

**SHRI K GOPAL** Sir we from this side are not getting a chance to put supplementaries

**MR SPEAKER** This is not on party-lines (Interruptions)

**SHRI K GOPAL** Sir I rise on a point of order (Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER** There is no point of order (Interruptions)

श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे इस का ठीक जवाब नहीं आया है इसलिए मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहती हूँ । आप मुझे एक सवाल एलाऊ कीजिए ।

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR** You permitted the others. Then why don't you allow some more supplementaries?

**SHRI K GOPAL** The ruling party Members have been allowed supplementaries to be put Why can't we be allowed to put supplementaries?

**MR SPEAKER** Please sit down I would like to say that everybody wants to put supplementaries There is no time This question has been debated upon for six hours in this House (Interruptions)

**SHRI K GOPAL** Sir I rise on a point of order (Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER** I have to observe two things when anybody is wanting to raise a point of order First of all the rules do not permit a point of order to be raised during the Question Hour Second you must formulate

Sometimes all the supplementaries are allowed from one side as it depends on the interest of the area As we have heard the Minister he has not made any criticism of the Maharashtra Government In Question Hour there is nothing like distributing supplementaries I try to distribute There are so many ways (Interruptions)

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI)** May I ask my hon'ble friends on both sides if we can transact any business if several Members rise together to talk so loudly? Nobody can follow anything What is the Speaker to do?

(Interruptions)

Again you are doing the same thing Any one should raise the question Then the Speaker can say something But you try simultaneously to decide between you Can any issue be decided? (Interruptions)

**SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO:** Sir, this is the first time I have seen that you have not given any opportunity to the other side You have always been impartial You are giving opportunity to everybody But this time you should have given a chance

to this side also. That is why they are agitated.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Sir, they are not interested in protecting the Harijans. Their interest is to accuse Government and to take political advantage.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Sir, I have got two points to make.... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** No more questions.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** There are two things. First, you said that it was a regional question and only Members from Maharashtra will put questions. That is not correct. This is my humble submission. The second point is that you have to call the Members from the opposite side also.... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not correct in saying that the Opposition Members are not given chance. There are 4 or 5 parties or groups. I have allowed Mrs. Rangnekar. I have given an opportunity to Mr. Keshavrao Dhondge and I have allowed Mr. Kamble. It is not possible to give opportunity every time to every group and every party... (Interruptions)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The issue is that the Prime Minister's direction has been violated. The Home Minister has not followed the instruction of the Prime Minister. But they are attacking the Government of Maharashtra.... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing more please, sit down. Next question No. 699.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Sir, you have not heard me. So, many times.... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have heard you. I cannot go on hearing all the 544 Members.

#### Amount spent on Research and Development Scheme of Small Scale Industries

\*700. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the Research and Development Scheme for small scale industries;

(b) the details of the technology evolved by the research units to develop small units; and

(c) whether any evaluation had been done of the work done in research laboratories; if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a)

An amount of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been spent upto February, 1978 on the research and development scheme for the small scale sector from the Ministry's budget. Since Deptt of Science and Technology and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are also operating schemes for research and development for small scale industries, the requisite information is being collected from them and shall be placed before the House in due course.

(b) and (c) Since the scheme under this Ministry's budget is in the initial stages of implementation, no technologies have been evolved and no evaluation done so far. In respect of schemes being operated by the Deptt of Science and Technology and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the requisite information is being collected.

**श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम :** मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के 'ख' तथा 'ग' भाग के उत्तर में कहा है कि सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और अब एकत्र हो जाएगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इस सवाल को स्थगित कर देंगे ताकि जब जानकारी प्राप्त जाए तब इस सवाल को लिया जा सके? क्या आप इसको पोस्टपोन करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that the information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table. There are a number of institutions which are working in the matter and he will have to collect the information and place it before the House. It will take sometime. Now, if you want to put supplementary question, you can do so. Otherwise you can put the question later on.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम प्रध्याक्ष जी, क्या प्राप इस प्रश्न को पोस्टपान करेगे क्योंकि (ख) और (ग) का जवाब नहीं प्राया है।

**AN HON MEMBER:** No supplementaries can be asked unless a proper reply is given.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can put a question again if you want further information.

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम ग्रामाक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लघु उद्योगों की योजना प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है, इसको ग्रामोन्मुखी बनाने के लिये क्या योजना सरकार के विभागधीन है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस प्रध्याक्ष जी, मैंने जो जवाब दिया है हमारे मन्त्रालय की ओर से लघु उद्योग में जो रिमर्च और डेवलपमेंट के लिये व्यवस्था है सिर्फ वही तक सीमित रहता है। प्रश्न है कुल रिमर्च और डेवलपमेंट के बारे में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का ले कर। वह काम माइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी और काउन्सिल प्राफ साइंटिफिक इंडस्ट्रियल रिमर्च, इसकी जितनी सम्भाव्य है, बर्ड नेबारेटरिज है, जाइड्राट में है, जम्बू कम्पिंग में है, हैदराबाद में है, भुवनेश्वर में है जो रीजनल रिमर्च नेबारेटरिज है, जो इन्में रिमर्च कर रही हैं। इसके अलावा बर्ड और रिमर्च सेन्टर्स हैं, कुछ निजी भी हैं। तो यह सब से मिल कर जो रिमर्च और डेवलपमेंट का काम हो रहा है उसकी जानकारी जुटाने के लिये हमें समय लग जायेगा। हमारे मन्त्रालय की ओर से 1975-76 में राष्ठी में प्रोसेस-

कम-ओडकट डेवलपमेंट सेन्टर फॉर ग्लास ऐंड सिरेमिक्स इसका एक काम शुरू हुआ है जो काम इस समय जारी है जिस पर इस साल फरवरी महीने तक 3 लाख 20 हजार रुपये खर्च कर चुके हैं। वह क्योंकि वह काम शुरू हुआ था 1976 के अन्त में और अभी भी शुरू की अवस्था में है इसलिये वह क्या क्या काम हो गये है इसके बारे में अभी कोई ठोस चीज कहने जैसी बात इस वक्त नहीं है क्योंकि वह शुरू की अवस्था में है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में कहा कि बहुत सी सन्भाव्य हैं जो रिमर्च कर रही हैं। तो रिमर्च पूरी हो जाने पर क्या मंत्री जी लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये ग्रामीण स्तर पर कोई ऐमा प्रशिक्षण शिविर भी कायम करने की कृपा करेगे या उनको मन्त्रालय वेगे कि प्रशिक्षण शिविर भी कायम करे जिससे ग्रामीण भाइयों को फायदा हो ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : प्रध्याक्ष जी, मैंने जैसा पहले ही कहा कि यह जो रिमर्च और डेवलपमेंट है यह काम लगातार जारी है, इसमें कोई किसी एक समय यह काम रुक गया या शुरू हुआ, यह बात नहीं है। यह काम लगातार जारी है। (व्यवधान) ठीक है उसका ऐप्लीकेशन नहीं हो रहा था। यह मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि लघु उद्योग के लिये जो भी रिमर्च आज तक हुआ है उसका जिन प्रमाण से ऐप्लीकेशन होना चाहिये था, अमल में लाने का काम होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हो रहा था। वह काम आज हम कर रहे हैं।

दरअमल अगले पांच वर्षों में, जैसे पिछले पांच वर्षों में रिमर्च और डेवलपमेंट, साइड और टेक्नोलॉजी के लिये अर्थात् 813 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये थे वही अगले पांच वर्षों में सरकार 1481 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रही है इस रिमर्च और डेवलपमेंट, साइड और

टेक्नोलॉजी के काम में । इसलिये पूंजी ज्यादा सगामी जा रही है । इसके इस्तेमाल का जो काम है वह सरकार की जो औद्योगिक नीति है और अन्य नीतियां हैं उसके साथ जोड़ कर प्रमल करने का काम किया जायगा ।

श्री लालू प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि लघु उद्योग के विकास के लिये हमारा रिसर्च का काम चल रहा है । तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि कब तक यह काम पूरा हो जायगा जिसमें लघु उद्योग का काम पूरा हो सके ?

MR. SPEAKER: Research work is never completed.

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ही ने कहा कि रिसर्च का काम कभी समाप्त नहीं होता, वह चलता रहता है । उसका लाभ उठाना सरकार का काम है, उन काम में सरकार लगी हुई है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: The hon. Minister had stated earlier that various agencies have been engaged in research and development work, various laboratories working in different states. Is there any coordinating agency to see that there is no duplication in this respect? Has the ministry any scheme to see that the results are communicated to the field for application and is there any agency to provide the necessary financial assistance to such of those people who want to apply the result of research and development in small-scale industries?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Council of Industrial and Scientific Research is the coordinating agency that has been in existence and where the application of Research and Development is concerned, the recent decision that the Government took to make some of these laboratories get tagged on to the Ministries concerned, I believe, Sir, would be a step which will enable us to see that all

research is applied into practical working. In so far as the assistance to people to make use of the results of the research is concerned, the laboratories have their own linkages with a number of on-going concerns and a large number of new and young entrepreneurs are constantly in touch with the laboratories and there is a constant transfer of the technology into productive use.

#### Crash Plan for Educated Unemployed

\*701. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any crash plan for providing employment to the educated unemployed in the current year and also in the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Government is fully conscious of the problem of the educated unemployed. This problem cannot be resolved by "Crash Programmes". Every effort will be made to enlarge the area of employment for educated youth through the implementation of investment plans in different sectors as proposed in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83.

डा० रामजी सिंह यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसका उत्तर दिया है । इसके पहले भी हम सदन में श्री रामगोपाल रेड्डी, श्री सुरेन्द्र विजय ने बहुत ग्रांड और गन-ग्रांड क्वेश्चन पूछे थे । प्रधान मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जिसके बेरोजगारी की संख्या दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । छठी योजना के प्राव्य में यह बताया गया है कि मैट्रिक में 370 लाख से लेकर 520 लाख तक और बिग्रीड-मैट्रिक 68 लाख से 75 लाख और साक्षरता का जो महा-अभियान उन्होंने शुरू किया है इसमें साक्षरों की संख्या 740 लाख से 1270 लाख बढ़ेगी ।



इस प्रकार से साजरो के लिये क्रीम प्रोग्राम के विषय में कहा जाता है कि उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। इससे शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के मन में नैराश्या का भाव है। कीन्तु ने जैसे कहा है—

In the long run we are all dead  
तो सभी जो उनकी आवश्यकता है .

श्रद्धाञ्जल महोदय आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

डा० रामजी सिंह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगले 2, 3 वर्षों में कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों का बिना रूपों में रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था किये ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Sir, it is expected that employment opportunities will absorb persons to the extent of 195 lakhs in the organised sector in the next two three years. There are other incentive schemes for self-employment. The village industries and rural reconstruction programmes also will absorb several people. But it is difficult for me to give any exact figure about it. But I have no doubt that within five years a proper plan would have been made and a very small number will remain without employment at the end of five years.

डा० रामजी सिंह भगवती कमटी ने श्री अग्रणी रिपोर्ट में यह रिफ्रेश प्रोग्राम के पक्ष में अग्रणी विचार नहीं दिया था, लेकिन उन्होंने शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की दुर्दशा की ओर ध्यान खींचा था। उन सम्बन्ध में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु डा० अशाक मित्रा और श्री गीतम माथुर ने जो नोट आप डिसेंट दिया था उसमें सेंट्रल एम्प्लायमेंट फंड और शार्ट टर्म प्लान की भी चर्चा की गई थी। जिन तरह से महाराष्ट्र में एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम है, सरकार तो कहती ही है कि हम रोजगार देने और पिछले 30 वर्षों में रोजगार का कार्यक्रम नहीं हुआ, अगर कोई एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम या सेंट्रल एम्प्लायमेंट फंड हो जाये तो सरकारों पर जिम्मेदारी होगी कि निकट भविष्य में वह रोजगार दे। करना

सरकार पिछले 30 वर्षों में इस जिम्मेदारी से भागती रही है।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई यह कहना कि 30 वर्षों में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं और कोई ऐसा एम्प्लाय हुआ ही नहीं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, ऐसा ही मुझे कहना चाहिये, मगर यह कैसे कहते हैं कि 30 साल में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं, जितना जाना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं हुआ तो कह सकते हैं, यह मैं समझ सकता हूँ, मगर ऐसा कहना कि 30 साल में कुछ हुआ ही नहीं, यह कार्य बवाल है ? क्योंकि सम्मानित सदस्य 30 साल से यहाँ नहीं थे इसलिए ऐसा कहते हैं। यहाँ काम हो रहा है और इन पर हम चल रहे हैं, इससे ज्यादा मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ।

SHRI M SATYANARAYAN RAO I would like to know from the hon Prime Minister whether any steps have been taken during the last one year, after he became the Prime Minister, after the Janata Party came into power. They have also stated clearly and they are stating everyday that within ten years they are going to solve this unemployment problem. It is already one year over. Within this one year how much have you solved it? He mentioned about self-employment schemes. For self-employment so many educated persons are applying for loans, but unfortunately all the nationalised banks and other banks also are not giving any loans to them. I would like to know whether he will issue instructions to the banks that whenever applications come, they should be given loan?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI It would be madness to give loans to everybody who applies for it. I do not know what the hon member wants to suggest. How can it be given to everyone who applies for it? But those who are needy and who are eligible can be considered (Interruption). Why this constant interruption? It does not show any wisdom.

It does not show conformity with the rules of the House. I have already said that in the plans that we have made, the organised sector will have additional work for about 19.5 lakhs of people in the coming year. How many more people have been employed this year, I cannot say. I do not want to hazard a guess.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I have been carefully watching the Prime Minister. Why is he taking such a hard line towards these unemployed people? For everything he comes out with a policy of escapism. Many States have made honest attempts to provide certain guarantees to the unemployed and employed guarantee schemes. I want to know whether any plan allocation has been made to provide at least financial assistance to the States which have taken such bold steps to fight the unemployment problem because it is a burning problem: and there is an explosive situation in the country. May I request the Prime Minister to adopt a soft line towards the unemployed and not adopt the policy of escapism and hard line towards the unemployed people and to provide certain facilities to the States?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** There is an explosive situation here without there being any necessity for it. That is why he sees explosive situations everywhere. That is how his mind is working. I do not see how explosive and loud talk is going to help. This is not any particular party's problem. It is a problem for the whole country to provide work for all the unemployed, and we are all interested in it. If my hon. friend wants me to make up for all the omissions of the past—I do not say they were deliberate omissions. It is necessary to gather more strength which we are now trying to do and give it a greater momentum to it. I would request his cooperation in it. It is said that this is escapism. There is no question of escapism. We do not indulge in it. If I cannot do it, I will say, I am not able to do it but I will not try to ex-

plain it away. That is how I look at this question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Are you going to extend any financial help to the States?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** If the States make schemes in consultation with us and have our agreement, certainly; but not if they make them on their own.

श्री कंबर लाल मुत्त: प्रधान मंत्री ने यह ठीक कहा कि यह बहुत विकट, भयंकर और सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। इसको एकदम नहीं सुलझाया जा सकता। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि हर साल बहुत ज्यादा अन-एम्प्लायड लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी यह बनायेंगे कि पांच साल के बाद जब यह छठी योजना समाप्त होगी, तब हम इस स्थिति में पहुंच जायेंगे कि कम से कम उनकी समस्या बढ़ेगी नहीं? इस तरह का एग्जॉरेंस वह देगे और दूसरे, जो कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में अनएम्प्लायड के लिए एनाब्लिंग तय किया है उनके बारे में आपका क्या रिप्रेजेंटेशन है?

श्री मोरार जी देसाई: दोनों का जवाब मैंने दे दिया है। मैंने पहले ही कहा कि पांच साल के आखिर में अनएम्प्लायड की संख्या घट जायेगी। बढ़ेगी नहीं, रतना हो नहीं, बल्कि घट जायेगी। . . . (स्वबखाल)। कितना घटेगी, मैं कोई प्राकेट नहीं हूँ और इस तरीके से मैं कोई मैथेमेटिकल बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। सम्मानित सदस्य कोई आँकड़ा-मास्त्रो हूँ तो कर सकते हैं, मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

श्री स्टेट वाले करें तो मैंने अभी यह कहा कि सेंटर के साथ बात करके बनाया हो तो वहाँ जो हमें करना है वह जरूर हम करेंगे। अपने आप करते हैं तो वह करेंगे।

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the honourable Prime Minister when he says that the problem of educated

unemployed, colossal as it is cannot be solved by any 'crash programme'. And, I would also like to share his optimism about the number of such educated unemployed being reduced during the course of the years in this context, may I respectfully ask him two questions? One is whether, apart from the organised sectors, some of which he spelt out, Government have any such extra plans to absorb the educated people of this country in the programme of adult education and literacy in various parts of India. The other is about the rural health service giving employment for these people. Lastly about the self-employed persons, I would like to ask him whether those individuals who are willing to be self-employed then apart from giving their bank loans, if they are wanting to have some apprenticeship and training in various units, are they given facilities and opportunities?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI** There are facilities given for training in many places and it is expected that all those people should be absorbed there. But it will be difficult to do so because it depends upon the requirements of those concerns. But then they can be employed elsewhere. That can be done. Otherwise, we are very conscious of this problem. I said that the adult literacy programme cannot be undertaken without absorbing the educated unemployed. That scheme is meant for that purpose, but this will have to be carried out in the States and we are trying to see that this is carried out on a large scale so that the literacy programme is completed more quickly. That will absorb more people. But it will depend upon how many people are willing to do it. Many people say they are unemployed, but when they are given a particular work, they become choosy. So, that is also where we will have to persuade them to take up the programme that comes

#### Ban on the Creation and filling up of Posts

\*702 **SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a complete ban on the creation or filling up of the vacant posts of non-operational Group 'D' staff in the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India, if so, the date from which this ban has been in operation,

(b) the total number of posts of non-operational Group 'D' employees lying vacant on 1-1-1978 in the various Ministries/Departments,

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of these vacant posts were subsequently filled up from amongst the daily-wage workers and

(d) whether it is also a fact that a large number of daily wage employees have been agitating for being absorbed against these vacant posts if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet their demands?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL)** (a) A ban on filling up of posts of peons/jamadars was imposed w.e.f. the 24th June, 1976. There is no such ban for filling up of vacancies in other Group 'D' posts.

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

(d) The entire policy relating to deployment of peons, including the demand of daily-wage employees for regularisation, is under review.

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल प्रश्न  
सहोदय भारत में वर्ग और वर्ग ऐसे दो  
कोर हैं जिससे कि भारत की जनता बहुत  
पोडित है और ऐसा हो एक वर्ग हमारी  
केन्द्रीय और सुबे की सरकारों में बनाम 4  
या कतुर्ष अर्णी का बन गया है। बहा पर

हुषारो कर्मचारी जिन्हें क्लाम 4 कहते हैं कौजुध 1 लेबर के नाम से या डेली वैजेज के नाम से रखे जाते हैं और उनमें रेगुलर क्लाम 4 के मुकाबिले अधिक क्लाम लिया जाता है। उनको दस दस बारह बारह माल कौजुधल रख कर भी पक्का नहीं किया जाता। अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि 24-6-74 से बैंन लगा दिया गया है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह बैंन जब लगा हुआ था 24-6-74 में तो 12 या 15 माल से कौजुधल लेबर क्यों काम कर रहे हैं ?

**SHRI S D PATIL** The ban was applied with a view to substituting the messenger system, which has its merits. But even now, the messenger system has certain difficulties in its introduction, and Government is thinking of reviewing the entire policy relating to the deployment of peons, and also regularisation of the daily wage-earners. The direction in which this scheme will be reviewed, will be

(a) Sanctioned strength of peons/jamadar, as on 31st March 1978, after effecting 10 per cent cut, as required in Finance Secretary's letter No 14(7)-E-Coord dated 13th May 1977,

(b) the total number of vacancies of peons/jamadar as on 31st March 1978 as against the sanctioned strength as worked out in (a) above, and

(c) the number of employees engaged on daily wage basis and the number which is eligible for regularisation

on receipt of this information relaxation of the existing ban will be considered, and we will allow limited regularisation of some daily wage-earners

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डेली वैज की प्रथा है, यह क्लाम 4 और क्लाम फार में ही है यानी

युप की और युप डी में है, युप ए और डी पर इसका कोई इफेक्ट नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कौड़ को कब तक निकाल दिया जायेगा—इसका समय निश्चित करे और अगर इसमें देरी है तो उसका क्या कारण है वह बताये।

**SHRI S D PATIL** I have already replied to the question, saying that the matter is under review. It would take some time for the examination.

**MR SPEAKER** The Minister cannot give a definite date.

**SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL** You can say 2 years, 5 years or 10 years. Tell me the date. There must be a limit.

**SHRI S D PATIL** After the review is completed, the entire decision has to be taken.

श्री राम कवार बोरवा अध्यक्ष महोदय, दैनिक मजदूरी करने वाले में अधिकतर सफाई का काम करने वाले हैं। पाचवीं लोक सभा में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति से संबंधित पार्लियमेटरी कमेटी का मैं सदस्य रहा था और मैंने देखा कि स्वीपिंग की जगह पर और हरिजनों का एंवाइटमेंट देकर उनसे पानी पिलवाने का काम कराया जाता था और स्वीपिंग की सहाय में उनका दिखा देते थे। तो क्या मंत्री जी की नजर में यह बात आई है कि स्वीपिंग के नाम पर भी और हरिजन काम कर रहे हैं हामाकि वे वह काम नहीं करने जोकि स्वीपिंग करते हैं ?

हमारी बात यह है कि सफाई का काम करने वालों को जो दैनिक मजदूरी पर रखा जाता है क्या उनको परमानेंट नौकरी देने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**SHRI S D PATIL** If specific instances are pointed out, indicating that the persons who are Harijans are neglected and that some other non-Harijans are being taken, I will examine it. As far as the remuneration

of the daily wage-earners are concerned, I have already replied, that the matter is under review, and as soon as the review is completed we will consider the question

#### Agitation against Computerisation in UPSC.

\*704 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the UPSC employees have been agitating since February 25 1978 against computerisation in the Commission and also to press their other demands, and

(b) if so the details of their demands and steps being taken for the redressal of their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) The representatives of the Central Government Clerks Union and of certain non-recognised Unions/Associations in the Union Public Service Commission along with some employees of other offices and a few employees of the Union Public Service Commission's Office started an agitation on the 23rd February 1978. The agitation was withdrawn on the 18th March 1978.

(b) To start with the demands were for reduction of work load and filling of 6 posts of Investigators. The demands put forward later were stoppage of direct recruitment to Group 'B' services, stoppage of deputation and recall of deputationists filling up promotion posts by Central Secretariat Service Officers and promotion of Group 'D' employees to Group 'C' on the basis of seniority. The Union Public Service Commission have appropriate arrangements for the redressal of legitimate grievances of the staff and those involved in the agitation have themselves admitted, in a leaflet issued by them that many of their demands had been accepted.

Some of the matters raised in the course of the agitation come within

the purview of overall Government personnel policy and the Commission cannot take any action on their own. However, the Internal Work Study Unit is already engaged in assessing the work load in the context of various measures undertaken to rationalise and simplify work procedures. On the basis of job requirements 6 posts in pay scales equivalent to those of Investigators have been created two of which have already been filled by promotion and steps have been taken to fill the remaining posts.

SHRI K A RAJAN I am sorry that this problem has not been solved. In last November a meeting of the Chairman of the Public Service Commissions was called by the Home Minister where he made a categorical declaration that he is against computerisation. In very unambiguous terms he has made a statement like that. Not only that a Consultative Committee of the JCM of the Government of India is going into all aspects of computerisation in the administrative side. In the light of this declaration of the hon. Minister and a so on view of the fact that the JCM is going into the problem will the Minister maintain status quo ante regarding computerisation in this particular department?

SHRI S. D. PATIL Even though the main ground of agitation was against computerisation the demands are expanding and they are on a different footing. Of course initially it was against the computerisation scheme. So far as computerisation is concerned the view of the Government is that in technical institutions and where speed is important as a last resort it may agree to it. But, taking into account the unemployment problem as a general proposition Government is not in favour of introducing computers. Some of the grievances which they have made are being considered and some of the demands are likely to be accepted. Already the Secretary of the UPSC is holding meetings every Wednesday.

and getting the grievances redressed across the table. The grievances which are now being trotted out are of a different nature and a number of outsiders have also entered this area.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** The hon. Minister said some discussions are going on regarding the problems of the particular department. So far as workload is concerned, formerly an employee used to handle 750 applications. Now, he has to handle 1,500 applications a month. Since the workload has increased, there is every justification for additional staff. I would like to know whether he will think in terms of more staff for dealing with the increased workload.

**SHRI S. D. PATIL:** These questions are always solved across the table. If there is a genuine workload increase, we will examine it on merits.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### LICENCE FOR CEMENT IMPORT

**S.N.Q. 5. SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the *National Herald*, New Delhi dated the 22nd March, 1978 under the caption 'Licence for cement import';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the serious allegations made therein; and

(c) details regarding facts of the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). It is not true to say that any contract for import of cement has been given to any private party in India. Government decided to import one million tonnes of cement through State Trading Corporation to meet the local shortage. State Trading Corporation has entered into contract for 84 lakh tonnes of cement import

from Korea, Romania and Poland. The Question of profit of Rs. 10 million to an Indian party from the sale of imported cement therefore, does not arise.

There is no substance in the newspaper report that the Calcutta based industrial house has been pressurised into parting with the mill to a Bombay based industrial house. No such sales transaction has come to the notice of the Ministry.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** This report which appeared in a newspaper on the 22nd March was of this nature, that some textile mill was given a licence to import cement. I am glad that the hon. Minister has clarified that there was no such licence given to a private party. I would only like to know further whether there is any proposal of distributing this cement imported by the STC through any private parties and if so, who are those private parties who would be the agencies of the STC for the distribution of cement.

Incidentally, if you know, will you kindly also let us know the name of this industrial house of Bombay which is alleged to be controlling this?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** This report is one of the most scurrilous and scandalous pieces of writing that anybody could have indulged in. Incidentally, it appeared in a paper which was once great, which has now descended to this level. I hope it will not descend any further.

This paper is the *National Herald* and the report said that some private textile house in Bombay, which was supposed to have friendly relations with me, had been given a licence to import cement. The quantity is unknown, but Rs. 10 million is the profit that the mill is going to make, and the Government is not going to benefit by it, because the mill is in the red and therefore with this Rs. 10 million it will get into the black. This is one part.

The second part is that some textile mill in Madhya Pradesh owned by a Calcutta business house friendly to the Bombay textile house and therefore friendly in turn with George Fernandes, has been handed over this textile mill in Madhya Pradesh by Mr. Fernandes, twisting the arms of the Calcutta industrialist, saying, "if you do not hand it over to the Bombay men, I will take it over as a sick unit, by declaring it as a sick unit."

This is the report the National Herald published on the 22nd March. As I said, this is one of the most scandalous and scurrilous pieces of writing anybody is capable of.

I am glad the hon. Member has now not referred to the report as such, and only wants to know who are the parties who are selling the cement.

The sale of cement is done by about 24,000 dealers in this country. The cement imported by us in the last three months is a little over 300,000 tonnes. Unloading and later on delivery of this cement to the depots has been handed over to those who are either in the cement business or to the State industrial corporations. This was done following the invitation of tenders following regular discussions.

The parties concerned are: Bombay—The Digvijaya Cement Co. and Dalmia Bharat, both in the cement business. Madras: India Cements and Dalmia Bharat. Cochin: The State Small Scale Industrial Development and Employment Corporation, a public sector undertaking. In Vizag: Andhra Pradesh Infrastructure Corporation, a public sector undertaking, and Andhra Cement; Goa and Mangalore—ACC Limited for one ship only because in each port we have so far unloaded one ship only. These are the agencies which have taken the contract of unloading the ships because the Government or the STC does not have the infrastructure to unload the cement and later on, market the cement. This is the arrangement we have arrived at.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Can you enlighten us about the name of the Industrial house which is referred to in this article?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is for the editor of National Herald who, I am sure, is very friendly to the hon. Member to enlighten this House and the country on this industrial house which is supposed to be friendly with me and which is now supposed to be making ten million rupees out of the blue. I do not know where the ten million rupees are going to come from. I have nothing to do with that. This Government has nothing to do with this report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the price of the cement that we are importing and at what price it is distributed?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The cement in this country is marketed with a pooled price. There are various factories whose cost of production varies. The Government has evolved a price structure for the marketing of cement. In this the freight charges, the excise duty, retailer's profit including the manufacturer's cost, everything is taken into account.

Now, in the imported cement, the landing cost of the cement is almost twice the actual cost of cement within the country. Therefore, Government decided that the pooled price would go up by one rupee and this money is now being used to subsidise the cement that is coming from abroad because if we were to market the cement at the price at which it is landed, the price would be twice the price at which the cement used to be marketed. Therefore, there is a uniform increase of one rupee per bag of cement. This money does not go to the cement factory owner. This money does not go to the wholesaler nor to the retailer nor to the man who is unloading the ship. This money goes into the pool which is controlled by the Government and is used to make

up the additional amount that we have to pay out.

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** A couple of years back we were exporting cement. What is the reason for this shortage? Is it because the cement factories are not working upto their capacity? Or is it because there is increase in the demand of cement?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I have said a number of times that during the last few years, there has been no addition to the cement capacity in the country. In 1975-76, the installed capacity was 21.14 million tonnes; in 1976-77, it was 21.84 million tonnes, in 1977-78 it was 21.87 million tonnes. In other words, planning during the last few years was to organise shortages and not to meet the additional needs. We need every year two million tonnes of additional cement. From now on we shall be needing three million tonnes of additional cement every year. But since you did not have that kind of perspective during the last 5, 6, 7 years and did not take care of the additional needs of the country, we have run into this trouble.

As far as production is concerned, we have had record production an all time record production which is 89 per cent of the capacity. During the two great years of the Emergency, the capacity utilisation was 82 per cent and 87 per cent. In the year of freedom, it has gone upto 89 per cent which is more than what you had in the previous years. (Interruptions)

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** He is not answering the question. (Interruptions) The question was different. (Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I am not yielding. Let me be allowed to answer the question.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** He is not answering the question; he is giving a lecture. The question was very specific.... (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question put by Mr. Govindan Nair was that formerly we were exporting cement but why we are importing cement and, secondly, formerly the price was less but why the price is more now. He is answering all these points.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** He never answered that. His answer was about the capacity and if the capacity was there the Government would have exported cement.... (Interruptions)

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** In fact, the report to which the hon. Member, Mr. Sahe, referred is:

"It is learnt that a Bombay based textile mill has been given a licence to import cement which is on the list of items of critical shortage since the Janata Party's advent to power."

They want to have best of all the worlds. I am sorry, I am not prepared to oblige them. Since the Janata Party came to power if there has been shortage of cement, it is because of the situation that was there in the last three years. There has been no addition to the installed capacity. This is the size of the problem. In the month of March, 1978, the cement production in the country touched an all-time record of 104 per cent.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** He must answer the question put by Mr. Nair.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Cut and dry answers cannot be there.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The question put by Mr. Nair was, why there is import of cement when there was export of cement. He did not answer that question. The question was very logical. Mr. George Fernandes said that 21 million tonnes was the capacity in the last three years. Even then there was export of cement and, even when the production has gone up, why import cement? He must answer that.



MR. SPEAKER Shri Kachwal

SHRI K LAKKAPPA I rise on a point of order (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER What is the point of order?

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपने मुझे बुलाया था।

MR SPEAKER I am going to call you

SHRI K LAKKAPPA My point of order is very specific (Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : आप सर बाद उनको बुलाइये। (व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER Mr Ugrasen please wait After the Question Hour, if anybody raises a point of order and if there is a point of order then I will have to hear it

(Interruptions)

What is the point of order? Please formulate your point of order

SHRI K LAKKAPPA My point of order is regarding this procedure adopted in the case of Short Notice Question For all purposes it is as good as any other ordinary question The rule clearly establishes this The Minister should answer and while answering this Question he should not insinuate regarding

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER There is no point of order

(Interruptions)

I am not going to allow you Do not record anything more

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR SPEAKER I have held that there is no point of order

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि सीमेट का देस मे बहुत ही महत्व है और महीनो से सीमेट की बहुत कमी है देस मे जिनके कारण निर्माण कार्य रुके हुए हैं। मंत्री जी ने उत्तर मे बताया कि हमने तीन हजार मीट्रिक टन सीमेट बाहर से मगाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देस मे कितना उत्पादन है और कितनी आवश्यकता है? और जो सीमेट बाहर से मगाया है क्या इससे पूर्ति हो जायगा, या और भी आगे मगाने का इरादा है जिससे देस की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सके? क्या नये क्षेत्रों मे छोटे मिनी प्लांट सीमेट के लगाने की आप प्रमत्ति दे रहे हैं? यदि हाँ, तो कितने मीट्रिक टन लगाने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं?

श्री जार्ज फर्निडिस : अध्यक्ष जी, पिछले साल का उत्पादन है 1 करोड़ 02 लाख टन। जहाँ हम लोगों की जरूरत है 2 करोड़ 20 लाख टन। लगभग 20 लाख टन सीमेट की कमी थी जिनमे से 10 लाख टन पिछले दून 6 महीनो मे लाने का प्रयास था, जिसमे से 3 लाख टन सीमेट पिछले महीने की 31 तारीख तक आयी है। इस महीने मे और अगले महीने मे हम उम्मीद है कि और 5 लाख टन आयेगी। अभी अन्दर गहा में जहाज आये है, कुछ हाई सीज पर है और कुछ और आ रहे हैं। और जा भी सों है उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए नम्बर (1) यहाँ के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का काम, और नम्बर (2) जहाँ तात्कालिक काम है उसको आयात से पूरा करने मे लगे हुए हैं और जो दिवसत है उनका हम दूर कर पायें।

जहाँ तक नये सीमेट के कारखाने, और उसमे भी मिनी सीमेट कारखानो का सवाल है, जो कारखाने जिसका काम इस समय चल रहा है उसको बहुत तेजी से पूरा करने मे एक विशेष प्रयास हो रहा है।

उसके लिये सारी यंत्रणा का हमारे बंजालय में निमाण किया है और उस दिशा में हमारा काम हो रहा है। उसी तरह से जो मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट हैं देण में कुल मिला कर 43 जगहों पर यह मिनी प्लांट हो सकते हैं, इस प्रकार की एक रिपोर्ट सीमेंट रिजर्व इंस्टीट्यूट ने नैगार की है। कुछ प्लांट खगाने की दिशा में कुछ कदम भी बने हैं। खगर जिलनी नेजी से बह नाम हो सकता है बह भी हम करे।

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** The production of cement in 1975 was 15.5 million tonnes and in one year, we were able to raise it to 18.5 million tonnes. Last year, the production had only improved by 0.5 million tonnes because percentages don't express anything. But is it a fact that last year in spite of the export of one million tonnes cement was freely available in the black market and now in spite of the increase in production and your import, the black-market prices are very high in a city like Bombay and cement is scarce, and therefore, something has gone wrong with the distribution? Another thing is whether our informing the rest of the world that we are short of cement has not pushed the prices of cement when India enters those markets.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** My hon friend is very clever at the use of statistics. But I must say that the statistics that he has used are not quite accurate. Obviously, one year has rusted him a little bit. In 1975-76 the installed capacity was 21.14 million tonnes; as against that, the production was 17.29 million tonnes, which was a capacity utilisation of 82 per cent. In 1976-77, the installed capacity went up by six lakh tonnes, that is to 21.84 million tonnes; the production was 18.84 million tonnes; the capacity utilisation was 87 per cent. In 1977-78, the installed capacity went up to 21.87 million tonnes; in other words an increase of only 30,000 ton-

nes; the production was 19.27 million tonnes; the capacity utilisation was 89 per cent., which is the highest ever.

**SHRI T. A. PAI:** I am talking in terms of actual production.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** I am also giving you the actual production. The actual production in 1975-76 was 17.2 million tonnes in 1976-77 18.84 million tonnes; and in 1977-78, the year which ended in March this year, 19.27 million tonnes which is 89 per cent of the installed capacity. I am sure the hon. Member knows that the Janata Government could not have set up a cement plant in twelve months, it takes three years to put up a cement plant. All that we could do was to make the best use of the existing facilities and expedite the setting up of the on-going projects, and both these things we have done; and we have done very successfully.

The point made by the hon Member was that, last year, one million tonnes were exported and yet, cement was freely available. Point one is that in the course of last year till July, 1977, certain commitments which had been made about exports had to be fulfilled, particularly the commitments made with Iran, with some of the countries in West Asia, with Bangladesh, with Nepal and with Bhutan. Those commitments had to be met.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** How much?

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** A little over half a million tonnes of cement had to go out. Those commitments which had been made till July, 1977, had to be fulfilled. This is one aspect. Another aspect which my hon. friend very conveniently tries to ignore and forget is that, each year the cement needs of the country go up

by two million tonnes. If the installed capacity stays stagnant, there is question of asking where the cement has gone. The installed capacity stays stagnant. This is another aspect.

The third aspect of it is that the construction activity and the developmental activity since the Janata Government has assumed office have gone up much faster than what was being done earlier. That is also a reason why there is shortage of cement.

In so far as import and price hike are concerned, the entire contract was entered into without making any announcement inside the country or outside. The STC officials moved in the highest of secrecy and we were able to sign the contract at the then prevailing world price without a single cent going up.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA**  
The hon. Minister (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** On a point of order. The Minister was only flustering and he very conveniently ignored the main question.

**MR. SPEAKER** I do not agree with you.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** Why has the cement production risen only by 0.5 million tonnes?

**MR. SPEAKER** Perhaps you have not followed. What he says is that it can be done only with the present manufacturing capacity.

**AN HON. MEMBER** He is wrong.

**MR. SPEAKER** He may be right or he may be wrong. I am not concerned about it. But he has already answered. Nothing more. Do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA**  
The Hon. Minister appeared to convey the impression that both in regard to unloading and distribution

of cement the STC is not equipped. Now the question that arises is that unloading requires simply manual operations and, if in the matter of manual operations, the STC is not well equipped, is it not a matter to which the Minister should address himself in right earnest? This is a simple thing which should be undertaken by the STC.

Then with regard to distribution of cement, he has said that private distributors have been given the responsibility of distributing cement. The question I want to ask is whether these firms which had been black-listed in some way—that is, they gave liberal advertisements to the ruling Party then—they have been left out or those firms also have been given the task of distribution of cement.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES**  
When I spoke about STC not being able to unload—in the first place I won't be able to answer the question of over-all competence and capabilities of STC because it is for the Commerce Ministry which is handling it, to really answer that question I am not particularly informed on this. This is a temporary situation that we are facing of shortage and we are importing cement to meet a certain situation. The unloading work is done by the stevedoring agencies and distribution and sale is done by an established network of agents all over the country. We discussed the question and came to the conclusion that for a stop-gap arrangement, the best way to operate would be to have those who are engaged in the cement industry and who are equipped to do the unloading of cement, stevedoring and other allied jobs and to hand over the contract on the basis of tenders that were invited and discussion that took place with the various parties who are equipped to do this job. Therefore whether the STC can be equipped is a matter which I would

certainly ask my Hon. colleague the Commerce Minister to look into.

Regarding distribution, I would need notice to find out whether companies that had been black-listed for any particular purpose have still been kept out or they are now being allowed to distribute..

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Licence for Mini or Big Cement Factory at Pondicherry

\*699. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given licence to start Mini or Big Cement Factory at Pondicherry; and

(b) if so, what is the latest position?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a)  
Government of India have not given  
any licence to start Mini or Big Cement  
Factory at Pondicherry.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में मादक पदार्थों की अवैध बिक्री

\*703. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या गृह  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 17 मार्च,  
1978 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' प्रकाशित इस  
समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राज-  
धानी में पहाड़ गंज, कमला मार्केट, जामा  
मस्जिद कोतवाली, मदर बाजार, करीब बाग,  
आनन्द पर्वत, तिलक नगर आदि जैसे कई  
क्षेत्रों में खुले रूप से मादक पदार्थों की बिक्री  
की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह व्यापार  
गानियों में बच्चों के माध्यम से कुछ मार्केटिंग  
शब्दों द्वारा किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार को  
ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं और उस पर सरकार  
को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क)  
सरकार ने 17 मार्च, 1978 के 'हिन्दुस्तान'  
में प्रकाशित समाचार देखा है। तथापि,  
मादक पदार्थों की ऐसी खुली बिक्री सरकार  
के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई तथ्य सरकार के ध्यान  
में नहीं आया है।

(ग) जब कभी शराब तथा अन्य मादक  
पदार्थों की अवैध बिक्री के बारे में शिकायतें/  
सूचनाएं प्राप्त होती हैं, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन  
का आवश्यकता अनुसार ब्यूरो तथा पुलिस  
आवश्यक जांच पड़ताल करती है और कानून  
के अनुसार उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

##### प्रतापगढ़ में ट्रेक्टर कारखाना

\*705. श्री सुकम चन्द्र कच्छबाय : क्या  
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रताप गढ़  
जिले में ट्रेक्टर कारखाने की स्थापना का कार्य  
इस बीच पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) इसमें पूरा होने में विलम्ब के  
क्या कारण हैं तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा;  
और

(ग) इसकी मूल लागत क्या है तथा  
इसमें वार्षिक उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कितना  
निर्धारित किया गया है।

##### उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) राज्य सरकार परियोजना पर  
आगे निर्णय लेने की बात को ध्यान में  
रखते हुए इसकी जीव्यता और योजना प्राथ-  
मिकताओं में वार्षिकीय दृष्टीकरण के संबंध  
में परियोजना का निर्धारण कर रही है।

(ग) परियोजना की मूल लागत 13  
करोड़ रुपए है। उत्पादन लक्ष्य पहले वर्ष  
में 500 ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण करने का है जो  
पांचवें वर्ष तक बढ़कर 6000 ट्रेक्टरों का  
हो जाएगा।

**Change in the Nomenclature of Akashvani**

\*706. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to change the name of Akashvani to Akashbharati, if so, reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government have also received a suggestion that the name be changed to Bharat Vani?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Different names including 'Bharat Vani' have been suggested by different people.

**Chambal Bridge on Delhi-Bombay Highway**

\*707. SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5555 on the 1st August, 1977 and state:

(a) what other causes were identified for the premature collapse of the Chambal Bridge on the Delhi-Bombay Highway and whether responsibility was fixed therefor and action taken;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) is it a fact that the cracks extend to the remaining part of the bridge also and its stability is doubtful;

(d) what is the total amount for which contract has been given for its reconstruction; and

(e) whether this contract has been given to the same company which initially constructed this defective bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The Committee of Technical Experts appointed by the Government of India to investigate into the causes of the collapse of the four reinforced concrete arch spans between piers 16 and 20 (from Agra end), after getting detailed sub-soil investigations carried out and interpreting the results thereof, came to the conclusion that the collapse of these four spans followed the subsidence of the foundation of pier No. 17. The foundation of this pier was found to be resting on a highly altered zone of clay matrix conglomerate which was not strong enough to withstand the loads coming over it. The Committee further held that this subsidence however, seemed to have been preceded by excessive scour of the overburden material in the bed of the river around this pier affecting the bearing capacity of the strata on which the cutting edges of the wells of this foundation were resting.

The Committee has not identified any other reason for the collapse of the four arches between piers 16 to 20. The points arising out of the report of the committee are being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Works & Housing and the Central Public Works Department under whose supervision the bridge was originally constructed, in order to fix responsibility for the mishap.

(c) In the portion of the bridge which is now being retained, no cracks affecting its stability were detected during detailed post-failure investigations by the Technical Committee.

(d) Rs. 217.28 lakhs.

(e) No.

**Cement Research Institute**

\*708. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in BH&T of the 4th March 1978 wherein it has been stated

that Cement Research Institute of India is proving a national waste;

(b) if so, what are the facts; and

(c) whether Government have inquired into the causes and have taken steps for its better functioning?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) The Government have seen the Press Report.

(b) and (c). The Cement Research Institute of India being an autonomous body, its Council of Management has looked into the allegations and found them baseless. However, the said Council have appointed a Committee to enquire into the allegations in regard to purchase of equipment

#### Pace Maker

\*709. **SHRI G. M. BANTAWALA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Engineers have developed an inexpensive, implantable pace-maker which is cheaper than a similar one imported from West;

(b) if so, how far the trials have proved its effectiveness; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to encourage its production in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a)

A group working in one of the Laboratories of the Defence Research and Development Organisation, namely Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (LRDE) Bangalore, has developed an implantable pace maker, which according to them would cost substantially less than the imported device.

(b) Experimentation on the device implanted in the bodies of dogs commenced nearly 20 months ago; so far, it has been tried out on 12 animals. Evaluation on the first human patient

in Bangalore has been in progress for over 7 months and the patient is doing well. The heart rate of this patient improved from 36 beats per minute to 72 beats per minute and is regular. The device has been inserted in the body of a second patient who is doing well for the last 4 months. The human patients and the animals have been X-Rayed and their clinical ECGs have been satisfactory and they are leading normal lives. Considering the importance of such a device for use on human patients, it is considered necessary to continue the experimentation for some more time and larger number of patients.

(c) After completion of satisfactory evaluation, the know-how for production of implantable pace-maker will be transferred for exploitation as per existing procedures.

#### GRES under Border Roads Development Board

\*710. **SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities given to the working classes of Border Roads Development Board;

(b) is it a fact that the employees of GRES are not allowed to organise into Union to safeguard their just rights;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government are considering to allow them to form their Union in the near future?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a)

A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). The employees of GRES are subject to the Army Act and the Army Rules. The Organisation has, therefore, its own forums and devices for the redress of any problems or legitimate grievances. It is not possible to let them form, or associate themselves with Trade Unions.

**Statement**

The following pay and allowances and other facilities have been given to the regular employees and casual labourers in the Border Roads Organisation —

**(A) Regular employees—**

(i) Pay as per CCS (Revised Pay) Rules, 1973

(ii) Dearness Allowance House Rent Allowance Compensatory (City) Allowance and Children Education Allowance as authorised for Central Government employees

(iii) Special Compensatory Allowance is admissible to employees of the Border Road Organisation except Pioneers and similarly placed categories at the following rates while serving in the qualifying areas as determined by the Government from time to time —

(a) Officers at the rate of 33 1/3 per cent of the basic pay which they would have drawn in pre-revised scales of pay subject to a minimum of Rs 200/- p.m. for Group B officers and Rs 250/- p.m. for Group 'A' officers and a maximum of Rs 250/- for Group 'B' officers and Rs 400/- p.m. for Group 'A' officers

(b) Group C and D employees at the rate of 40 per cent of basic pay which they would have drawn in the pre-revised scales of pay while serving in classified areas in ARUNACHAL PRADESH NAGALAND MANIPUR & MIZORAM and 50 per cent thereof in JAMMU & KASHMIR, HIMACHAL PRADESH, UTTAR PRADESH SIKKIM BHUTAN and ANDAMAN & NICOBAR Group of Islands subject to a minimum of Rs 75/- p.m. for Group 'C' and Rs 50/- p.m. for Group 'D' employees and a maximum of Rs 200/- p.m.

The question of a revision of these rates, with reference to the pay in

the revised scales of pay, is under consideration of the Government

(iv) GREF employees serving in non-static units are entitled to free rations and free single accommodation of simple type together with lighting and domestic water supply.

(v) All GREF subordinates are issued with free clothing whereas GREF officers are granted Outfit/Renewal Outfit Allowance

(vi) GREF employees are entitled to free medical treatment in GREF medical Units/Military Hospitals for self only. Their families are authorised medical facilities under the CGHS or under the CS (Medical Attendance) Rule 1944 as the case may be

(vii) For the purpose of leave, GREF personnel are governed by the provisions of CSS (Leave) Rules, 1972

(viii) LTC is admissible to GREF personnel as for other Central Government employees except that families of such GREF personnel who are in receipt of free rations are not allowed this concession

(ix) Deaths/injury benefits are admissible to GREF employees in accordance with the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 or the CCS (Extra-ordinary Pension) Rules as the case may be

**(B) Casual Labourers—**

(i) The personnel are employed on daily or monthly rates of wages fixed by the Chief Engineers in consultation with the local Civil authorities. These are however not less than the minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act 1948

(ii) When working at a considerable distance from their homes they are provided with shelter made of locally available material or with used tents or tarpaulines keeping in view the local practice

of PWD or other employing agencies.

(iii) Certain essential items of rations such as Atta/Rice, Dal, Salt, Sugar, Tea Oil Hydrogenated and Kerosene Oil are issued to them on payment.

(iv) The following items of clothing are issued to Casual Labourers on payment, to the extent of feasible as authorised by the Chief Engineer:—

(a) Cape waterproof @ one per individual in areas where rainfall is heavy.

(b) Blanket/Raza @ one per individual at places below 5,000 ft. height and @ two per individual at places above 5,000 ft. height.

(v) In addition to the above, one Jersey pullover, one Cap comforter and one pair of gloves are issued on payment to those employed at places over 10,000 ft. height.

(vi) Free medical treatment to the extent feasible as outdoor and indoor patients is provided in respect of ailments or injuries sustained by them at the site of work. Free transport is also provided for removal of urgent cases to the hospital.

(vii) The personnel are allowed paid holiday on all Sundays and the three National holidays i.e. 28th January, 15th August and 2nd October.

(viii) For the purpose of injury/death benefits, the Labourers are governed by the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act 1923.

लैटर प्रेंस जे० सी० बी० के कर्मचारियों को  
बेतनमान

\* 711. श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर :  
श्री उद्देश्य :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री जे० सी० बी० प्रेंस तथा  
भारत सरकार मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों

के बेतनमानों में अक्षयतिथियों के बारे में 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 277 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जे० सी० बी० फोटो लिथो शाखा के रोडर डेड 1 और कापी होल्डरों को मंत्रालय के पत्र सं० 11312/जे० सी० बी०/2/57/ए/डी० (जी० एस०-4), दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 के द्वारा क्रमशः 425-600 रु० और 260-400 रु० बेतनमान प्रदान कर दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जनवरी, 1974 में उसी विभाग के लैटर प्रेंस के समान श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को ये बेतनमान न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले को अन्य मंत्रालयों के साथ सम्बन्ध करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी, हाँ। सरकारी पत्र 9 दिसम्बर, 1974 को जारी किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) फोटो लिथो शाखा डेड 1 के रोडरों और कापी होल्डरों के बेतनमान भारत सरकार प्रेंस के इन्हीं वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित बेतनमानों पर प्राधान्यित थे। परन्तु जे० सी० बी० प्रेंस के इन्हीं पदों के बेतनमान तृतीय बेतन प्रायोग से पहले भी और उसके बाद भी प्रलग-प्रलग से इसलिए इसमें असमानता है। दोनों प्रेसों के कर्मचारियों को समान बेतनमान दिए जाने के प्रश्न की अन्य मंत्रालयों में उसी प्रकार के पदों के संबंध में जांच की गई थी। सरकार ने इस पर विचार कर लिया है और यह निर्णय किया है कि जे० सी० बी० की लैटर प्रेंस के डेड 1 के रोडरों और कापी होल्डरों के लिए बही बेतनमान मजूर किए जाए जो जे० सी० बी० की फोटो लिथो शाखा के इन्हीं वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए निर्धारित हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश जारी किए जा रहे हैं।



दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के कीर्ति नगर गोदाम से कोयले की तस्करी

\*712. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दिल्ली कोल डीलर्स एसोसिएशन के प्रेजीडेंट ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि दिल्ली में कोयले की कमी के लिए भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड उत्तरदायी है और दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने अपने कीर्तिनगर के गोदाम में कोयला जमा किया है जहाँ से उसकी दिल्ली से बाहर तस्करी की जा रही है, और

(ख) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई और कीर्तिनगर गोदाम से बचे जा रहे कोयले सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. 0. रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रणामन ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि उसे दिल्ली कोल डीलर्स एसोसिएशन के प्रेजीडेंट से ऐसा कोई आरोप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। भारतकोकिंग कोल दिल्ली में कोयले के वितरण का काम नहीं करना है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि दिल्ली राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम के कीर्ति नगर गोदाम से कोयले की तस्करी नहीं हो रही है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त

गोदाम से कोयले का जो पूरा इकट्ठा हो गया था उसे ही बेचा जा रहा है। और उसे दिल्ली से बाहर ले जाने की अनुमति दिल्ली प्रशासन बैंगल परामट और सर्वाधिक प्रतिबन्धों के अधीन ही दे रहा है।

#### Production and Utilization of Installed capacity of Cement Plants

\*713. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the figures of installed capacity of cement plants in the public sector and private sector as at the beginning of 1976-77 and 1977-78,

(b) the actual production and capacity utilization for the two years;

(c) whether the present shortages are due to higher off-take for domestic consumption and larger exports during the current year and the details thereof, and

(d) what is the estimated demand at the end of the Sixth Plan and what are Government's proposals to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (d) The installed capacity at the beginning of 1976-77 and 1977-78, production and capacity utilisation during these years have been as under—

1976-77

1977-78

|                | Capacity | Production | % utilisation | Capacity | Production | % Utilisation |
|----------------|----------|------------|---------------|----------|------------|---------------|
| Public Sector  | 2.31     | 1.95       | 84            | 2.51     | 1.93       | 77            |
| Private Sector | 18.85    | 16.90      | 90            | 19.16    | 17.35      | 91            |
| TOTAL          | 21.16    | 18.85      | 89            | 21.67    | 19.28*     | 89            |

\*On the basis of estimated production for March 1978.

The production of cement in 1977-78 is estimated to be 19.28 million tonnes, which is highest level so far achieved. In spite of a record production, shortage have developed on account of higher demand for consumption of cement for public works as well as Agriculture, Industry & Housing. Substantial quantities of cement were also required to repair the damage due to cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. As a result of the ban on export from July 1977 except for irrevocable contractual obligations the export of cement in 1977-78 was 4.99 lakh tonnes as against 8.33 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. The internal demand by the end of 1982-83 has been estimated to be 30 million tonnes. But this may be an under estimate. If the present trends are any indication the demand may go up to 40 million tonnes. Government are implementing several measures aimed at increasing production by existing units installing additional capacity and for conservation and better utilisation of cement. More important steps include utilisation of pre-calculator technology and greater use of slag/fly ash and other pozzolanic material, setting up of new cement plants, at the location of steel plants to utilise local slag and limestone, establishment of mini cement plants to utilise smaller limestone deposits and also expediting the construction schedules of new units and expansions. Additional capacity of about 15.6 million tonnes has been approved by way of Letters of Intent/Licenses.

#### Free Transport Zone

\*714 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH  
SAYIAN WALA:

SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZ-  
ARI:

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

(a) whether a free transport zone will come into existence from 1st July,

1978 comprising of some northern States;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the advantages thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration and State Govts. of Punjab, Haryana and J & K have approved an agreement which provides that the entire region consisting of the States of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir would form one zone where the goods vehicles of one State could operate in the territory of the other without any restriction on their number, subject to counter-signatures and payment of prescribed fees and taxes. The agreement is to take effect from 1-7-78 after it has been published by all the State Govts. concerned in their official Gazettes.

(c) The scheme is designed to facilitate inter-State haulage of goods in the zone by road transport.

#### Alleged Burning of Files by Former Prime Minister

\*715. CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3855 on the 14th December, 1977 regarding alleged burning of files by former Prime Minister and state-

(a) whether any in-depth enquiries have since been made and information collected regarding the nature of the files destroyed; and

(b) whether any of the concerned officials have been traced and linked for further action in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Enquiries into this matter are still in progress.

कम कीमत की स्वदेशी कारों के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

\*716. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार मासिक कम्पनी के फेल हो जाने के फलस्वरूप कम लागत वाली विदेशी कारों का निर्माण के लिए सभी आवेदकों को लाइसेंस जारी करेगी ताकि लागू प्रतियोगी मूल्या पर अच्छी विम्म की कार प्राप्त हो सके।

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज क्रान्तिसि) : बूक कम कीमत वाली स्वदेशी कारों का निर्माण करने के लिए लाइसेंस हेतु कोई भी आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है इसलिए इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस जारी करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Workers in Beas Sutlej Link Project in H P**

\*717 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) how many workers are at present working on Beas Sutlej Link Project in Himachal Pradesh on regular basis and on daily wages basis

(b) whether new workers are engaged on daily wages to discharge the regular work of the Project,

(c) if so the reasons thereof and

(d) how many regular workers have been retrenched during the last six months and how many workers have been employed on daily wages basis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) 13 400 workers on a regular basis and 1400 workers on daily wages are working at present on the Beas Sutlej Link Project in Himachal Pradesh

(b) and (c) To attend to works of short duration, like emergent repairs

and protective works on various sites of the project, that are required to be completed before the onset of the monsoon, some retrenched workers are engaged on daily wages

(d) From October, 1977 to March, 1978, 3554 regular workers were retrenched. The position regarding workers employed on daily wages month-wise during the last six months is as under —

|                |      |
|----------------|------|
| October, 1977  | Nil  |
| November, 1977 | Nil  |
| December, 1977 | 1155 |
| January, 1978  | 1279 |
| February, 1978 | 1541 |
| March, 1978    | 1400 |

**Filling up of Posts of Producers in All India Radio and TV**

\*718 SHRI RAM MURTI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on 18th April 1973 it was replied in the House that 80 posts of producers are lying vacant and these will be filled,

(b) if so how many posts of producers have been filled up since then, and

(c) is it also a fact that the posts of producers are not filled up in the manner in which posts of programme executives are filled up, if so reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) A statement was laid in respect of parts (b) and (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No 7523 for 18-4-1973. The point raised by the Programme Staff Association with regard to 80 Producers and the reply as given in the statement by the Government are as under.—

Point raised by the Programme Staff Association

Reaction of the Government

Proposed recruitment of 80 Producers may be stopped forthwith since such recruitment is against the recommendation of the Chanda Committee, Manani Committee and the STU

Producers in AIR represent a different category of specialised need of the broadcasting system. Recruitment of Producers cannot be dispensed with in view of the growing and diversifying programme needs of the organisation.

(b) 72 posts of Producers have been filled since 1973.

(c) Recruitment to the cadre of programme executive is made through UPSC on an all-India basis. The posts of Producers are staff artist posts and as such are not filled through UPSC.

**Recommendation by National Integration Council to curb Violence**

\*719. SHRI NATWARLAL B PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Integration Council at its recent meeting had made any recommendations to curb the incidence of communal violence in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The last meeting of the National Integration Council was held in 1968 in Srinagar. A Statement containing a summary of its recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. A copy of these recommendations was sent to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for appropriate action.

**Statement**

*Summary of recommendations of the N.I.C. meeting in June, 1968 regarding communal violence*

**I. Recommendations in the nature of guidelines:**

1. A special Intelligence Unit should be constituted at the State and Central levels. The Unit should be composed of persons specially trained and possessing aptitude and absolute impartiality needed for this type of work.

2. Intelligence agencies should furnish their reports and assessment to the District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police regularly and without delay.

3. The district Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police

should be charged with personal responsibility for scrutinizing these reports and taking preventive action promptly to forestall any communal disturbances.

4. A close watch should be kept on rumour mongering.

5. The State Government if satisfied that action is necessary in the interest of maintenance of communal harmony, may by order prohibit the printing or Publication of any matter for a specified period not exceeding two months.

6. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances.

7. Special teams of investigators should be detailed for investigation of offences committed during the communal disturbances

8. Failure to take prompt and effective action should be considered as a dereliction of duty and the officers concerned should be dealt with accordingly. Service Rules should be amended, if necessary

9. A system of suitable recognition of service rendered in preventing or dealing with communal disturbances should be introduced.

10. Offences should be investigated and the offenders prosecuted promptly.

11. Prosecution once launched should not be withdrawn.

12. A special inquiry should be made immediately after every communal disturbance.

13. Effective measures should be taken to ensure that no discrimination is made in the recruitment to services at all levels.

14. Citizens Committees should hold advance consultation with leaders of religious groups to ensure peaceful celebration of festivals. They should endeavour to promote joint participation by all communities in the festivals.

18. The members of the teaching profession should refrain from any activities which is anti-secular or which tends to create communal disharmony.

## II Recommendations in regard to Legislative action.

1 Places of worship should not be used to hold meetings which tend to create communal disharmony or illwill. Special measures to prevent and deal with such meetings should be taken.

2 Government should have power to prevent the publication of alarming incorrect or provocative news or of views likely to promote communal illwill or hatred or to disturb communal harmony.

3 Special Court, with summary power, to deal with offences connected with communal incidents should be constituted.

4 Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code should be amended to provide for punishment.

5 The offences should be cognizable and conviction for this offence should constitute disqualification under the Representation of People's Act.

6 Rumour mongering and publication of alarming news and views should be made an offence under Section 153A.

## III Recommendation in regard to Administration action

1 Special intelligence unit should be constituted at the State and Central level.

2 On conviction of an offence under Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code issue of Government advertisement to the newspaper concerned should be suspended.

3 Citizens Committee may be constituted as consultative bodies at the State, District and Thana levels

to promote and maintain communal harmony.

4 The need to modify service regulations prescribed for teachers in Government aided schools and colleges as well as University and College teachers to facilitate the removal from service of teachers who may be guilty of any activity which is anti-secular or which tends to create communal disharmony should be examined.

5 A sub-committee of the National Integration Council be constituted at the national level to review from time to time the communal situation, etc.

## अपोली स्क्वटर के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस

6531. श्री एस० के० शारदा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताते की इपा करने कि

(क) क्या प्रजा सहकारी उद्योग भगतपुर लिमिटेड भगतपुर की अपोली स्क्वटर के निर्माण के लिए कोई लाइसेंस दिया गया था ,

(ख) क्या उक्त उद्योग न 1972 में मेयर पूजा के रूप में एक करोड़ रुपए और नाम दर्ज करने के श्लक , रूप में दो लाख रुपए एकत्र किए -

(ग) क्या सरकार ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के अग्र के रूप में फर्म के पास एक करोड़ रुपए की गारंजि जमा की थी ,

(घ) क्या इन उद्योग ने कोई प्रगति की है ,

(ङ) क्या सरकार इस फर्म के मैनेजर और डायरेक्टरों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने सरकारी धन की रक्षा करेगी और उनके विरुद्ध घोषा छद्दी का मामला बनाएगी , और

(च) यदि यह फर्म इन बीच बन्द हो गई है तो क्या सरकार मैनेजरों और

जानता के घन को वापस करने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

उद्द्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती अरुणा जयसिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। किन्तु उपर्युक्त पार्टी ने 10,54,211 रुपये और 1,08,155 टन एफ़ क्रम पत्राव नेशनल बैंक और सेंट्रल कोऑपरेटिव बैंक में जमा किए थे। इनकी कुर्की कर दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ). जी, नहीं।

(ङ) जी हा। फ़ेमन जज जयपुर सिटी की अदालत में दो बीबीएनी मुकदमे पहले ही दायर हैं। लन्नी जाच पडनाल के बाद सर्व श्री एच० सी० कुमार, एल०एन० कपूर और आर० एम० जैन के खिलाफ़ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 420, 468, 471 और 120(बी) के अन्तर्गत मुख्य न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, भरतपुर की अदालत में मामले का चालान भी किया गया था।

(च) चूंकि मामला न्यायालय में अतीत है, अतः अदालत की गति अति लोचनीय है। लिए कार्रवाई न्यायालय द्वारा मामले पर निर्णय लेने में बाधा की जायेगी।

#### Cargo Facilities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

6532. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1219 on 1st March, 1978 regarding cargo facilities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and state the reasons for the decrease in number of berths and jetties at Calcutta since end of Third plan and the decrease of number of cranes at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras since end of Third plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): Number of General Cargo Berths/Jetties reduced from 37 at the end of Third Plan to 31 on 1st January, 1978 due to decommissioning of four Calcutta Jetty Berths and two Garden Reach Jetty Berths. The commissioning of new berths for handling bulk commodities like iron ore, coal etc. at Haldia Docks, has more than compensated for the decommissioning of berths at Calcutta

The number of cranes at Calcutta port reduced from 301 to 221 and at Madras from 88 to 76 as a large number of old cranes which had outlived their life were decommissioned/condemned. At Bombay there is only a marginal change from 249 cranes to 247.

Since a large proportion of ships have on board their own cargo handling gear, a judicious reduction in shore cranes does not automatically decrease the cargo handling capacity of the port

#### Misuse of Motor Vehicles of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi

6533. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that motor vehicles of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi ply to Jaipur and other places; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the distant journeys of these motor vehicles during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenditure incurred on distant journeys by these motor vehicles during the last three years is Rs. 3,096/-.

**Setting up of Coal Dumps for Transportation of Coal**

6534. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up coal dumps at selected locations for enabling the speedy transportation of coal to different regions; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Distribution of Controlled Cloth in Rural Areas**

6535. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the policy of Government regarding distribution of controlled cloth in rural areas;

(b) the number of meter of such cloth distributed in each State during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to include woollen cloth under the category of controlled cloth for hilly areas;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what is the meter of woollen controlled cloth proposed to be distributed to Himachal Pradesh during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Allocations of controlled cloth produced by mills are made monthly to the various States pro-rata on basis of population; distribution to different regions within the States through 55947 retail outlets (44,790 in rural areas and 11,157 in urban areas) is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(b) The following allocations were made to the States:

|         |                   |
|---------|-------------------|
| 1975 .. | 4,90,272.25 bales |
| 1976 .. | 3,28,423.50 bales |
| 1977 .. | 2,45,358.75 bales |

(Standard bale consists of 1500 sq. metres)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**National Highway in Mizoram**

6536. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mizoram is the only State in the main land of the country without a single National Highway till now in spite of 30 years of Independence;

(b) whether Government propose to consider taking over of the main road from Silchar to Aizaiol, the only link road of Mizoram with the rest of the country now being taken up by BRTF, and declare it as a National Highway and initiate widening to National Highway specifications; and

(c) whether in view of the poor performance in the past of the State regarding construction of metal road, Government would consider handing over to BRTF or at least 50 per cent work to BRTF for the proposed road construction from Aizaiol to Lungbi via Thanzool road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. Apart from Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Dadra Nagar Haveli are other Union Territories on the main land where there is no National Highway at present. They are, however, served by roads other than National Highways.

(b) Due to financial constraints and other priorities, Government are unable to take over any road as a National Highway at present.

(c) No such request has been received by the Border Roads Development Board from the Local Administration. Since this is a local road, they will doubtless approach the Border Roads Development Board in the matter, if necessary.

### Ban on Nuclear Explosion

6537 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to altogether ban the Nuclear explosion even including those for peaceful purposes, and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) Government have no plans for any such explosion

### Export of H.M.T Watches

6538 SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether HMT watches are being exported,

(b) if so the number of watches exported during 1977-78, and

(c) whether the capacity of HMT has been increased during this year to manufacture more watches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Yes, Sir However as the main objective of HMT watch production is to meet the internal demand of watches, the export of HMT WATCHES has been at a minimal level

(b) 18658 watches were exported during 1977-78

(c) Yes Sir

### Transfer of Reservist to Pension Establishment

6539 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that vide U O No 4375/Pen of 1977, dated 19-11-77 an OR reservist who is transferred to pension establishment on or

after 1st January 1973 will be granted pension at the rate of Rs. 50/- per month,

(b) whether it is also a fact that those who were transferred to the pension establishment prior to that date continue to draw pension at the rate of Rs 10/- per month;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(d) whether Government propose to revise the pension rates for reservist pensioners transferred to the pension establishment before 1st January, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes Sir Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of service personnel w.e.f, 1st January 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission the rate of pension of OR reservists, who have been transferred to pension establishment on or after 1st January, 1973, has also been raised to Rs 50 per month In addition to pension a periodic relief of Rs 35 per month is also admissible to them at present thus making the total to Rs 85 per month

(b) and (c) Reservists transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st January 1973 but on or after 1st April 1968 receive a basic pension @ Rs 15 per month, while those transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st April 1968 receive a pension ranging from Rs 10 to Rs 12 per month In addition to pension, the above two categories of reservists are also entitled to receive an adhoc increase of Rs 15 ad hoc relief of Rs 15 and periodic relief of Rs 35 per month Thus, their total pensionary emoluments range from Rs 75 to Rs 80 per month

The actual difference between the pensionary emoluments of the reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st January, 1973 and of those who were sent on pension on or after that date, ranges from Rs 5 to Rs 10 per month



(d) No, Sir As in the case of other categories of pensioners, there is no proposal at present to revise the rate of reservists pension of OR reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1st January, 1973

**Selection Grade for S.C. & S.T. Stenographers**

6540 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether selection grade has been provided for Stenographers, of CSSS and normal reservation provided for Scheduled Castes/Tribe along with relaxation in length of service,

(b) if not, the reasons for not extending relaxation of length of service to Scheduled Castes/Tribe for the grant of selection grade and by what time Government propose to reduce the period of service of 15 years in the CSSS in respect of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees,

(c) whether the reserved posts in grade 'B' Stenographers have been given to Scheduled Caste/Tribe Stenographers who have put in more than 8 years of service in CSSS grade 'C', and

(d) whether the normal rules of reservation for Scheduled Caste/Tribe are followed in the matter of promotion to Stenographers grade 'D'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) Selection Grade in the scale of pay of Rs 650-960 has been introduced for Grade 'C' Stenographers of the CSSS A minimum of 15 years' service in Grade C of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service has been prescribed for appointment to Selection Grade with reservations @ 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities respectively The normal eligibility conditions in regard of the minimum "length of service" apply to SCs & STs candidates

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dates also for appointment against reserved vacancies in Selection Grade Under the existing orders, no relaxation in the matter of the 'minimum length of service' prescribed, is permissible

(c) No Sir The requirement, in addition to 8 years' minimum service in Grade 'C' CSSS for promotion to Grade 'B' of the Service is that the individual should fall within the zone for promotion prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms from time to time

(d) Grade 'D' of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service is the lowest grade in the Service Recruitment to this Grade is being made through competitive examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and usual reservation for SCs/STs communities is provided both for recruitment to this Grade and in further promotion

**छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करना**

6541. श्री वर्ष सिंह जाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में कितने नये छोटे सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है और 31 मार्च, 1978 तक मजूर किये गये ऐसे कारखानों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है और इनमें से कितने कारखानों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है और कितनों का कार्य चल रहा है तथा कितने कारखानों का निर्माण-कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है,

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में राज्यवार कितने छोटे नये सीमेंट कारखाने मजूर किये गये हैं, और

(ग) छोटे कारखाने की दैनिक उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती ज्ञाना मुखर्जी) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1978 तक

सरकार के पास तीन प्रस्ताव पंजीकृत किये गये हैं, इनमें से 2 योजनायें गुजरात में तथा एक महाराष्ट्र में है। उपर्युक्त योजनाओं में किसी ने भी अपनी परियोजनायें पूरी नहीं की हैं।

(ख) अगस्त, 1978 के महीने में राजस्थान राज्य में एक और योजना भी तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय में पंजीकृत की गई है।

(ग) अधिकतम 60 मी० टन।

**Naval Armament Depot at Sunabeda  
Orissa**

6542. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the developments of Naval Armament Depot at Sunabeda (Orissa);

(b) when the Naval Training Centre at Chilka is commencing its training; and

(c) whether the Air Defence Training Establishment at Gopalpur (Orissa) has not yet been started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Acquisition of land to meet part of the requirements of the project is in progress. "Go-ahead" sanction for preliminary works such as approach road and quarters for construction staff, has been issued and work on these items has been started.

(b) The Boy's Training Establishment at Chilka is expected to be made functional by early 1979.

(c) Lands required for the project have been acquired. Water supply is being arranged by participating in a joint scheme which is being implemented by the State Government. Planning and sanctioning of the project, which is to be under taken in three phases to be completed by 1981, has been initiated.

**Objectives of C.I.S.F.**

6543. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives for which the Central Industrial Security Force has been created;

(b) how far they have been fulfilled;

(c) the number of additional units, if any raised during 1977-78; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to review the working of C.I.S.F. and its utility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Central Industrial Security Force has been constituted for the better protection and security of industrial undertakings. The force has fulfilled these objectives in the industrial undertakings in which it was inducted. During 1977-78 the Force was inducted in five undertakings.

(d) It has been decided that a review would be conducted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises regarding the necessity of continuing the deployment of C.I.S.F. in the undertakings where they are already deployed.

**Officers leaving Indian Merchant  
Fleet**

6544. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last few years a large number of officers have left the Indian Merchant Fleet;

(b) whether this emigration has crippled the working of the Fleet; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI

**CHAND RAM:** (a) There is some drift of Indian Merchant Navy Officers abroad for employment on foreign registered ships. Of the annual addition of the certificated officers, it is estimated that approximately 15 to 20 per cent in the nautical branch and 5 per cent in the Engineering branch leave Indian ships to seek employment on foreign ships.

(b) No, Sir. However, there is a shortage of officers for efficient manning of the fleet.

(c) The man-power requirements are under constant review and to meet the shortage, the following steps have been taken by Government —

(i) The pre-entry qualifications for Training Ship 'Rajendra' have been raised from Higher Secondary to Intermediate Science and the duration of the period of training has been reduced from two years to one year with effect from 1975, resulting in the increase of annual intake of navigating cadets from 125 to 250 per annum.

(ii) A special one year Industry-oriented course with marine bias in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training Calcutta/Bombay has been introduced from 1975 for Graduate Engineers in Mechanical/Electrical engineering in addition to the regular four years course in Marine Engineering in the institution resulting in the increase in the annual out-put of trained engineer officers from 100 to 200 per annum.

(iii) To the extent the annual out-put of trained navigating and engineering cadets falls short of the industry's requirements, the Shipping Companies are permitted to recruit direct dock apprentices and junior engineers.

Government are also considering the question of taking powers to suitably restrict the holders of Certificates of Competency issued under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 from seeking employment on foreign ships

or under foreign employers, so as to increase their availability for employment on Indian ships etc.

**Complaint against Police Officers of Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

6545 SHRI R. P. PATEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any complaint has been received from the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli during the year 1977 against the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration officer and certain Police Officers,

(b) if so, the details of the complaints made,

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted on these complaints,

(d) if so, the result thereof, and

(e) the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) to (e) Some complaints were received against the officers of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration during the year 1977. Necessary enquiries were made in those cases and appropriate action taken. It is, however, difficult to give details of all the complaints and action taken in each case.

**विदेशी तथा देशी कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाये गये सिगरेटें**

6546 श्री श्रीक प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में विदेशी तथा देशी कम्पनियां क्रमशः कुल कितने प्रतिशत सिगरेटों का उत्पादन कर रही हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ऐसी कम्पनियों को बढ़ावा देने और सिगरेट उत्पादन के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए विदेशी

कम्पनियों की उत्पादन क्षमता एक करेवी घौर घीरे-घीरे उनका भारतीयकरण करेवी ; घौर

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) से (ग). भा त मे सिगरेट बनाने वाली विदेशी पूजी बहुत कम्पनियों की इक्विटी को विनियमित करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29 को लागू करने हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार पहले ही कार्यवाई की जा चुकी है। इस समय केवल एक ही ऐसी कम्पनी है जिसे अपनी विदेशी इक्विटी को कम करने 40 प्रतिशत तक लाना है तथा इस कम्पनी द्वारा वर्ष 1977 में देश में बनाई गई सिगरेटों के कुल उत्पादन का केवल 5 प्रतिशत उत्पादन किया गया था। उनकी विद्यमान क्षमता को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Repairs of the National Highways of Bombay-Hyderabad and Bombay-Bangalore**

6547 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the National Highways of Bombay-Hyderabad and Bombay-Bangalore there are numerous works under repair between Bombay-Pune and between Pune and Kolhapur respectively since long;

(b) how many are they in number and when they are expected to be completed; and

(c) what are the reasons for their incompletion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The Bombay-Pune-Kolhapur Road of

Maharashtra which is a part of the Bombay-Bangalore-Madras Road, National Highway No. 4, is being improved, from 1972, to full 2-lane national highway standards at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.70 crores as per year to year availability of funds. The improvements include new bridges across the Kalwa Creek and across the rivers Ghadi, Patalgana, Venna, Koyna and Panchgana and bypasses at Thana, Chowk, Kamshet, Vadgaon, Satara, Karad and Kolhapur. Excepting for the bridge across Kalwa Creek and the bypasses at Thana, Kamshet, Satara and Kolhapur, the rest of the works are nearly complete. The upto-date expenditure on all the improvement works is Rs. 16.71 crores. The balance works including the Kalwa bridge and Thana bypass are likely to be completed, funds permitting, by December, 1980.

**Ships of Mogul Lines**

6548 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that ships of Mogul Lines used to call 11 ports regularly and 3 ports once a week on West Coast of Konbare upto May 1977 and since October 1977 ships call only 4 ports on the said line;

(b) whether Government propose to direct Mogul Lines to maintain the schedule of operative of ships prior to May 1977; and

(c) whether a letter dated 23rd November, 1977 has been received from a Member of Parliament in this connection and what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Mogul Line Vessels were not calling at all the 11 ports but only 4 ports every day between Bombay and Panaji from November 1973. Prior to October

1976, the calls were staggered so that the vessels called at different ports every day, according to the sailings programme drawn up by the Maharashtra Government

(b) No, Sir

(c) Yes, Sir The suggestions of the Member have been noted

**Subsidy for Industrial Development  
Madhya Pradesh**

6549 SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA  
SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 36 districts of Madhya Pradesh, the scheme of capital subsidy for Industrial Development is extended only in 22 districts and that too on selected blocks,

(b) if so the details thereof,

(c) whether Government propose this facility in all the districts and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY  
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a)  
The Scheme of Capital Subsidy is applicable to 6 areas of Madhya Pradesh comprising of 65 blocks of 22 districts out of 36 districts declared as backward;

(b) The list of these areas is given below —

**Area I** —(from Eastern Region) comprising 12 blocks viz Korba, Baloda, Champa, Kota, Masturi and Bilha (Bilaspur) Blocks (from Bilaspur district), Bhatapara, Simga, Tilda, Dharsiwa (Raipur) Abhanpur and Rajim Blocks (from Raipur districts)

**Area II** —(from Western Region) comprising 10 blocks viz Dewas and Tonk Khurad block (from Dewas district), Gulana, Shujalpur and Shajapur blocks (from Shajapur

district), Panchor (Sarangpur) and Bisora blocks (from Rajgarh district) and Chachaura, Raghogarh and Guna blocks (from Guna district)

**Area III** —(from Northern Region) comprising 9 blocks viz Shivpuri and Karera (from Shivpuri district), Datia and Seonoha (from Datia District), Bhmd, Mehgaon and Gohad (from Bhmd distt) and Morena and Jaura (from Morena distt)

**Area IV** —(from Central Region) comprising 11 blocks viz Bma-Itawa, Khuri-Banda (Binaika), Rahatgarh, Sagar, Shahgarh (Amar-mau) (from Sagar district), Tikamgarh, and Baldeogarh (from Tikamgarh district), Vidisha and Gyaras-pur (from Vidisha distt) and Chhatarpur (from Chhatarpur distt)

**Area V** —(from Western Region-II) comprising 12 blocks viz Jabalwad and Meghnagar (from Jabalwad distt) Badnawar, Dhar and Naloha (from Dhar district), Maheshwar and Barwaha (from Khargone district) Ratlam and Jaura (from Ratlam district Mandsaur Malhargarh and Neemuch (from Mandsaur district)

**Area VI** —(from North Eastern Region) comprising 11 Blocks viz Rewa and Raipur (Garh) (from Rewa district) Majhauhi, Sidhi Doosar and Waidhan (from Sidhi District) Sonhat Baikunthpur Manendargarh, Surajpur and Ambikapur (from Sarguja district)

(c) No, Sir

(d) Out of the districts selected as industrially backward in a State, 6 district/areas' from each of the States identified as industrially backward and 3 districts/areas' from each of the other States have been selected on the basis of the proposals of the respective State Governments to qualify for the Capital Subsidy Scheme As 6 'Areas' of Madhya Pradesh State, out of the districts

declared, as industrially backward, have already been selected to qualify for Capital Subsidy Scheme it is not possible to extend the scheme in all the districts of the State.

**Loss of Fertility due to Radio Activity in X-Ray Plant in RFF Unit of Space**

6550. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the employees working in X-Ray Plant in RFF unit in Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre complained of loss of fertility due to radio activity;

(b) whether these employees are affected with many other diseases; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken to protect the employees?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The X-ray plant has been subjected to close scientific investigation and has been found that no radiation risk is involved. However, only recently for the first time a report was received from the Chief Medical Officer of the Centre that since February 1978, some personnel working in the X-ray plant (RFF Unit) and the neighbouring Workshop of the Centre were complaining of loss of libido and one person complained of loss of fertility. Medical examination of the above personnel failed to reveal any effects of radiation. Since one of the above mentioned personnel examined complained of loss of fertility after his first child, he was asked to undergo further investigations at the Public Health Laboratory, Trivandrum on February 10, 1978. But he did not report back after the investigation.

(b) There has also been no other complaint of any other diseases due to radio activity from the employees.

(c) It is confirmed that the location and operation of the X-ray Unit in the Central Workshop area of the Rocket Fabrication Facility of the

Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, has been done after ensuring all safety precautions and satisfying all the requirements as stipulated in the rules and regulations for radiation safety which after scientific investigation has been found to provide for prescribed standard radiation safety.

**Demands by the Defence Establishments**

6551. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence establishments all over the country have submitted their demands to Government during the month of January this year;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. Some members of affiliated unions of the All India Defence Employees Federation, however, observed a 'Demands Week' from the 16th January, 1978 to the 21st January, 1978 to project certain demands of employees.

(b) The Demands of the Federation were as follows:—

1. Removal of anomalies in the pay-scales of defence and other Central Government employees.

2. Reinstatement of all victimised employees.

3. Revival of Permanent Negotiating Machinery which was arbitrarily withdrawn in 1960.

4. Removal of discrimination between industrial and Non-industrial employees in all respects.

5. Payments of CDS amount, merger of DA with pay.

(c) The position in respect of the demands is as follows.—

**1 Removal of anomalies in the pay scales of defence and other Central Government employees.**

The pay scales of all the civilian posts in the lower formations of this Ministry have been revised w e f 1st January, 1973 as a result of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission. However, anomalies in pay scales in respect of uncommon categories of Defence civilians are examined by the Anomalies Committee set up in the Ministry of Defence.

**2 Reinstatement of all victimised employees**

Disciplinary cases of Defence civilian employees which resulted in dismissal removal or compulsory retirement or reduction in rank, during the last internal emergency, are being reviewed *suo-moto* in accordance with the relevant provisions of CCS(CC&A) Rules, 1965. In some of the cases the review has been completed and necessary action has been taken to reinstate the concerned employees, wherever it was considered justified as a result of the review proceedings.

**3 Revival of Permanent Negotiating Machinery which was withdrawn in 1960**

The matter has been considered by the Government, who are of the view that the Negotiating Machinery in its previous form does not fit into the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme and it is, therefore, not considered necessary to revive it.

**4 Removal of discrimination between industrial and Non-industrial employees in all respects**

The conditions of service of industrial and non-industrial employees are different and, therefore, there is bound to be some difference in certain respects in the rules governing them. One of the matters viz. re-

moval of disparity in leave entitlement between industrial and non-industrial employees was discussed in one of the meetings of the National Council (JCM). It was, however, not possible for the Government to agree to the demand of the Staff Side to have the same rules in regard to leave for the two categories of employees in view of the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission in this regard.

**5 Payments of CDS amount, merger of DA with pay**

Repayments of compulsory deposit amounts are to be made in accordance with the provisions of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974. Government have no proposal under consideration for refunding the entire amount of compulsory deposits (together with accrued interests) to the employees, as such a step will result in injection of a large amount of money into the economy and lead to accentuation of inflationary pressures. Premature repayment is however, allowed under certain circumstances.

The question of the merger of the dearness allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees to cover the index average of 272 points, was raised by the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM) in its last ordinary meeting held on the 26th/27th August, 1977. As decided in that meeting the item has been referred to a Committee of the Council for consideration. The report of the Committee is awaited.

**Inclusion of Nonia Community in Scheduled Castes in Bihar**

6552 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Nonia Community of Bihar has been agitating for their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Caste since long;

(b) whether a memorandum to this effect has been forwarded to the Ministry, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Nonias by their origin, custom, profession and social position rank in the strata of Scheduled Castes; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to include them in the rank of the Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The 'Nonia' Community of Bihar has been demanding for its inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes

(b) Representations have been received stating that the 'Nonia' is by traditional profession a community of salt-petre makers and it has also been claimed that this community possessed characteristics of aboriginals and nomads.

(c) and (d). The 'Nonia' community of Bihar does not satisfy the criteria laid down for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**Reformation of Administrative Machinery for Implementation of Sub-Plan Programmes**

6553. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry advised the States to reform the administrative machinery for the implementation of sub-plan programmes on the line of single-line administration;

(b) if so, the States which have adopted the proposal so far and introduced the same at the project level; and

(c) the measures taken so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The States have been requested to

adopt a simple form of administration for the tribal areas, with adequate delegation of powers, and to rationalise the administrative structure to avoid multiplicity of agencies, and establish a single line authority for the total development effort in the tribal sub-plan areas.

(b) and (c). All States have appointed senior officers to be incharge of the tribal sub-plan programmes, and have taken up various other measures for the implementation of the tribal sub-plan, like the appointment of project officers, the delegation of financial and administrative powers to the project functionaries and the setting up of project level committees.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद के लिए चयन

6554. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 13 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3324 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन 226 प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों को संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए प्रस्तावित कर दिया गया था, उनमें से कितने को असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या यदि कोई प्रोद्भूत संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए प्रस्तावित कर दिया जाता है तो उसे न तो असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर के पद पर और न ही डिप्टी चीफ प्रोद्भूत के पद पर पदोन्नत किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार का प्रोद्भूतों को इस मामले में कोई राहत देने का विचार है ?



सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री सातलुङ्गम बरबाची) (क) सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद के वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत, 75 प्रतिशत पद प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के सर्जन से पदोन्नति द्वारा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं और बाकी के 25 प्रतिशत पद बुलेट बाजार से सीधी भरती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। 25 प्रतिशत के सीधी भरती के कोटे के लिए प्राकाशवाणी/डूरदर्शन में कार्यरत 350 प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों में भी आवेदन किया था। संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने अप्रैल, 1977 में 36 व्यक्तियों के पैनल की सिफारिश की जिनमें से 24 प्राग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव थे। मई, 1977 में, विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के सर्जन से पदोन्नति के लिए 28 व्यक्तियों के पैनल की सिफारिश की। इसमें 13 व्यक्ति उन 226 प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों में से थे जिनके बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा सीधी भर्ती के कोटे के लिए पहले विचार किया गया था और जिनको सीधे भर्ती पैनल में स्थान नहीं मिला था।

(ख) और (ग) वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत, प्रोड्यूसर, विभागीय पदोन्नति कोटे में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किए जाने के पात्र नहीं हैं क्योंकि प्रोड्यूसरों के पद पर स्टाफ आर्गिस्ट की भेजी में है। यह बात कि

किसी प्रोड्यूसर को सीधी भरती के कोटे में सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया है, उस मुद्दा प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किये जाने के लिए उसको बन्धित नहीं करती, बसते कि वह उस पद के भर्ती नियमों में निर्धारित अर्हतायें और अन्य अपेक्षाएँ पूरी करता हो।

**Allocation for Tribal Development in Tripura**

6555 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total tribal population in Tripura and what percentage it bears to the total tribal population of the country, and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Central Government for Tribal Development in Tripura and in other States during 1975, 1976 1977 and this year and what percentage the allocation for Tripura bore to the All India allocation for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) A statement showing the comparative position of Scheduled Tribe population in Tripura according to the 1971 census and also the amounts of Special Central Assistance released to Tripura during the years 1974-75 to 1977-78 is annexed

**Statement**

*Comparative Statement showing population of Tribes in Tripura and the amounts released for Tribal Welfare of Tripura*

|   | All States/UTs having Tribal Sub-Plans | Tripura    | Percentage of Col 2 to Col 1 |
|---|--|------------|------------------------------|
| I Population of Scheduled Tribes 1971 Census                          | 357.03* Lakhs                          | 4.51 lakhs | 1.26                         |
| II Amount released as Special Central Assistance in (Rupees in lakhs) |  |            |                              |
| 1974-75   | 430.50                                 | 11.00      | 2.56                         |
| 1975-76   | 2000.00                                | 96.00      | 1.80                         |
| 1976-77   | 4000.00                                | 68.00      | 1.70                         |
| 1977-78   | 3500.00                                | 96.40      | 1.75                         |

\*This does not include the tribal population for the predominantly tribal States and UTs of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. If the tribal population of the entire country is taken into account, the total tribal population is 380.13 lakhs and the percentage of tribal population in Tripura will be 1.19

**प्रायुध-उपकरण कारखाना कानपुर के निकट  
प्राइविंग मिल**

6556. श्री हरमोकिश बर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रायुध उपकरण कारखाना, कानपुर के निकट कोई प्राइविंग मिल लगाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस मिल के भन्दर पिती सावधी कारखाने के भन्दर, पाइप से लाने की कोई योजना थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह योजना असफल हो गई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की कोई पूर्व जानकारी थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**महाराष्ट्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए  
केन्द्रीय सहायता**

6557. श्री केशव राव खोंडगे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये अथवा कितने उद्योगों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं और उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मधुली) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं की सूची तथा वर्ष 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना में उनके लिए किया गया परिव्यय प्रावधान निम्न प्रकार है :-

(रुपये करोड़ों में)

| परियोजना का नाम                             |                          | स्थान    | 1977-78<br>परिव्यय |
|---|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1   | 2                        | 3        | 4                  |
| <b>1. भारतीय उर्बरक निगम लिमिटेड</b>        |                          |          |                    |
|   | (क) ट्रोम्बे-4 संयंत्र   | ट्रोम्बे | 18.00              |
|   | (ख) ट्रोम्बे-5 संयंत्र   | ट्रोम्बे | 12.00              |
|   | (ग) केप्टिव पावर संयंत्र | ट्रोम्बे | 1.67               |
| <b>2. हिन्दुस्तान इन्सेफ्टीसाइड लिमिटेड</b> |                          |          |                    |
|   | (क) मेलाबियन परियोजना    | रसायनी   | 1.60               |
|   | (ख) डी० डी० टी० परियोजना | रसायनी   | 1.00               |

| 1  | 2  | 3      | 4    |
|----|--|--------|------|
| 3. | हिन्दुस्तान प्रायोगिक कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड (विभिन्न परियोजनाएं)  | रसायनी | 2.96 |
| 4. | हिन्दुस्तान वेट्रोसिलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड<br>केटेलिपिटक/टिबोटलनेकिंग/बिकयुम पाईप<br>स्टिल युनिट बम्बई |        | 0.92 |
| 5. | भारत रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड<br>(रिफाइनरी की समोचित योजना)  | बम्बई  | 2.64 |
| 6. | हिन्दुस्तान एन्थोबायोडिक्स लिमिटेड<br>(विभिन्न परियोजनाएं)   | पम्परी | 1.95 |

चूँकि वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के अके-  
लित लेखे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं अतः उपर्युक्त  
परियोजनाओं पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में  
ब्यौरे देना सम्भव नहीं है। केन्द्र द्वारा इस  
मसाले में राज्य-भार एवम परियोजनावार  
किय गये व्यय के ब्यौरे नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

पूजीगत राजसहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना  
के अर्धीन अचल पूजी निवेश के 15 प्रतिशत के  
बराबर किन्तु अधिकतम 15 लाख रुपए तक  
की राजसहायता नए एकाको तथा विस्तार करने  
वाले विद्यमान एकाको को दी जाती है। इस  
योजना हेतु महाराष्ट्र सरकार को वर्ष 1977-  
78 के दौरान 2 18,12 132/- रुपए की  
गशि दी गई थी। रियायती वित्त प्राप्त करने  
की अर्हता के लिए राज्य के 13 जिलों को  
प्रायोगिक दृष्टि से पिछडा हुआ चुना गया  
है।

जहां तक ग्रामीण और लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र का  
सम्बन्ध है राज्य सरकार को वर्ष 1977-78  
के दौरान निम्नलिखित योजनाओं हेतु केन्द्रीय  
राज सहायता प्रदान की गई थी —

(1) सीमान्त, राशि सहायता — लघु  
उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु सीमान्त ग्रामीण  
सहायता की एक नई केन्द्रीय योजना के अर्धीन

राज्य सरकार को वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान  
40 लाख रुपये की सहायता प्रदान की गई  
थी।

(2) हथकरघा उद्योग — हथकरघा  
उद्योग के केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महा-  
राष्ट्र को वर्ष 1976-77 में एक गहन विकास  
परियोजना (आई० डी० पी०) तथा एक  
निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजना (ई० पी० पी०)  
आवटित की गई थी। गहन विकास परियोजना  
पर कुल 1.85 करोड़ रुपए की लागत  
आएगी, जिसमें से प्रथम तीन वर्षों में केन्द्र  
और राज्य द्वारा 75.25 के अनुपात में तथा  
अन्तिम दो वर्षों में 50.50 के अनुपात में  
व्यय किया जाएगा। निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजना  
पर कुल 40 लाख रुपए की लागत आएगी तथा  
यह समूची लागत केन्द्र द्वारा गहन की  
आएगी।

(3) हस्तशिल्प — गलीचा बुनाई सम्बन्धी  
बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षण के केन्द्रीय  
कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र में वर्ष 1977-  
78 के लिए 20 प्रतिशत केन्द्रों की स्वीकृति दी  
गई थी।

(4) सीमान्त उद्योग परियोजना —  
केन्द्र द्वारा प्राबोधित ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना

की योजना के अन्तर्गत महाराष्ट्र को (क) उसमानाबाद, (ख) अहमदाबाद, (ग) रतनागिरि, (घ) बर्वा, (ङ) झुलिया, (च) और और (छ) मातमल नामक सात परियोजनाएँ प्राबलित की गई हैं। महाराष्ट्र राज्य को वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में प्राचीण उद्योग परियोजनाओं के लिए 23 04 करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत किये गये थे।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को जारी किए गए आशय-यत्र और औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी विवरण "विकली बुलेटिन ग्राफ इन्डस्ट्रीज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिस" और "मन्वली लिस्ट ग्राफ इन्टेंट एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंसिज" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं तथा जिनकी प्रतिया ससद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

#### Shifting of Recruiting Office Gurgaon to Bhiwani

6558 SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Recruiting Office at Gurgaon which was functioning there for the last 50 years or so was got shifted to Bhiwani by the ex-Defence Minister during Emergency period;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a very large number of persons from Gurgaon District are in the Military and maximum casualties in the last two wars were from this District;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to re-open the recruiting office at Gurgaon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Recruiting Office at Gurgaon which was functioning since 1928, was shifted to Hissar, and not to Bhiwani, in October 1976. This was done while adjusting jurisdiction of various Recruiting Offices in Haryana State.

(b) Approximately 1.7 per cent of the Army strength are from District of Gurgaon, as it was before reorganisation of Districts in Haryana. Army personnel belonging to Gurgaon District reported killed during the last two Wars are as under —

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Indo-Pak Conflict 1965 | 14  |
| Indo-Pak Conflict 1971 | —55 |

(c) and (d). On representations received from a number of persons, the Government are already seized of the matter. In the mean time, this district has been placed under the jurisdiction of Delhi Recruiting Office with effect from 1st January, 1978

#### Number of Persons working in Undertakings of Atomic Energy

6559 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA. Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in the following Undertakings functioning under the Department of Atomic Energy;

1. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd
2. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
3. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class and each Undertaking separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) The following is the group-wise statement showing the total number of employes and the number of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in each Group in the public sec-

tor undertakings of the Department of Atomic Energy:

|              | Electronics Corporation of India Limited   |            | Indian Rare Earths Limited                  |           | Uranium Corporation of India Limited       |            |            |    |
|--------------|--|------------|---|-----------|--|------------|------------|----|
|              | Total No of Persons (As on 1-3-1978)<br>SC | ST         | Total No. of persons (As on 1-1-1978)<br>SC | ST        | Total No of persons (As on 1-2-1978)<br>SC | ST         | ST         | ST |
| Group A .    | 263  | .          | 75  |           | 59   | 1          | 1          |    |
| Group B .    | 603  | 27         | 94  | 1         | 97   | .          | ..         |    |
| Group C .    | 3885                                       | 272        | 1091  | 9         | 744  | 21         | 79         |    |
| Group D .    | 1519                                       | 350        | 743   | 82        | 1623                                       | 153        | 704        |    |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>6070</b>                                | <b>649</b> | <b>2003</b>                                 | <b>92</b> | <b>2523</b>                                | <b>175</b> | <b>874</b> |    |

(c) and (d) Yes Sir However, in the case of Indian Rare Earths Limited there is an understanding with the Government of Kerala and the Labour Unions to give priority in appointments in the plants in Kerala to the former employees of Travancore Minerals Limited and Hopkin and Williams Limited Similarly, preferences are given to the retrenched employees of the IRE's plant at Manavalakurichi Excepting such cases, the Company follows the directives on reservations wherever recruitments are made through Employment Exchange and/or from open market

**कपड़ा मिलों का उत्पादन और उनका संकटग्रस्त होना**

6560. श्री राव किलन : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करोगे कि

(क) देश में इस समय कितनी सूती कपड़ा मिलें हैं उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता और 1976-77 में उनका वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से अधिकांश मिलें कुप्रबंध और पुरानी मशीनों के कारण संकटग्रस्त हो गई हैं और यदि हां,

तो उनको चलाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और।

(ग) इन संकटग्रस्त मिलों के कारण कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ,

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा प्रियंका) : (क) देश में वर्तमान सूती कपड़ा मिलों की संख्या 704 है जिसमें 198 लाख तक्का तथा 2080,00 करचे सामिल हैं। पारी के आघार पर काम करने में उत्पादन के परिणाम के विषय में पर्याप्त सम्म्यता है। 1976-77 में वास्तविक उत्पादन 4162 38 मिलियन मीटर सूती कपडे का था जिसमें मिश्रित बस्तो सहित 1065 10 मिलियन किलोग्राम मिश्रित बुना हुमा धागा सम्मिलित है।

(ख) संकटग्रस्त मिल की कोई निश्चित परिभाषा नहीं है। किन्तु बस्तु उद्योग का अधिकांश वर्षों भिन्न भिन्न कठिनाइयों जैसे, कच्चे माल की स्थिति, बोधी प्रबन्ध तथा उद्योग में आधुनिकीकरण की उपेक्षा पारी परिमाण में गत प्रयोग मशीनों की स्थिति से

गुजर रहे थे तथा स्थिति को सुझाने के लिए उठाये गये महत्वपूर्ण कदम ये हैं —

1. कच्चे माल के संभरन में वृद्धि;
2. उपलब्ध सूत के संभरण का समान वितरण तथा मूल्यों को विनियमित करना;
3. कपड़ा मिलों के पुनर्वास तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सुलभ ऋणों की व्यवस्था।

(ग) चूंकि वस्त्र उद्योग की रणनीति के परिमाण का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, अतः उसके रोजगार पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव के परिमाण को भी आका नहीं जा सकता है। सामान्यतः उद्योग के बन्द होने के परिणामस्वरूप बेरोजगारी फैलती है।

#### Dialogue with Phizo

6561. SHRI ROBIN SEN:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that many Naga People feel that another dialogue be opened with Phizo in some neighbouring country to solve the Naga-land issue; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take initiative in the move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Opinions on this issue continue to be expressed by various sections of people. However, there is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

#### Neutron Bomb

6562. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the countries now capable of making Neutron Bomb and broad information about stock piles of explosive fuels in their hands;

(b) whether AEC have prepared any book or booklet, describing protective measures against Neutron Bomb; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Government has no authentic information.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Percentage of Muslims in Central and State Services

6563. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of Muslims in Central and State services are comparatively meagre compared to the population in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Muslims are not given adequate representation in the recruitment for the armed forces; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to undo the discrimination against this minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). No statistics are maintained by offices of the Central Government regarding the number of Muslims or other communities recruited to various appointments and posts under the Government, since there are no separate reservations in services under the Constitution except those provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In accordance with the Constitutional provisions, all communities including Muslims, are entitled to fair and equal opportunities in the matter of recruitment in services and in armed forces.

"The State services" is a matter which falls within the sphere of the

State Governments concerned No information in regard to the respective representation of Muslims or other communities in State services is available with the Central Government.

दिल्ली में बन्द पड़े बिजली घरों का पुनः चालू किया जाना

6564. श्री राजेश्वर कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बन्द पड़े बिजली घरों को पुनः चालू करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और इससे प्रति वर्ष कितनी बिजली का उत्पादन होगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री(श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय सस्थान राजघाट 'क' विद्युत् केन्द्र की अपनी विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटों तथा सम्बन्ध बायलरो को लगभग दो वर्ष पहले बन्द कर दिया था क्योंकि वे पुरानी अविश्वसनीय तथा प्रचालन की दृष्टि से बहुत अलाभकर हो गई थी। सेटों का पुनः चलाने में खाने वाली बहुत अधिक लागत तथा 10—12 मेगा वाट से अधिक बिजली अथवा लगभग 60 मिलियन यूनिट से अधिक ऊर्जा उपलब्ध न हो पाने की स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय सस्थान में निश्चय किया है कि पुराने और अलाभकर सेटों को काम से हटाकर उन्हें बेच दिया जाए।

Deposits taken for Transport Nagar by D.M.C.

6565 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation deposited a large amount of money from the transporters to build a Transport Nagar in Delhi during the period of emergency;

(b) if so, what was the total amount and what was the scheme.

(c) the reasons why no steps have been taken so far on this scheme,

(d) whether it is a fact that there is some dispute between the DDA and the Corporation and the same has not been settled so far, and

(e) what specific steps Government propose to take to expedite this project at the earliest to remove congestion from the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir An amount of about Rs 78,34,000 has been deposited by transporters, workshop owners and persons seeking allotment of shop plots in the proposed scheme of Transport Nagar in Delhi. The scheme envisages development of about 300 acres of land with provision of workshops and godowns for transporters etc, with allied amenities

(c) to (e) There is no dispute between the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority. The revised layout plan for the area is under preparation by the Corporation and the Town and Country Planning Organisation. The scheme is under consideration of Government.

गांधी आश्रम मेरठ, में स्थापित अनियमितताओं और अज्ञात

6566. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : श्री कृप चालू करना :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को गांधी आश्रम, मेरठ में स्थापित अनियमितताओं और अज्ञात-कार के बारे में आश्रम के कर्मचारी सच से सिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मुख्य सिकायतें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा मयती) (क) श्री (ख) श्री गांधी आश्रम कर्मचारी संघ, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश से एक अध्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था और संघ द्वारा पेश की गई प्रमुख मांगे निम्नलिखित हैं ;

1 गांधी आश्रम के कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों को विनियमित करने वाले स्याई आदेशों को तत्काल लागू कराया जाये ।

2 आश्रम और खादी प्रायोग के कार्य-करण में कोई अन्तर नहीं है जहाँ तक दोनों एक ही उद्देश्य लेकर कार्य कर रहे हैं । अतः यह आवश्यक है कि प्रायोग के कर्मचारियों को मिलने वाले वेतनमान और अन्य सुविधाएं आश्रम के कर्मचारियों को भी उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए ।

3 आश्रम के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली भेदभाव की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्होंने 15 वर्षों की सेवा पूरी कर ली है प्रबन्ध में भाग लेने की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) गांधी आश्रम कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा उठाई गई मांगे प्रशासनिक मामलों जैसे कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान प्रबन्ध में उनकी भागीदारी आदि के बारे में है जो आश्रम का आन्तरिक मामला है । भारत सरकार और खादी एवं ग्रामाद्योग प्रायोग, गांधी आश्रम, मेरठ जैसे संस्थानों के नित्य प्रति के प्रशासनिक और आन्तरिक कार्य-करण में कानूनन हस्तक्षेप करने की स्थिति में नहीं है ।

धर्म गुरुओं द्वारा विदेशों में चलाये जा रहे आश्रम

6567. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन धर्म गुरुओं के नाम क्या हैं, जो विदेशों में आश्रम चलावा संस्थान चला रहे

हैं, और उनमें से उन धर्म गुरुओं के नाम क्या हैं, जो गत तीन वर्षों से भारत सरकार की जानकारी से चलावा अनुमति से आश्रम संचालित कर रहे हैं और वे कहाँ स्थित हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार इन आश्रमों चलावा संस्थानों की किसी प्रकार सहायता कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगजित लाल मन्जल) (क) से (ग), नीति के अनुसार सरकार विदेशों में आश्रमों तथा धार्मिक संस्थानों के रख रखाव के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं देती है इस लिए इस संबंध में उनके पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Tele. Sound India, Ballabgarh

6568 SHRI DHARAM VIR VASI SHT. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workmen of the Tele Sound India, Ballabgarh, Haryana are representing to the Central Government for lifting of the two-year old lock-out; and

(b) if so, what assurances have been given to the workers about taking over of the concern or alternative arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The workmen of Tele Sound India Limited, Ballabgarh, Haryana have made representations regarding the closure of this industrial undertaking and have requested for its revival. Series of meetings have already taken place with the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, banks and financing institutions to explore the possibility of revival of this undertaking. However, it has not been possible to take any decision in the matter. In



view of this, no assurance has been given to the workers in regard either to take over of management of the industrial undertaking under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or other alternative arrangements.

**Area under Army Occupation in Udhampur**

6569. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total area under the Army occupation in Distt. Jammu & Kashmir, Udhampur, Rajauri and Poonch giving details on rental charges are acquired with a further giving clarification of the period form such occupations;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a general cry in the area that the people are getting poor rent fixed unilaterally;

(c) whether it is possible to decide the problem in a Conference in the near future to be held tehsil-wise if so, within what period such conference is to meet so as to avoid grave consequences; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that compensation worth crores of Rupees has not been paid to the land owners though the land is under the occupation of the army or for the benefit of the army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The total area of private lands held on hiring/requisition in the Districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Rajouri and Poonch is 16,900 acres. The total rent/recurring compensation payable per annum for these lands is Rs. 42.65 lakhs. These lands are in occupation from various dates since 1947.

(b) There is a feeling among some of the land owners that the rent/recurring compensation they are getting is low. However, while rent for hired lands is paid in accordance with

the agreement with the land owners, recurring compensation for requisitioned lands is paid in accordance with the provisions of the Jammu and Kashmir Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act. The State Government from time to time have enhanced the rates of recurring compensation payable and over the years there have been substantial increases in the payment being made for the lands requisitioned for the Army. Besides, under the Act itself there is a provision for seeking arbitration to determine the fair compensation. It is, therefore, not correct to say that rent/recurring compensation is fixed unilaterally.

(c) In view of the position explained in (b) regarding the mode of fixation of rent, no useful purpose is likely to be served by holding Tehsil-wise conference. However, Civil Military Liaison Conferences are already being held periodically to sort out common problems between the representatives of the State Government and the Army authorities.

(d) Compensation for acquisition of the lands will become payable only after acquisition proceedings are finalised. In view of financial constraints and other limitations all the requisitioned/hired lands cannot be acquired in one lot. Such of the lands as are required on long term basis are proposed to be acquired in phases covering a period of five years commencing from the current year.

**Regularisations of Casual Cameramen**

6570. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether casual cameramen appointed on the basis of interview held in August, 1977 for T.V. Centre, Delhi have been regularised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether different qualifications have been prescribed for cameramen for TV Centre and Films Division; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There was no interview for the selection of Cameramen for TV Centre, Delhi during August, 1977.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The duties and job requirements for a Cameraman in the Films Division and Doordarshan are not entirely identical and therefore a separate set of qualifications has been prescribed for the two different categories of persons. The mode of recruitment is also different.

स्वामीय न्यायालय में पेश होते हुए मूलपत्र प्रदान मंत्री पर समाचार-चित्र

6571. श्री राजब खी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में दिल्ली के एक स्वामीय न्यायालय (सहायक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट की न्यायालय) में पेश होती हुई श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर एक समाचार चित्र (न्यूजरील) बनाया गया है और उसे दिखाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका प्रीविल्य क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्माजी):

(क) 27 फरवरी, 1978 को दिल्ली के चीफ मेट्रोपोलिटन मजिस्ट्रेट के सम्मुख श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को उपस्थिति पर एक न्यूज फ्लैड भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा मंडल

1533, की सिनेमाघरों में 3-3-78 को रिलीज की गई थी, में शामिल किया गया था।

(ख) : उक्त घटना को सामाजिक महत्त्व का और न्यूजरील में शामिल करने के उपयुक्त समझा गया था।

#### Sick Units in Gujarat

6572. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of sick units in the country at large and in Gujarat in particular;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the said situation;

(c) whether any machinery exists at the Union Government level to take effectively and timely care of such sickening units;

(d) if so, what is it and how is it working; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the magnitude of industrial sickness in the country. The Government of Gujarat have reported that there is no grim industrial crisis in Gujarat and that there are about 2000 sick units in that State. The State level Committees have been formed for revival of sick units in the State. District level Committees have also been formed for taking up cases of district level for direct disposal.

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act provides for take over of the management of a sick unit by the Central Government. The Central Government, intervenes under the Act to take over the management of sick units wherever it considers necessary to do so in the

interest of the industry and the public interest. Public Financial Institutions also give financial assistance to sick industrial units. For instance, the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd., have disbursed financial assistance to 82 units amounting to Rs 3986.42 lakhs as on 31st December 1977. The employment involved in these units is 83,165. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India's efforts have helped 33 units in reviving their operations. Units belonging to Cement, Sugar, Cotton Textiles, Jute and certain Engineering Industries, in which the incidence of sickness is particularly high on account of old and outmoded equipment, get loans on liberal terms under the soft loan scheme which is being implemented by IDBI, ICICI and IFCL.

(c) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India have set up a monitoring cell to detect sickness at the incipient stage so that remedial steps are taken in time. It is expected that as a result of the efforts made by the Reserve Bank of India, the closure of industrial units and the consequent losses will be reduced. The question of evolving an appropriate institutional mechanism for detecting sickness at the incipient stage would be a relevant factor in the formulation of a comprehensive policy of industrial sickness which is under Government's consideration.

#### Exploration of Coal areas

6573 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that vast areas in the coal belts and outside are lying untapped; and

(b) if so, steps being taken for exploration in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Total reserves of coal in the country are estimated to be over 82,000 million tonnes. While drawing up the plan for production, attempts are made to match the coal

production target with the demand for coal in the country. The coal exploration programme for meeting the needs of the production plan for the period 1978-83 has nearly been completed. It has also been planned that exploration and drilling required for coal production in 1982-83 is completed seven years in advance of that year. The programme of exploration relating to coal production is a continuing process and gradually other coal bearing areas in the country will also be taken up.

#### Request for Import of Raw Jute by Jute Balers Association

6574. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Jute Balers Association has requested the centre to allow imports of raw jute to the trade instead of canalising it through the Jute Corporation of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the import policy for 1978-79, imports of raw jute have been placed under Open General Licence for actual users (industrial).

#### Study Team to Study problems of Handloom Industry

6575. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study team has been appointed to study the problems of the handloom industry;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the said team; and

(c) by when the report is likely to be submitted by the study team to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Recently no

Study Team has been appointed to study the problems of Handloom Industry.

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

**Collaboration with French Firm for manufacture of Mica paper, in Bangalore**

6577. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty per cent equity participation has been allowed to a French firm in a collaboration arrangements for manufacture of mica paper and other insulating material with a firm of Lakshmanan in Bangalore;

(b) what are the details of the collaboration arrangement;

(c) why fifty per cent equity participation has been allowed when manufacturers in Japan and other countries are prepared to offer technical know-how with 30 percent equity participation; and

(d) whether Government would review the position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). Approval was given in 1974 to a proposal of a company in Bangalore for foreign collaboration with a Swiss Firm for the manufacture of Reconstructed and Integrated Mica Products with 50 per cent direct foreign equity participation. The overall licensed capacity of this unit is:—

| Item of manufacture   | Annual capacity on the basis of maximum utilisation of Plant and machinery |
|---|--|
| 1. Mica Paper . . . . .   | 300 MT   |
| 2. Reconstructed and Integrated Mica Products out of Mica paper . . . . . | 200 MT   |

The foreign collaboration proposal has been approved for the manufacture of Reconstructed and Integrated Mica Products only, and the terms are that the royalty will be 5 per cent subject to Indian Taxes and the company shall export 200 tonnes of Mica paper/Mica paper Products valued at Rs. 36 lakhs approximately per annum. While the Collaboration proposal referred to above was approved in 1974 it is only recently an application has been received for the manufacture of Mica Paper and Mica paper products with foreign collaboration involving 30 per cent foreign equity.

As the terms of collaboration have been approved after taking into account all the relevant factors, the question of any review at this stage does not arise

**Report on Cotton and Cloth and Malpractices of Mill Owners**

6578. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a report of the Committee on fixation of Kapes/cotton and cloth prices;

(b) if so, the date on which the report received;

(c) the important recommendations made in regard to elimination of middle man in trade, various malpractices adopted by the mill owners in manipulation of accounts and wrong pricing system, the need for protecting the interest of cotton growers and rationalising the price structure for cotton cloth and other products, in the interest of cotton growers and consumers;

(d) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and the reasons for delaying announcing the decision in the matter; and

(e) what are the important observations made by Dr. M. G. Bokare.

member of the Committee and action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI):** (a) to (d). Reference here is perhaps to the Committee appointed by the Government to evolve a nexus between prices of kapas, the mill-gate delivery prices of cotton and the prices of yarn and cloth. The Committee had submitted its report on 25th November, 1976. The Committee came to the conclusion that it is possible to establish such a nexus, based on various assumptions enumerated by the Committee. While making suggestions for maintaining price stability of cotton and yarn/cloth in the interest of cotton growers on the one hand and consumers on the other, the Committee *inter alia* recommended that easy credit facilities be extended to the cotton growers so that they would come out of the clutches of the local money-lenders and thereby secure for themselves better prices for their produce and that steps should also be taken to ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers, reasonable price to the industry and a fair price to the consumers. With this objective in view the Committee had recommended that Cotton Corporation of India should operate a buffer stockpile of a size of about 15 lakh bales. It was also suggested that CCI should step in and buy Indian Cotton when prices sag to un-remunerative level for growers.

The assumptions made by the Committee in evolving the nexus formula call for major structural changes in the patterns of cotton trading and conversion technology in the mills. Whether these changes can be effected in practical terms and if so to what extent has to be considered in depth. As regards specific suggestions like the constitution of buffer stocks and an enlarged role to be assigned to the Cotton Corporation of India in effecting purchases and disposal of domestic cotton, the matter is under active consideration.

(e) Dr. Bokare, a member of the Committee, was also a signatory of the report which made the above suggestions. In addition, Dr. Bokare appended a supplementary note to the main report. The supplementary note includes suggestions, which are given in the enclosed statement.

#### Statement

Some of the observations made by Dr. M. G. Bokare, a member of the Nexus Committee in his note appended to the Report of the Nexus Committee include the following:—

(i) per acre yield of kapas should be increased and the cost of yarn/cloth in the Mills should be reduced.

(ii) once it is appreciated that the mill cloth prices could be derived from the given prices of kapas, the quality of cloth/yarn should be ensured.

(iii) The standard specifications of cloth and yarn should be defined by ISI and cloth and yarn should carry ISI specifications and markings. The consumers should have facilities to get the fabric tested in the laboratories for a nominal fee of say Rs 5/-.

(iv) The office of the Textile Commissioner should regularly study and publish the standard costs of yarn and cloth.

(v) Publication of Cost Audit Reports if not only the public sector or cooperative sector mills but also of the mills in private sector will go a long way to promote cost consciousness generally, and to locate the high cost centres in the textile industry.

(vi) ICMF a representative body of the cotton mills should function as a reliable institution for promoting social accountability of its member mills generally. The Government should define the functions and responsibility of representative organisations like ICMF in order to make their representation meaningful.

ful and useful in policy formulation and assignment of programmes involving public funds.

### मृतियों की तस्करी

6579. श्री माधू सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की प्राचीन संस्कृति में सम्बन्धित कलात्मक महत्व की मृतियाँ तस्करी द्वारा किन-किन देशों को ले जाई गई हैं तथा उनका अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इंटरपोल द्वारा तैयार की गई सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

(ख) क्या इन महत्वपूर्ण कलाकृतियों को देश से बाहर ले जाने में कुछ प्रभावशाली लोगों का हाथ रहा है ?

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसे कुछ मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Land of Tribal Peasants Grabbed by Non-Tribals

6580. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the extent of land of the tribal peasants which had been grabbed by the non-tribals in the tribal areas during the last one year, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government have given any directives to the State Governments for taking suitable action in regard to restoration of land to tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Available information as received from some State Governments is given in the attached statement.

(b) The States having tribal sub-plans have been asked to review their existing legislations on land with a view to safeguarding the interest of the tribals, and restoration of alienated tribal lands. The Project Administrators are to give first priority to problems of land-alienation and land-restoration.

### Statement

*Land of Scheduled Tribes alienated during the latter half of 1977*

| Name of State                 | No. of cases registered | Area of Land involved | No. of cases decided | Area of land restored |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bihar . . . . .            | 2139                    | 3539 acres            | 1689                 | 1619.52               |
| 2. Gujarat . . . . .          | 7702                    | N.A.                  | N.A.                 | 9070 acres            |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .   | N.A.                    | N.A.                  | 27                   | 86 acres              |
| 4. Maharashtra . . . . .      | 42245                   | 25700                 | ..                   | 15038 hectares        |
| 5. Orissa . . . . .           | 2165                    | 1458.48               | ..                   | 593.22 acres          |
| 6. Tripura . . . . .          | 5476                    | N.A.                  | 1480                 | 1531.71 acres         |
| 7. A. & N. Islands . . . . .  | Nil                     | Nil                   | Nil                  | Nil                   |
| 8. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . . | Nil                     | Nil                   | Nil                  | Nil                   |

N. A.-Not available.

**Pornographic Literature**

6581 DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that pornographic literature is being widely circulated in the metropolitan towns of the country and many publications are pirated editions of popular foreign publications, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop the malaise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) Import of books magazines and journals containing pornographic material is prohibited Powers for proscription of obscene publications are vested exclusively in State Governments under Section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Prosecutions for such offences under the Indian Penal Code are also to be launched by the State Governments Necessary vigilance is being maintained by the State Governments in this regard

**Prize Gas Turbine Power Plant Collaboration Project**

6582 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN  
SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an allegation wherein it is said that the Prize Gas Turbine Power Plant collaboration project has been stalled by the Prime Minister because one multinational contending for the tender has made insinuation against the integrity of Industry Minister;

(b) if true, details thereof;

(c) if wrong (as it appears) if the denial has been widely published, and

(d) reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) A news report to this effect appeared in a weekly news magazine some days back

(b) to (d) The allegation is untrue and totally baseless. As such, it does not deserve any attention by the Government

सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों तथा केन्द्र निदेशकों के पदों के लिए नियुक्ति करने हेतु मापदंड

6583. श्री रामशक्ति क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्जीज समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन में उच्च पदों पर विशेषज्ञों की नियुक्ति करने की सिफारिश की है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गाम्ना बैठक की कार्यसूची के अन्तर्गत जिनकी योग्यता नहीं है ऐसे सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों तथा केन्द्र निदेशकों की सख्या किन्ती है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके स्थान पर विभाग में से ही अन्य योग्य व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति करने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहावाणी) (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिए स्वायत्तता संबंधी वर्जीज समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि जबकि सवेदनशील बरिठ पदों के लिए सर्वोत्तम प्रतिभा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नया खून और नये विचार लाना आवश्यक होगा, इसमें अपनी रिपोर्ट में निचले रैंको से ऊपर के रैंकी में पदोन्नति के अक्षर उपलब्ध करने की आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया है

(ख) सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों और केन्द्र निदेशकों के पदों के वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, इन दोनों ग्रेडों में 75 प्रतिशत पद सच लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में विभागीय

पदोन्नति समिति के माध्यम से निचले तहकों से पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाते हैं, और शेष 25 प्रतिशत पद बुले बाजार से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। बोधा में हुई सलाहकार समिति की बैठक की कार्यसूची में दी गई मर्यादाएं केवल सीधी भर्ती के बारे में हैं, विभागीय पदोन्नति के बारे में नहीं।

(ग) वर्तमान सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों और केन्द्र निदेशकों के स्थान पर अन्य व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Price Hike on Tyres

6584. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the reports that tyre manufacturers have decided on a price hike on their products;

(b) whether this is the second price hike in six months; and

(c) whether it is true that the Ministry has agreed to these proposals of the tyre manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain tyre companies have increased the prices of tyres and tubes twice during the last six months.

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in the Licences Fee of Radio and T.V.

6585. SHRI MANORANJAN

BHAKTA:

SHRI CHATURBHUJ:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to increase the present fees of radio and TV licences on the basis of recommendations made by the Vergese Committee; and

(b) if so, facts and reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Vergese Committee have made certain recommendations for revising the licence fee of Radio and TV sets. These are under consideration of the Government.

#### Paper Mills Manufacturing Soft Tissue Papers

6586. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any paper mills in India manufacturing soft tissue papers; if so, the names of the same; and

(b) whether production of soft tissue papers in India is in excess of the requirements of the country; if so, what are the prospects of its export with a view to earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) At present there is no paper mill in India manufacturing soft tissue paper.

(b) Does not arise.

Filling up of Posts by S. C. and S. T. in Defence Ministry and its Subordinate Offices

6587. SHRI KACHARUMAL HEM RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of posts filled in each category of posts with specific shares of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such employment and also the number of posts de-reserved in each category in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices period of Janata Government and reasons thereof;



(b) total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts gone to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) total number of contracts/licences granted and the share there, if any, to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category of such contracts/licences and if not reasons thereof?

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

**Licences granted to S. C. and S. T**

6588 SHRI R. N RAKESH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total number of contracts/licences granted by the Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings for the entire period of Janata Government regime and the share there, if any to SC and ST in each category of such contracts/licences and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, industrial licences are issued on the basis of merits of each application. While due consideration is given for the development of backward areas, the applicant's status as belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not taken into consideration. Out of 398 industrial licences issued during April, 1977—February, 1978, 97 licences were granted to industrial undertakings in backward areas. The details of industrial licences including the names of licences, type of the licence, location etc are being published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**C.B.I. Enquiry into Import of Polyester Filament Yarn**

6589 SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR—Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation made enquiry on reports appeared in Blitz and other journals regarding the import of Polyester Filament yarn, and

(b) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation has not made any enquiry into the matter.

**हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कम्पनी की पूंजी प्राय, लाभ और हानि**

6690 श्री मृत्संजय प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री "हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म एं प्रसाइट प्राफ दि फिल्म इन्स्टीट्यूट" शीर्षक से समाचार के बारे में 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 411 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत चार वर्षों में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म कम्पनी की पूंजी प्राय, ध्यय, लाभ और हानि के बारे में पूरी जानकारी क्या है ;

(ख) क्या फिल्में बेचने का अधिकार केवल तीन या चार परिवारों को ही दिया गया था , यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं उनके बिक्री क्षेत्र और बिक्री की शर्तें क्या हैं तथा उन्हें यह अधिकार कब तक के लिये दिया गया था तथा इस अधिकार को कब वापस लिया गया ,

(ग) जिस तारीख से कम्पनी ने अपने सामान की स्वयं बिक्री प्रारम्भ की तब से लाभ और हानि पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है , और

(घ) जो परिवार बिक्री एजेंट थे उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितला लाभ अर्जित किया तथा उन्होंने कितना प्रायकर दिया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती धामा मयती) :

(क) तथा (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये है [संमालय मे रखा गया देखिये सभ्या एनटी-2083/78]

(ग) अक्टूबर, 1977 (जब सिने रंगीन काली और मकेद तथा एगफा गेबर्ट का समुचा वितरण तथा थोरको सिने रंगीन पोजिटिव का 62.5 प्रतिशत वितरण हाथ में लिया गया था) से फरवरी, 1978 के छान तक की अवधि में हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फ़िल्म ने 8.42 लाख रुपये का शुद्ध लाभ अर्जित किया था।

(घ) इन वितरणों द्वारा अर्जित कमीशन मन्त्र विवरण (अनुव 3) में दिखाया गया है। उनके द्वारा अर्जित लाभ और उस पर अदा की गई आयकर की राशि के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन

6591. श्री राम प्रसाद बेलसूब : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने को छुटा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने 1977 में कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन और पत्र और पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित किये ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में निकाले गए और जो प्रकाशन हिन्दी में नहीं निकाले गये उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस समय अंग्रेजी में निकाले जा रहे ऐसे सभी प्रकाशनों और पत्र और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में निकालने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० राम बन्धन) :

(क) विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) विवरण में दिये गये 14 प्रकाशनों में से 7 हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं। बाकी प्रकाशनों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने में देरी का कारण है उनमें भारी मात्रा में तकनीकी शब्दावली होना। क्रमक्रम में इन्हें भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जाएगा।

(घ) कामियों को हिन्दी भाषा, टंकण तथा अनुमिति ना प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। इस विषय पर मरकारी अनुदेश सभी संबंधितों में परिपत्रित कर दिये गये हैं और जहां कहीं आवश्यक हुआ संगठन को मशकत बनाया गया है।

विवरण

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (विद्युत विभाग तथा कोयला विभाग) और इन्हें संबद्ध एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा 1977 में प्रकाशित किए गए प्रकाशनों, पत्रों/पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के नामों को दिखाने वाला विवरण

| क्र० सं० | प्रकाशन/पत्र/पत्र-पत्रिका का नाम      | अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित हुई अथवा हिन्दी में |
|----------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1        | 2                                     | 3   |
| 1.       | विद्युत विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट      | अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में                    |
| 2.       | कोयला विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट        | अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में                    |
| 3.       | विद्युत विभाग की मांग अनुमान, 1977-78 | अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में                    |

1. 2. 3.

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 4. कोयला विभाग की मांग अनुदान, 1977-78  | घरेजी और हिन्दी में |
| 5. बिद्युत विभाग का निष्पत्ति बजट, 1977-78  | घरेजी और हिन्दी में |
| 6. कोयला विभाग का निष्पत्ति बजट, 1977-78]   | घरेजी और हिन्दी में |
| 7. केन्द्रीय बिद्युत प्राधिकरण का मासिक प्रशासनिक बुलेटिन   | घरेजी और हिन्दी में |
| 8. बिद्युत प्रदाय उद्योग—महत्वपूर्ण आंकड़े  | केवल घरेजी में      |
| 9. केन्द्रीय बिद्युत प्राधिकरण की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, 1975-76  | केवल घरेजी में      |
| 10. भारत का दसवां वार्षिक बिद्युत सर्वेक्षण   | केवल घरेजी में      |
| 11. कोयले का परिवहन किए जाने पर उसके लदान तथा बिद्युत केन्द्र में उसकी प्राप्त में और मांग में हानियां और उनके लिए जिम्मेदारी आदि निर्धारित करने के संबंध में अन्तः मंत्रालयीन समिति की रिपोर्ट | केवल घरेजी में      |
| 12. सार्वजनिक बिजली तथा ग्रहिल भारत के आंकड़े, 1975-76  | केवल घरेजी में      |
| 13. भारत में बिजली की प्रोसत दरें और प्रसार   | केवल घरेजी में      |
| 14. देश में बिद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति  | केवल घरेजी में      |

**Financial Aid for the repairs of Rural Roads in Rajasthan**

6592. SHRI CHATURBHUI:  
SHRI RANKANWAR  
BERWA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the state of repair and construction of roads in rural areas of Rajasthan is in total neglect and large parts of the State are inaccessible till now; and

(b) whether Government propose to give financial assistance and make available the facility and expertise for

developing a good network of roads in the State; if so; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) (b). Central Government have received no such report. Rural Roads are a State subject and the Rajasthan Government have to make an assessment of the situation and take suitable remedial measures. The following table indicates that expenditure substantially in excess of the Plan outlays has been incurred on roads under the State Plan over the past several years:

| Year         | Outlay | Expenditure             |                               |
|--------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
|              |        | All categories of roads | M.N.P. Rural Roads out of (3) |
| 1            | 2      | 3                       | 4                             |
| Rs. in lakhs |        |                         |                               |
| 1974-75      | 670    | 800.26 (Actual)         | 181.37                        |
| 1975-76      | 450    | 239.15* (Actual)        | 274.43                        |

\*Includes advance Plan assistance for famine relief operation.

| 1                 | 2    | 3                     | 4               |
|-------------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1976-77 . . . . . | 521  | 750.15 (Actual)       | 506.71          |
| 1977-78 . . . . . | 637  | 1130.03 (Anticipated) | 599.17          |
| 1978-79 . . . . . | 1250 | Yet to be incurred    | 800.00 (outlay) |

**Recovery of Royalty due from Industries by C.S.I.O., Chandigarh**

6593. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an huge amount of royalty is due to be recovered from industries by the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, how much amount is outstanding for recovery and since when and reasons for non-recovery of the same,

(c) whether huge amount on account of advances to the firms is outstanding since long; and

(d) the amount of advances outstanding and since when these are outstanding and what are the reasons for non-adjustment or recovery of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). (1) In respect of processes released through the National Research Development Corporation, an amount of royalty due to be recovered from the parties in respect of CSIO's processes is as under:—

| Process   | Amount Rs.   |
|---|--------------|
| (i) Medical instruments<br>(Period Bal. 31-3-73 to 31-3-75) | About 11,409 |
| (ii) Digital frequency meter<br>(Period : 31-3-75)          | About 534.00 |

(2) The following two processes were released to the firms directly by the Organisation:

(i) Moisture Meter;

(ii) Operational Amplifiers.

**Moisture Meter:**

The know-how was released to a firm on 20th December, 1966. The agreement was to be effective from 1st November, 1966 for a period of 10 years on exclusive basis. The party has not paid royalty after March, 1971. The matter is under correspondence with the firm for the due royalty.

**Operational Amplifier:**

The agreement was entered into with the firm in April, 1970 for a period of 10 years. The firm paid royalty upto 31st December, 1973 only. The matter relating to further payment is under correspondence with the firm. The firms have not yet given information about the number of instruments sold and consequently the amount outstanding has not been worked out.

(c) and (d). A sum of about Rs. 15.288 lakhs was paid as advance upto February, 1978 to different firms for the purchases to be made by the Institute on account of chemicals, apparatus, equipment, plant and machinery for the R&D work of CSIO, Chandigarh. In most of the cases, the material has been received and the adjustment of the advance is under-way.

मध्य प्रदेश में संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाव के एक केन्द्र की स्थापना करना

6594. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाव का केन्द्र, जॉपाल मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित था और क्या

में वर्ष 1973 में इसे पटना, बिहार में ले जाया गया जबकि बिहार में दरभंगा जिले में संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग का एक केन्द्र पहले ही विद्यमान है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस केन्द्र को भोपाल में ले जाने के क्या कारण हैं , और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य की आवश्यकताओं तथा लोगों की भाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए संगीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के केन्द्र की दीवारा मध्य प्रदेश में स्थापना करने का है , और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगजीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) 1973 में सरकार द्वारा यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि दिल्ली में स्थित मण्डलियों को उनके कार्य-क्षेत्र के निकट के केन्द्रों में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाए । तदनुसार, यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की विभागीय नाटक मण्डलीका, जो उन समय दिल्ली में स्थित थी, दिल्ली से पटना में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाए । यह महसूस किया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की विभागीय मण्डलियों के मुख्यालयों को दिल्ली से पटना में स्थानांतरित किया जा रहा है, जहाँ भोपाल कार्यालय के मुख्यालय को भी बेहतर प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण हेतु पटना में स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) भोपाल में एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने की योजना सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है ।

**Setting up Industries in Katihar and Financial Assistance to them**

6595 SHRI YURAJ: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Katihar district of Bihar is a backward district;

(b) the Planning Commission have decided to provide government assistance for setting up industries in backward areas as per Janata Government's Policy regarding rural industrialization, and

(c) if so, the names of industries proposed to be set up in Katihar and the time by which these industries are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The old Purnea district of Bihar which has since been bifurcated into Purnea and Katihar districts, has been identified as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities

(b) The Planning Commission have declared 247 district in the country as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities Out of these 247 districts, 101 district areas have been identified to qualify for 15 per cent Central Investment Subsidy

(c) One industrial licence has been issued to M/s Kalyan Industrial Corporation, Calcutta for the manufacture of Conductors above 19 strands Two letters of Intent have also been issued to the following industries for the manufacture of items shown against them —

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Shri Prabhat Kiran<br>Lakshampur P O<br>Jamalpur-District<br>Monghyr   | Oxygen Gas                                  |
| 2 Shri Vinod Kumar<br>Chamaria<br>P-38, India Exchange<br>Place Calcutta | Wrapping & Packing<br>Paper, 6000<br>Tonnes |

प्रोद्युस्त्रों तथा प्रोद्योगिकी के कार्य

6595. श्री टी० एच० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 15 मार्च, 1978 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 3078 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसी केन्द्र विशेष में प्रोद्युस्त्र की नियुक्ति का आनन्द क्या है और उसे किस व्यवस्था में नियुक्त किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अपनी कला में निपुण होने के कारण प्रोड्यूसर ऐसा कार्य कर सकता है जो प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव नहीं कर सकता ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्रों में गत छह महीनों के दौरान प्रोड्यूसरों को नियुक्ति के लिए इसलिये साक्षात्कार किये गये थे क्योंकि इन यूनिटों के लिए प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव उपलब्ध नहीं थे ; और

(घ) दिल्ली में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान पदोन्नत किये गये प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों को क्या विशेष अहंताएं हैं तथा क्या उन्हें इस कार्य क्षेत्र का व्यापक ज्ञान है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबाणी) : (क) किसी केन्द्र पर प्रोग्राम अधिकारियों की संख्या का निर्धारण कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्ड के अनुसार किया जाता है। प्रोग्राम अधिकारियों में प्रोड्यूसर और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव दोनों ही शामिल हैं। प्रोड्यूसरों के पद केन्द्र की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मंजूर किये जाते हैं। प्रोड्यूसरों को निर्धारित अहंताएं पूरी करने वाले सभी श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आदिस्टों में से शत प्रतिशत सीमित चयन द्वारा, इनके न हो सकने पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा, नियुक्ति किया जाता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों दोनों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे किसी न किसी क्षेत्र विद्या में विशेषज्ञ हों और वे एक सा कार्य करते हैं सिवाय इसके कि प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव, नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारी होने के नाते, प्रशासनिक कार्य भी करते हैं।

(ग) आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली के विदेश सेवा प्रभाग ने प्रोड्यूसर के पद के लिए 27 फरवरी, 1978 को इष्टरेब्लू लिया गया था ; परन्तु यह सही नहीं है कि यह प्रोग्राम

एग्जीक्यूटिव के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लिया गया था ;

(घ) प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों की सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के पद पर पदोन्नति भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार उनकी अखिल भारतीय बरिष्ठता के आधार पर की जाती है, न कि केन्द्र-वार। दिल्ली के लिए सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक की कोई भ्रमण से भर्ती नहीं की गई।

बी० एच० ई० एल० खैलार (भासी) के विस्तार के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपये

6597. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बता ने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बी०एच०ई०एल० कारखाने, खैलार, (भासी) के विस्तार के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपये और मंजूर किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका विस्तार खैलार से लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिले की सीमा ओरछा की ओर किया जाएगा और क्या इसके लिए और अधिक धनराशि देने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती जयाना नयती) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Expenditure incurred on Director, CSIO, Chandigarh**

6598. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure has been incurred on TA/DA of the Director, Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh (a CSIR Lab.) during the last four years including the expenditure on his visits abroad;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred on the journeys undertaken

by him by the Staff car for the last four years and

(c) how much expenditure has been incurred on the payment of official and residential telephone bills of the Director, CSIO for the last four years?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) About Rs 53014 (In India Rs 29407 and abroad Rs 23607)

(b) About Rs 8478

(c) About Rs 69009

**Appointment of Employees in the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi.**

6599 DR MAHADFEPAK SINGH SHAKYA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether certain employees were promoted and many other officers were

appointed directly in Khadi and Gramodyog Bhavan, Delhi during 1975—78, and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the qualifications for the appointments and whether no attention was paid towards the seats reserved for scheduled castes and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) Eleven staff members were promoted and thirty-one were selected against various posts amongst the staff during 1975—78 as per attached statement. Out of these five belong to the Scheduled Castes. The qualifications correspond to the responsibilities attached to the different posts. No external direct recruitment was made during the period.

**Statement**

| S No           | Designation                       | Grade   | Promotion | Selection amongst staff |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1              | Incharge . . . . .                | 425—700 | 1         | .                       |
| 2              | Assistant Incharge . . . . .      | 380—640 | 1         | —                       |
| 3              | Stenographer . . . . .            | 425—700 | .         | 1                       |
| 4              | Salesman I . . . . .              | 380—640 | 2         | 1                       |
| 5              | Accountant III . . . . .          | 380—640 | —         | 1                       |
| 6              | Cutter Master . . . . .           | 380—640 | 1         | ..                      |
| 7              | UDC . . . . .                     | 330—560 | 2         | 1                       |
| 8              | Salesman II . . . . .             | 330—560 | 3         | 1                       |
| 9              | Helper/Packer . . . . .           | 210—290 | .         | 1<br>25                 |
| 10             | Daftary Selection Grade . . . . . | 210—270 | 1         | 1                       |
| <b>TOTAL 1</b> |                                   |         | 11        | 31                      |

गुजरात की परियोजनाओं के लिए मंजूर की गई धनराशि

6600. श्री छोनू भाई नागित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक अपनी प्रत्येक वर्ष की योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि मांगी थी, उसके लिए योजना आयोग ने कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की तथा उक्त वर्षों के लिए कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 की इस राज्य की प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या मंजूर की गई इस राशि में से कोई धनराशि गुजरात में बाढ़ नियंत्रण और

समुद्री तूफानों के बारे में उपायों के लिए भी निर्धारित की गई है ; और यदि हां तो तदनुबन्धी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) विवरण 1 में 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक के वर्षों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिच्यय और योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित परिच्यय दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) विवरण 2 में 1978-79 के लिए 335 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमोदित परिच्यय के अन्तर्गत आंकड़े दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) 1978-79 के लिए अनुमोदित परिच्यय में से, 350 करोड़ रुपए बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उपायों के लिए आवंटित किये गये हैं । बाढ़ नियंत्रण के कार्यों और चारेपन के अन्तः कर्मण के अभाव के लिए इन धनराशि के उपयोग किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

#### विवरण 1

गुजरात की 1974-75 से 1978-79 तक की वार्षिक योजना

(करोड़ रु०)

| वार्षिक योजना का वर्ष | राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित परिच्यय | योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित परिच्यय | संशोधित अनुमोदित परिच्यय | वास्तविक/प्रत्यागित व्यय |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1                     | 2                                     | 3                                  | 4                        | 5                        |
| 1974-75               | 150.00                                | 143.32                             | 160.12                   | 188.22                   |
| 1975-76               | 180.02                                | 187.65                             | 218.20                   | 236.15                   |
| 1976-77               | 225.00                                | 193.25                             | 218.50                   | 249.37                   |
| 1977-78               | 305.75                                | 280.58                             | 302.01                   | 303.92                   |
| 1978-79               | 332.18                                | 335.00                             | —                        | —                        |

टिप्पणी : संशोधित अनुमोदित परिच्यय (कालम 4) और वास्तविक/प्रत्यागित व्यय (कालम 5) में प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों संबंधी व्यय शामिल है ।



विषय 2

गुजरात की 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना

(लाख रुपये)

| विकास शीर्ष                            | अनुमोदित परिचय |
|--|----------------|
| 1                                      | 2              |
| कृषि . . . . .                         | 1260           |
| भूमि सुधार . . . . .                   | 181            |
| छोटी सिंचाई . . . . .                  | 1193           |
| भू और जल सर्वेक्षण . . . . .           | 400            |
| क्षेत्र विकास                          |                |
| (क) अनुमोदित नियंत्रण क्षेत्र          | } 85           |
| (ख) क्षेत्र विकास के अन्य कार्यक्रम    |                |
| पशुपालन और डेरी विकास . . . . .        | 340            |
| मीन उद्योग . . . . .                   | 275            |
| वन उद्योग . . . . .                    | 680            |
| कृषि बिलीय सस्थाओं में निवेश . . . . . | 100            |
| सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायते . . . . .   | 595            |
|  | <b>5109</b>    |
| 1. कृषि और सम्बन्धित सेवाएं            |                |
| 2. सहकारिता . . . . .                  | 533            |
| सिंचाई . . . . .                       | 7825           |
| बाढ़ नियंत्रण . . . . .                | 350            |
| विद्युत . . . . .                      | 9225           |
|  | <b>17400</b>   |
| 3. जल और विद्युत विकास                 |                |
| उद्योग . . . . .                       | 780            |
| ग्राम और लघु उद्योग . . . . .          | 365            |
| खनन और धातु कर्मिय उद्योग . . . . .    | 150            |
|  | <b>1295</b>    |
| 4. उद्योग और खनिज                      |                |
| पत्तन, प्रकाश स्तंभ और मीनहन . . . . . | 150            |
| सड़कें और पुल . . . . .                | 1745           |
| सड़क परिवहन . . . . .                  | 840            |

| 1   | 2            |
|---|--------------|
| पर्यटन . . . . .  | 25           |
|   | 2760         |
| <b>5. परिवहन और संचार</b>   |              |
| सामान्य शिक्षा, } . . . . .   | 1031         |
| कला और संस्कृति } . . . . .   |              |
| तकनीकी शिक्षा . . . . .   | 102          |
| कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा को छोड़कर चिकित्सा } . . . . .                              |              |
| कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा स्कीम } . . . . .   | 371          |
| लोक स्वास्थ्य और सफाई } . . . . .   |              |
| मल व्यवस्था और जल पूर्ति . . . . .  | 1765         |
| पुलिस भावासों को छोड़कर भावास } . . . . .                                       |              |
| पुलिस भावास } . . . . .   | 975          |
| शहरी विकास . . . . .  | 325          |
| राज्य की राजधानी परियोजना . . . . .   | 289          |
| सूचना और प्रचार . . . . .   | 10           |
| श्रम और श्रमिक कल्याण . . . . .   | 71           |
| अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण . . . . . | 1225         |
| ममाज कल्याण . . . . .   | 23           |
| पोषाहार . . . . .   | 127          |
|   | <b>6314</b>  |
| <b>6 सामाजिक और सामुदायिक सेवाएं</b>  |              |
| मन्त्रिवालय-आर्थिक सेवाएं . . . . .   | 25           |
| सामाजिक और पिछड़े क्षेत्र . . . . .   | 50           |
| आर्थिक सलाह और मांखियकी . . . . .   | 14           |
|   | <b>89</b>    |
| <b>7 आर्थिक सेवाएं</b>  |              |
| <b>कुल जोड़</b> . . . . .   | <b>33500</b> |

**Losses in Production and Sale of Controlled Cloth**

6601. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy losses have been incurred in production and sale of controlled cloth;

(b) if so, how much loss incurred by Government run textile mills and other textile mills; and

(c) whether Government are considering to give protection to these textile industries which have been sick due to production of controlled cloth and if so, what are the steps taken-

plated by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b). Production of controlled cloth involves loss which depends upon the production economics of the Mill and the particular varieties produced by a mill. Since the production factor varies, it is not possible to accurately ascertain the loss

(c) Financially weak Mills are given graded exemptions from production of controlled cloth depending on the extent to which their reserves have been wiped out

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए बिजली की खपत

6602. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शंकर : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि के लिए बिजली की खपत की प्रतिशतता क्या है ,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए बिजली की खपत केवल पांच प्रतिशत है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक धनराशि प्रदान करेगी जिससे 1९78-79 में यह बिजली की खपत को उक्त प्रतिशतता को बढ़ाकर उस स्तर तक ला सके जो अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में सतोष-जनक हो ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) (क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए ऊर्जा की वास्तविक खपत दिखाने वाला विवरण उपाबन्ध के रूप में सलग्न है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए बिजली की खपत 6 1% रही ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए निधियों का धावटन वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि प्रयोजन के लिए बिजली की खपत भी बढ़ रही है ।

#### विवरण

वर्ष 1976-77 में कृषि क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा की खपत (अनन्तित)

| क्र० सं० | राज्य/मघ    | शामिल क्षेत्र | बेची गई ऊर्जा<br>(मिलियन यूनिट) |                                     | कुल खपत<br>में कृषि के<br>लिए खपत<br>की<br>प्रतिशतता |
|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
|          |             |               | ऊर्जा की कुल<br>खपत             | कृषि क्षेत्र में<br>ऊर्जा की<br>खपत |  |
| 1        |             | 2             | 3                               | 4                                   | 5  |
| 1        | झारख प्रदेश |               | 3429                            | 751                                 | 21.9   |
| 2        | असम         |               | 522                             | 5 5                                 | 1 1  |
| 3        | बिहार       |               | 4112                            | 501                                 | 12 2   |
| 4.       | गुजरात      |               | 5489                            | 918                                 | 16 7   |

| 1                | 2                          | 3     | 4     | 5     |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5.               | हरियाणा . . . . .          | 1871  | 720   | 38.5  |
| 6.               | हिमाचल प्रदेश . . . . .    | 226   | 3.4   | 1.5   |
| 7.               | जम्मू और काश्मीर . . . . . | 297   | 60    | 20.5  |
| 8.               | कर्नाटक . . . . .          | 4694  | 396   | 8.4   |
| 9.               | केरल . . . . .             | 2110  | 92    | 4.4   |
| 10.              | मध्य प्रदेश . . . . .      | 3736  | 228   | 6.1   |
| 11.              | महाराष्ट्र . . . . .       | 10811 | 933   | 8.6   |
| 12.              | मणिपुर . . . . .           | 11    | नगण्य | नगण्य |
| 13.              | मेवालय . . . . .           | 44    | नगण्य | नगण्य |
| 14.              | नागालैण्ड . . . . .        | 17    | नगण्य | नगण्य |
| 15.              | उड़ीसा . . . . .           | 2048  | 10    | 0.5   |
| 16.              | पंजाब . . . . .            | 3586  | 973   | 27.1  |
| 17.              | राजस्थान . . . . .         | 2103  | 428   | 20.4  |
| 18.              | सिक्किम . . . . .          | —     | —     | —     |
| 19.              | तमिलनाडु . . . . .         | 6522  | 1695  | 26.0  |
| 20.              | त्रिपुरा . . . . .         | 14    | 1.2   | 8.3   |
| 21.              | उत्तर प्रदेश . . . . .     | 7072  | 1855  | 26.2  |
| 22.              | पश्चिम बंगाल . . . . .     | 5882  | 68    | 1.2   |
|                  | संघ राज्य क्षेत्र          |       |       |       |
| (क)              | चण्डीगढ़ . . . . .         | 114   | 2.1   | 1.8   |
| (ख)              | पाण्डिचेरी . . . . .       | 117   | 35.4  | 30.2  |
| (ग)              | दिल्ली . . . . .           | 1596  | 5.1   | 0.3   |
| (घ)              | शेष . . . . .              | 175   | 2.1   | 1.2   |
| जोड़ (अखिल भारत) |                            | 66598 | 9683  | 14.53 |

**Entry of Mizo Rebels in Manipur**

6603. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item "Alert on Border as Mizo Rebels enter Manipur" appeared

in *Indian Express* of 24th February, 1978; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b). Government have seen the news item.

The Union Territory authorities and our Security Forces have been taking appropriate and necessary action to deal with the situation created by certain lawless elements in Mizoram

#### Development of Battle Tank

6604 SHRI SARAT KAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an indigenously designed main battle tank is being developed at the Combat Vehicles Research Development Establishment (CVRDE) at Avadi

(b) if so the details thereof and whether there is any proposal on a project for the modernisation of the present Vijayanta tank by incorporating some of the latest inventions, and

(c) if so, the details regarding the modifications introduced in the production line at the heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi?

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

(b) It will not be in the public interest to divulge details Yes, Sir, there is a proposal to incorporate certain improvements in Vijayanta tank

(c) It will not be in the public interest to divulge details

#### हिन्वी अधिकारी

6605. श्री रामजीवन सिंह क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस मामले के कुछ अभ्यास प्राप्त हुए हैं कि तबर्न हिन्वी अधिकारियों को सरकार द्वारा निर्मित की जाने वाली सचिवालय हिन्वी सेवा में बिना किसी परीक्षा के शामिल किया जाना चाहिए, और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे और इस मामले में सरकार ने सब लोक सेवा आयोग से पत्रों की हे ।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स में घाटा

6606 श्री मदन तिवारी क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड नेपाल (म० प्र०) में लगातार घाटे और उत्पादन में घाटे में वृद्धि के क्या कारण है

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इसके कारणों की जांच करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मण्डी) : (क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, नेपाल में 1971-72 से लगातार मुनाफा हो रहा है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में (31-3-77 तक) उत्पादन में भी बराबर वृद्धि हुई है। इसलिए, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, नेपाल में न तो घाटा ही हुआ है और न ही उत्पादन में हानि हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ?

#### Hydrogen and Oxygen Gas Generators

6607 SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Hydrogen and Oxygen gas Generators for storing and filling Laboratory equipment were purchased by the Defence Science Laboratory in 1972

(b) if so, how much money was spent on it,

(c) whether it is also a fact that this generator was not at all used since its receipt and the Laboratory is purchasing Hydrogen and Oxygen gas worth Rs. lakhs from the market; and

(d) if so, why this generator was purchased and whether Government propose to fix responsibility for spending huge money on these generators?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) An electrolytic generator for the production of hydrogen gas was procured by Defence Science Laboratory in 1972; oxygen gas was only a by-product.

(b) The total cost of generator with accessories was Rs. 3,41,500/- (with no foreign exchange component)

(c) No, Sir. The plant was duly commissioned in January 1973 and was used in the preliminary experiments which involved a hydrogenation process as part of a high priority classified project. The plant could not be continuously used for this project as originally expected because during the trial runs it was discovered that the use of high pressure hydrogen would result in higher efficiency. The generator lacked additional compressor and storage facilities to provide such high pressure hydrogen; Addition of these stages would have meant additional expenditure, and time, and difficulties relating to availability of electric power for running both the generator and compressor. The total purchase of high pressure gas from the market for the project is about Rs. 30,000/- since the installation of the generator.

(d) A hydrogen generator is a valuable facility in a chemical laboratory. In this case the generator was purchased for the Defence Science Laboratory with the expectation that it would be needed extensively in connection with the said high priority project. The pilot plant relating to this project after being successfully set up, has been shifted to another

Defence Laboratory in Hyderabad concerned with further development in this area. It is proposed to shift the hydrogen generator also to the same Laboratory where there is need for it. No infructuous expenditure is involved and the question of fixing responsibility does not arise.

#### Coal Mining by Private Parties

**6608. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN;**  
**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL**  
**REDDY;**  
**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.**

The Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to allow private parties to take up coal mining in virgin areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

#### Changing of the Cross of St. George flown on Indian Naval Ships

**6609 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cross of St. George (Red Duster) flag is flown on the ships of Indian Navy;

(b) is it a fact that it is the flag of British Navy and does not represent the Indian Naval Traditions;

(c) if so, whether the flag is proposed to be changed and replaced by an Indian flag representing Indian Naval Tradition; and

(d) if so, when?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). The Indian Naval Ensign has a

Red Cross with the National Flag superimposed in the left upper canton. It is not the flag of the British Navy. The Indian National Flag in its upper left canton represents Indian individuality

(c) and (d) The suggestion will be considered in due course

टैनरी एण्ड फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन कानपुर में पूजी निवेश

6610 श्री राधमोपाल सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) टैनरी और फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन, कानपुर में कुल कितनी पूजी लगाई गई,

(ख) इस निगम को अब तक कितनी लाभ या हानि हो चुकी है, और

(ग) इस कारखाने के कार्य को सुव्यवस्थित करने में लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शारदा भण्डी) (क) टैनरी एण्ड फुटवेयर कारपोरेशन प्राफ इण्डिया लि०, कानपुर में किया गया कुल पूजी-निवेश निम्न प्रकार है —

1 इक्विटी — 395 92 लाख रुपये

2 पूजीगत ऋण— 140 59 लाख रुपए

3 अन्य कम प्रवधि वाले ऋण— 679 60 लाख रुपए

(ख) निगम अपने प्रारम्भिक वर्ष 1969 से ही हानि उठा रहा है तथा 31-3-1978 तक निगम ने कुल 895 लाख रुपए की हानि उठाई है ।

(ग) निगम के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं तथा किये जा रहे हैं —

1 उच्चस्तरीय प्रबन्ध में परिवर्तन किये गये हैं ,

2 जूत-उत्पादन की किस्म में सुधार लाने तथा भारतीय कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए एक विदेशी तकनीशियन की नियुक्ति की गई है ,

3 अनेक वरिष्ठ प्रबन्धकों की सेवायें समाप्त कर दी गई हैं तथा उनके स्थान पर नए प्रबन्धक नियुक्त किये गये हैं

4 निगम में भ्रष्टाचार के स्रोतों का पता लगाने तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए एक सतर्कता प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया गया है ,

5 सयद्र और मशीनों के प्राधुनिकीकरण और उनके प्रतिस्थापन के एक प्रावस्था-बद्ध कार्यक्रम का क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है

6 उत्पादन बढ़ाने, विपणन में सुधार लाने, बकाया राशि को वसूल करने और बड़ी वस्तु-सूची को कम करने के लिए काफी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं,

7 उच्चतम स्तर तक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने और उसमें विविधता लाने के लिए एक समुक्त योजना तैयार की जा रही है ताकि उसका क्रियान्वयन किया जा सके ।

#### Meeting of a Anand Marg Official with Prime Minister

6611 SHRI P K KODIYAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether a Senior Anand Marg official has assured the Prime Minister that the organisation did not have a hand in the recent acts of violence and sabotage in India and abroad and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) and (b) Acharya Nityobadhanand Avadhoot, Construction Secretary of the Anand Marg Pracharak Sangh,

met the Prime Minister on the 1st March, 1978 and handed over to him a representation in which *inter alia* it was stated that the Marg believed in non-violence, that they were not behind any act of suspected sabotage or threatening letters addressed to VIPs and that they had no connection with the U.P.R.F. The Prime Minister rejected the claim that Anand Marg was not behind the threatening letters and that U.P.R.F. had no connection with the Anand Marg. The Prime Minister advised that Marg leaders should condemn violent activities and the writing of threatening letters and prove beyond doubt their bonafides about their following the path of non-violence

**Transfer of Director, BARC as Scientific Adviser**

4612 SHRI D. D DESAI:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G M BANATWALLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. R Ramanna, Director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, has been transferred as Scientific Adviser to the Government or in any other such capacity,

(b) if so, the reasons for the transfer, and

(c) whether Government are aware that this action has created certain apprehensions in the minds of the staff of the BARC as reported in the newspapers on March 18, 19 and 20?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The post of Scientific Adviser, Ministry of Defence was held as an additional charge by Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Secretary, Department of Electronics and Chairman, Electronics Commission. Having regard to the workload and res-

possibilities of the post it was felt that a full time scientist was necessary. Government have had Dr. Ramanna in view among others and eventually the choice was made in his favour having regard to the needs of the post and Dr. Ramanna's own qualifications.

(c) If there were any apprehensions they are completely unfounded.

**Selling of Imported Machines by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.**

6613. SHRI D. AMAT Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad have sold Imported TV Deflection Components and equipments machines;

(b) if so, to whom these machines have been sold and in what amount;

(c) whether it is a fact that for the purchase of the above mentioned Imported Machines and Equipments some other Firms were corresponding with the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad,

(d) if so, why negative reply was sent on 24th June, 1977 by M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Hyderabad to the firm that they are not interested to dispose of the imported TV Deflection Components and Equipments machines and why tenders were not called for the disposal of these machines; and

(e) whether it is a fact that negotiations were made for the disposal of these machines with the only interested Firm and the particular firm was favoured as no tenders etc were called and machines were disposed of to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Hyderabad (HAL) have not sold any Imported Components of TV Deflection Units. They have, however, sold/



hired out some Imported material, indigenous material and capital equipment used for manufacture of Deflection Components

(b) The machines were not sold but hired out to M/s Suchitra Electronics(P) Limited, a Joint Sector Undertaking of Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Hyderabad at Rs 72,000/ per annum

(c) A total of 6 Firms were corresponding with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

(d) A negative reply was sent to another Firm which had approached HAL after the latter had decided to sell materials and equipment/hire out machines to the Firm referred to in (b) above

(e) In view of the (c) and (d) above it would not be correct to say that negotiations were held with the only interested firm and the particular Firm was favoured. The deal was finalised with the firm offering the best terms

**माण्डला में उद्योगों की स्थापना**

6614 श्री श्याम लाल शुभे . क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े आदिवासी क्षेत्र, माण्डला में खनिजों के भ्रूणों का बनसम्पदा भी उपलब्ध है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस कच्चे माल पर आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना हेतु की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती जयन्ता शर्मा) (क) जी, हाँ। माण्डला के तकनीकी आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण से जिले में साखुमण्डो ग्रामला, लाख और रबर (गम) बंधो, मुन्नायम लकड़ी तथा बांस की बन सम्पदा का पता चला है।

(ख) ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनायें माण्डल

में बन सम्पदाओं सहित स्थानीय सहायकों के आधार पर जिले में लघु उद्योगों का गहन विकास करने के लिए पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ अर्थात् वर्ष 1974-75 से ही चलाई जा रही है इस योजना के अधीन भावी उद्योगों को उत्पादन की सही दिशा का चयन करने, प्रौद्योगिकी और ऋणा आदि की प्राप्ति की दिशा में मार्गदर्शन एवं सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

**Visit of Defence Team abroad for the assessment of Deep Penetration strike Aircraft**

6615 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA  
SHRI SARAT KAR

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the defence team of experts left India in the month of February 1978 to make advance assessment of deep penetration strike aircraft if so, the countries which the expert team has visited and have since come back,

(b) whether any report has been submitted by them if so the details of the same,

(c) whether Government have taken final decision after the expert report and

(d) the total expenditure involved in purchasing aircrafts and the total number?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM)** (a) to (d) The report submitted by the Team which had gone to France, Sweden and UK to negotiate the purchase and production of a new type of Aircraft to replace the ageing fleet of Canberra and Hunters is presently under consideration of the Government. No final decision has been taken as yet as between the three competing Aircraft. It will be appreciated that at this stage, it will not be possible to indicate any details.

**Contract with M/s. Binny and Co. for Meehanite Casting for Haldia Dock**

6616. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract had been entered into with M/s Binny and Co. for meehanite casting for Haldia Dock; and

(b) if so, the reasons for termination of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contractor who had entered into a sub-contract for supply of meehanite castings with M/s. Binny Engineering Company, terminated the same as a result of controversies with the sub-contractor in respect of inspection, testing and specifications of the castings.

The case is now under investigation by C.B.I.

**Clash in BHEL, Haridwar**

6617. SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI.

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an encounter between the workers of Bharat Heavy Electricals, Haridwar and CISF personnel on 23rd March, 1978;

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct any inquiry into this matter and the measures taken to ensure that such incidents do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In connection with the production of identity card there ensued an altercation between a worker and the personnel of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) on duty. The workman concerned alleged that he was man-handled by an Assistant Sub-Inspector of CISF and this was the main cause for the riotous situation and fight between the workers and the CISF personnel. The CISF personnel have stated that they resorted to lathi charge and firing in self defence. The actual causes are being investigated by the Uttar Pradesh Police. In the incident 23 workers received injuries, including 8 who suffered gun-shot wounds. 110 CISF personnel were injured, including two Asstt. Commandants who received serious injuries. One Assistant Sub-Inspector, CISF who was admitted to the Hardwar Hospital succumbed to his injuries. The loss of property has been assessed at about Rs. 50,000/-.

(c) The whole incident is being inquired into by UP Police on the basis of complaints filed by both sides. Precautionary measures to ensure avoidance of such incidents have already been taken by (i) improving the communication between workmen and management and (ii) by making a provision for a mobile armed reserve with flying squad for which the U.P. Govt. have been approached for assistance.

**Per Capita Income**

6618. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) per capita income as on the end of each of the Five Year Plans, of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes socially and educationally backward classes, the weaker sections mentioned in Article, 46 of the Constitution of India;

(b) reasons for such a low rate of per capita income of these people; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to increase the per capita income of these people to bring to the level of average Indian?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) and (b). Per capita incomes have not been estimated on the basis of social groups.

(c) The draft Sixth Five Year Plan makes very substantial provision for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward and weaker sections and the schemes when implemented, will it is hoped, make a significant improvement in their per capita income and general well-being. The integrated rural development programme included in the plan will further improve their situation.

**Report of Baweja Commission on Lathi-charge in Tihar Jail**

6619 **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:**  
**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the incident of lathi charge in Central Jail, Tihar, on the 2nd October, 1975 (Gandhi Jayanti) had submitted its report;

(b) if so, its findings and conclusions;

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):** (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The findings and the conclusions of the Commission are indicated in the report, copies of which are being placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Shortage of Cement in Rajasthan**

6620. **SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of cement in Rajasthan at present and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cement quota supplied to the State has been reduced considerably and if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that farmers are not getting cement required for completion of their wells etc.?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI):** (a) to (c). The total despatches of Cement during 1977-78 was 6.40 lakh tonnes (Provisional) against 6.49 lakh tonnes during 1976-77. Allocations in the past were being made slightly in excess of the anticipated availability due to non-lifting of cement by some of the allottees. In view of the spurt in demand and improved lifting of quantities allotted, allocations are now being restricted to firm estimates of availability of production. The shortage in the State is part of the overall shortage of cement in the country. As regard supply of cement to farmers in the State, the State Government has indicated that while efforts are made to meet the demand for completion of wells, it has not been possible to meet the full demand due to inadequate availability.

**Meeting of the National Development Council**

6621. **SHRI S. S. LAL:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Development Council at its sitting held on 18th and 19th March, 1978 was not able to take any decision about Centre-State fiscal relations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what kind of steps Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 11 Chief Ministers of various States have decided to set up a parallel Committee for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the stand taken by Government to avoid any confrontation between the Centre and State Governments?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b) The main purpose of the meeting of the National Development Council convened on March 18 and 19, 1978 was to consider the draft Plan for the five years 1978-83. The question of Centre-State fiscal relations was also raised. Considering all relevant factors, the N.D.C. felt that the existing fiscal arrangements need to be further discussed, having regard to the Constitutional provisions. A Committee of the National Development Council was agreed to be set up for this purpose. The Committee would inter alia review the Gadgil formula of Central assistance and the scope of Centrally sponsored schemes in the Plan.

(c) According to the earlier press reports, some Chief Ministers proposed to hold a conference at Chandigarh to discuss Centre-State fiscal relations. A recent press report indicates that the proposal seems to have been dropped.

(d) There is no question of any confrontation between the Central and State Governments as both have the common objective of maximising resources for development and deploying these effectively to promote balanced growth along desired lines.

**निरन्तर शिक्षा के लिए सार्वजनिक उद्यम केन्द्र (पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज सेंटर)**

6622. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने निरन्तर शिक्षा के लिए सार्वजनिक उद्यम केन्द्र (पब्लिक एंटर-

प्राइज सेंटर) नामक एक संस्थान खोला है, यदि हां, तो उस पर वार्षिक अनुमानित खर्च कितना होगा तथा इस खर्च को कौन सा मंत्रालय वहन करेगा; और

(ख) उस केन्द्र तथा राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान के कृत्यों में क्या अन्तर है, यदि कोई अन्तर नहीं है, तो यह केन्द्र क्यों खोला गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भक्ती) : (क) निरन्तर शिक्षा के लिए सरकारी उद्यम केन्द्र (पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज सेंटर) की स्थापना केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी उद्यमों के संगठक सदस्यों के रूप में की गई है। वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए, केन्द्र का अनुमानित वार्षिक व्यय 28 लाख रुपए है जो सरकारी श्रेय के उपक्रमों द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा।

(ख) सरकारी उद्यम केन्द्र का मुख्य कार्य सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की वॉकनीति का विकसित करना, ट्रेड यूनियनों तथा अन्य भागीदारों के सम्बद्ध उद्देश्यों का प्राप्त करने में सरकारी उद्यमों की सहायता करना और ग्राम विकास में सरकारी उद्यमों की भूमिका का विस्तार करना है। राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान का मुख्य उद्देश्य आवश्यक तकनीकी ज्ञान तथा कारीगरी का केन्द्रीय व राज्य स्तर पर श्रमिक सम्बद्धों का संचालन करने वालों को शामिल करना। यह संस्थान शिक्षा व प्रशिक्षण अनुसन्धान परामर्श व प्रकाशन में परस्पर सम्बद्ध और सहबद्ध कार्यों को भी करता है। इसलिए दोनों संस्थानों का कार्य भिन्न है।

**Number of Foreigners Working with M/s. Larsen & Toubro in the Country**  
6823. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners working with M/s. Larsen & Toubro in this country;

(b) the average amount paid and other expenses incurred on them during the year 1976-77;

(c) whether the company can be run without foreigners; and

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping foreigners in this country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI).** (a) No foreigner is presently employed as a whole time employee or as a whole time Director by M/s. Larsen and Toubro. However, one foreigner is working as non-executive Chairman of the Company.

(b) The total amount of remuneration and other expenses incurred by the Company on the foreigner mentioned in part (a) during the year 1976-77 was Rs 2,25,171, as disclosed in the Balance Sheet of the Company

(c) and (d) As already stated presently only one foreigner is with the Company as Chairman. He has been elected as a Director at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 19th August, 1977, and continues to be the non-executive Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. No Government approval is required for appointment of foreigners as ordinary Directors.

**Funds for National Highways in Kerala**

6624 **SHRI GEORGE MATHEW** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Kerala Government asked for extra funds to repair and maintain the National Highways passing through Kerala,

(b) whether Central Government has given permission for it,

(c) what is the allocation for the improvement of the National Highway system in Kerala this year; and

(d) whether the Central Government consider re-routing National Highway 47 from Ankamali to pass through Muvattu-puzha Kottayam and Trivandrum?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI**

**CHAND RAM):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 41 lakhs was initially allotted to the Government of Kerala for the Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways in Kerala during 1977-78. The State Government however, asked for more funds for this purpose. Taking into account the overall demands from the States and the availability of funds, a further sum of Rs. 23.70 lakhs was released to the Government of Kerala, thereby making a total allotment of Rs 64.70 lakhs for the year 1977-78.

(c) Subject to the Vote of Parliament, a sum of Rs 294 00 lakhs has been earmarked for the development improvement of National Highways in Kerala during the current financial year, 1978-79

(d) The Government of Kerala submitted a proposal for realignment of National Highways 17 and 47, which really amounted to declaring the Angamali-Kottayam-Trivandrum road, which is a State Highway, as a National Highway. The Government of India are not in a position to take over any State road as a National Highway at present.

**Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals Note to Planning Commission**

6625. **SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Will the Minister PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals has written a long note to the Planning Commission stating that mere increase in production will not ensure distributive justice; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission thereto?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI)** (a) and (b). The Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) has been prepared after discussions with the Central Ministries and the Cabinet. Planning Commission have also discussed the Plan and its strategies with various Ministers of the

Government of India, including the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.

The Planning Commission have finalised the Draft Five Year Plan keeping these discussions in mind. The Commission's recommendations on distributive policies are contained in the Chapter on "Distributive Justice" in Volume I of the Draft Plan.

#### Expansion of Bharat Earth Movers

6626. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-owned Bharat Earth Movers Limited (Bangalore) proposes to go in for large scale expansion to meet an expected heavy demand from major core sector industries; and

(b) whether the company had obtained Government approval for entering into a collaboration agreement with some foreign companies also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The Company has prepared a Corporate Plan which envisages large-scale increase in production as a long term measure. The Company will approach Government for sanction at the appropriate time.

(b) Government has approved the Company's proposal to have a collaboration agreement with Messrs KOMATSU of Japan for manufacture of D-355 Crawler Tractors.

#### Representation from Gujarat regarding Construction of National Highways

6627. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have received any representation from the Government of Gujarat in connection with construction of national highways which is very much behind the projected allocation;

(b) the total mileage of the national highways in Gujarat and what is the planned mileage for national highways in Gujarat; and

(c) when government are thinking of fulfilling the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The Gujarat Government have been making proposals for new additions to the existing National Highway System from time to time but it has not been possible to accede to these requests as the available resources are not adequate even for 'on going' works pertaining to the existing N. Hs. Gujarat has at present 1,352 Kms. of N. Hs. The Government of India have not set any target for new additions to the existing N. H. System for any State, including Gujarat, and as such, the question of fulfilling any such target does not arise.

#### लघु उद्योगों में साबुन, चमड़े, सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन

6628. श्री शरद बाबू: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस धारणा पर विचार करेगी कि लघु उद्योग का अर्थ केवल कम पूंजी निवेश नहीं है अपितु इसमें एक विशेष तकनीक भी निहित है जैसा कि जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कहा गया है और क्या इसके अन्तसार लघु उद्योग को एक नई परिभाषा दी जाएगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने पर गम्भीर रूप से विचार कर रही है कि सूती कपड़ा, चमड़े के जूते और साबुन लघु तकनीक से बनाए जायें जिससे बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल हो सके; और

(ग) देश में उच्च वस्तुएं कितनी भाषा में बन रही हैं तथा बड़े उद्योग अभी भी उनमें से कितनी बना रहे हैं;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा स्वामी) : (क) औद्योगिक नीति मन्वधी विवरण जिसमे जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में निहित बानों पर विचार भी किया गया है तथा जिसे लोक सभा पटल पर रखा गया था उसके अनुसार लघु उद्योग की विद्यमान परिभाषा लघु क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित रहेगी तथा छोटे क्षेत्र के एकको की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में यह स्पष्ट रूप में बताया गया है कि सरकार

संगठित मिलों एवं पावरलूम क्षेत्र में बूनाई क्षमता में किसी प्रकार के विस्तार की अनुमति नहीं देगी । सरकार विकास कार्यक्रम को लागू करेगी और उसे प्रत्य वस्तुओं पर भी लागू करेगी । चमड़े के जूते बनाना तथा मावून का उत्पादन करना लघु क्षेत्र के लिए पहले ही वर्ष 1967-68 में आरक्षित है ।

(ग) देश में इन तीन वस्तुओं का अनुमानित उत्पादन तथा जिम मात्रा तक वे बड़े उद्योगों को उत्पादित किये जाने हैं, नीचे दिखाया गया है —

|   | वस्तु   | वर्ष    | गणना की इकाई          | बड़े क्षेत्र तथा रजिस्टर्ड लघु क्षेत्र में कुल उत्पादन | वड उद्योग |
|---|---|---------|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 | बस्त्र (खादी, हथकरघा पावरलूम तथा मिल क्षेत्र) | 1976-77 | दस लाख मीटर सूती कपडा | 8283   | 4164*     |
| 2 | जूते (चमड़े के)                               | 1977    | दस लाख जोड़े          | 34 27  | 14 27     |
| 3 | कपड़े धोने का साबुन                           | 1977    | मी० टन                | 6 52 100   | 2 92 100  |

\*पावरलूम शामिल नहीं है ।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में अध्यापकों को पदोन्नति

6629. श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या निम्नलिखित हैं :—

|        |                 |   |
|--------|-----------------|---|
| वर्ग—क | I सयुक्त निदेशक | 1 |
|        | II उप निदेशक    | 5 |

(ख) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में ऐसे अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है जो एक ही पद पर 20 वर्ष से भी अधिक से कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी अध्यापकों को हिन्दी सवर्ग में लाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिससे कि उन्हें पदोन्नति के अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनकी पदोन्नति के लिए कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

|        |                                     |     |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| वर्ग—ख | I सहायक निदेशक                      | 25  |
|        | II सहायक निदेशक<br>(टंकण व आभुलिपि) | 19  |
|        |                                     |     |
| वर्ग—ग | I हिन्दी प्राध्यापक                 | 245 |
|        | II अनुसंधान सहायक                   | 3   |
|        | III उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक               | 25  |
|        | IV आभुलिपिक ग्रेड-III               | 8   |
|        | V श्रवण श्रेणी लिपिक                | 53  |
| वर्ग—घ | I दफ्तरी                            | 2   |
|        | II चपरासी                           | 95  |
|        | III चौकीदार                         | 6   |

(ख) बयालीस ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) सहायक निदेशक के पदों पर शत प्रतिशत पदोन्नति हिन्दी प्राध्यापकों से ही की जाती है और सरकार के विचार में प्राध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर उपलब्ध है ।

विभागाध्यक्ष जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित हैं

6630. श्री गोविन्द राम मोदी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित विभागाध्यक्षों की मक्या कितनी है और कार्यालयों की कुल संख्या की तुलना में उनका अनुपात क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री छनिक लाल मण्डल) अपेक्षित सूचना सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे जितना जल्दी सम्भव होगा समा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

#### Public Sector intervention on Industries

6631. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for public sector intervention on industries where existing producers in private sector resort to unfair practices is under consideration of Government,

(b) if so, such industries in private sector where Government propose to intervene, and

(c) details of the malpractices that such private sector industries are resorting to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The role assigned to public sector has been clarified in para 21 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977. Accordingly, there will be an expanding role for the public sector in several fields. Not only will it be the producer of important and strategic goods of basic nature, but it will also be used effectively as a stabilising force for maintaining essential supplies for the consumer.

#### Guidelines to Paper Manufacturers

6632 SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to paper manufacturers to restore the prices of paper prevailing before 31st December last; and



(b) if so, what are the guidelines in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI). (a) and (b) Although there is no statutory control on the prices of paper, Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unilateral increase in prices without adequate justification. Government's unhappiness at the price increase effected by some mills, without consulting Government was conveyed to the paper industry at a meeting held in January, 1978. Government has stressed that the 1977 price level should be restored. At the same time steps have been taken to increase the production of common varieties of writing and printing papers which is expected to ease the price situation. The question of further regulatory measures as well as the possibility of imports, would be considered after studying the reaction of the Industry.

**T.V. Station at Panaji**

6633 SHRI AMRUT KASAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal for setting up a T.V. station at Panaji, Goa, is under consideration,

(b) if the scheme is lagging due to paucity of funds whether the Government is aware that in their present visit to Goa the Yugoslavia team has suggested a scheme by which the programmes at the Bombay TV can be relayed to Goa within an expenditure of Rs 1,00,000/-, and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) A proposal for setting up a Relay Transmitter at Panaji has been included in the draft Rolling Plan (1976-83). Its implementation however, will depend on availability of financial resources and priorities accorded by the Planning Commission.

(b) Government is not aware of any such suggestion

(c) Does not arise

**विद्युत उत्पादन के उपकरणों का निर्माण**

6634. श्री ज्ञान सिंह ठाकुर: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में घटिया किस्म के विद्युत् उत्पादन के उपकरणों के निर्माण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञाना मयली) देश में विभिन्न विद्युत जनित उपकरणों की किस्म नियंत्रण सुनिश्चित करने का ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। किन्तु सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों के निर्माता प्राहकों से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखते हैं और किस्म नियंत्रण और सुधार जहाँ आवश्यक हो का सुनिश्चय करने की जिम्मेदारियों के प्रति कामतौर पर सचेत रहते हैं। भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० ने बायलरों के सबसे बड़े उत्पादक और ठकाइनों और जनरेटो के एकमात्र उत्पादक के रूप में एक प्रसिद्ध विदेशी निर्माता के सहयोग से अधिक नये और उन्नत किस्म के बायलरों का उत्पादन पहले ही शुरू कर दिया है। इनसे 200 से 1000 मे० वा० तक के तापीय टर्बी सेटो के लिए एक दूसरी प्रसिद्ध कम्पनी के साथ भी सहयोग किया है और इन सेटो का कार्य बढ़िया होगा और इनमें क्वालिटी पैरामीटर होने। कार्यशाला स्तर पर, विनैता बस्तुओं, वैकिंग, प्रतिष्ठापन और बांधू करने के लिए अपेक्षित अन्य सभी आवश्यक क्षम्युपाय किये जा रहे हैं। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के एकक भी विदेशी तकनीकी सहायता, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

### Five Year Scheme for Tribal Development

6635 SHRI PIUS TIRKEY.  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA  
SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEH-  
TA

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have decided to prepare a five year scheme for Tribal Development,

(b) if so, the main points and details of the proposed scheme, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) The Proposals for tribal development are included in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library. Details are given in Chapter 9 of Vol I, and Chapters 1 and 10 of Vol III of that document. The Plan has commenced with effect from the current financial year.

### Slowing down of industrialisation

6636 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry President has suggested to Government that the mistaken approach of putting industries before power development had slowed down industrialisation,

(b) if so, whether he has also suggested a labour truce till a comprehensive labour bill becomes law,

(c) if so, whether Government have accepted his suggestions, and

(d) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b) No suggestions on the above lines have been received by Government from the President, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry

(c) and (d) Do not arise

### Compensation for the land acquired by Central Coalfields Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh

6637 SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the compensation for the land acquired by Central Coalfields Ltd for setting up Jayant Collieries in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh has not paid. to the land owners,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to pay the same to the concerned parties?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (c) Out of the total compensation of Rs 16.36 lakhs payable a sum of Rs 14.72 lakhs has already been paid to the parties. Payment of the balance amount of Rs 1.64 lakhs is awaiting clearance of title of the tenants by the State Government Authorities.

### आपात स्थिति के दौरान सेवा से हटाए गए राजभावा विभाग के कर्मचारी

6638. श्री कपनाच सिंह यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री 30 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारंगित प्रश्न संख्या 1951 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति से सम्बन्धित अधिकारी को इस बीच सेवा में बहाल कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनको कब सेवा में बहाल किया जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कर्माच नारायण) : (क) तथा (ख) इनका

मामला भी अन्य इसी प्रकार के मामलों के साथ विचाराधीन है और इसलिए इस विषय में अभी कुछ कहना आकालिक होगा।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान जिन कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ समाप्त कर दी गई थीं, उनको स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी मानकर पेंशन दिया जाना

6639. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब जैसे कुछ राज्यों में आपातस्थिति के दौरान नजरबन्द किये गये व्यक्तियों को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी मान कर उन्हें पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा राज्यवार कितनी पेंशन दी जायेगी;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ऐसी पेंशन देने का है जिनकी सेवाओं को आपातस्थिति के दौरान गलत भादेशों को न मानने के कारण समाप्त कर दिया गया था, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन दो श्रेणियों के नागरिकों के प्रति भिन्न रवैया अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार केवल पंजाब सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों को निम्नलिखित दरों पर पेंशन देने का निर्णय किया है जो आन्तरिक आपातस्थिति के दौरान कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे —

(1) जो व्यक्ति कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे अथवा तीन महीने की अवधि के लिए जेल में रहे उनको 25/- रुपए मासिक।

(2) जो व्यक्ति तीन महीने से 6 महीने की अवधि के बीच कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे उनको 50/- रुपए मासिक।

(3) जो व्यक्ति 6 महीने से अधिक की अवधि के लिए कारावास/नजरबन्दी में रहे उनको 100/- रुपए मासिक।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान्। आपातस्थिति दौरान भादेशों का अनुपालन न करने के कारण केन्द्र सरकार के किसी कर्मचारी की सेवा समाप्त करने का कोई मामला ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Complaint by Hindustan Computers Ltd.

6640 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received a complaint from Hindustan Computers Limited, a U.P. Government Joint Undertaking, on the licence given by the Union Government to a large industrial house to import computer peripherals; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaint made by the said company and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaint is to the effect that the issue of such import licences, which are also reported to cover key-boards or parts thereof, amounts to that large industrial house receiving special treatment amongst electronic calculators manufacturers, and particularly over and above small scale industries. The matter is being looked into in the light of both import policy, other industrial licences, products covered by such licences and the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

### उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास

6641. श्री गंगाराम सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बातों को हना करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ जिले चुने गये हैं जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 13 जिले सम्मिलित हैं और इन तरह जिलों में केवल तीन पिछड़े जिले हैं जबकि राज्य में पिछड़े जिलों की संख्या 39 है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिले किन-किन राज्यों से चुने गये हैं.

(ग) उनके चयन के लिये क्या मापदंड अपनाया गया, और

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी 39 पिछड़े जिलों को सम्मिलित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मथुरी) : (क) ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम की केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना देश के 112 जिलों में क्रियान्वित की जा रही है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के 13 जिले भी शामिल हैं। इन 13 जिलों में से 11 पिछड़े जिले हैं।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश के सभी 22 राज्यों को ले लिया गया है।

(ग) और (ब). ग्रामीण औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम के अधीन 1962-63 में चुनाव करने के लिये निर्मलखित कसौटी अपनाई गई थी :—

(1) जहाँ कृषि सम्बन्धी स्थिति अनुकूल है और उल्लेखनीय कृषि परक प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और इसके साथ ही जहाँ जनसंख्या का भारी दबाव है।

(2) जहाँ पर कृषि प्रमुख रूप से बिना सिंचाई की स्थितियों में की जाती है

और जहाँ पर अतिरिक्त रोजगार की पर्याप्त आवश्यकता है।

(3) जहाँ अनुकूल प्राकृतिक स्थितियों और विभव संसाधनों के विकास के अभाव में बहुत अधिक बेकारी है।

(4) जनजातीय और अन्य पिछड़े क्षेत्र।

(5) वे क्षेत्र जिनमें बड़ी औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं स्थापित की गई हैं अथवा स्थापित की जा रही हैं ताकि समन्वित औद्योगिक ग्रामीण विकास किया जा सके तथा जिनमें औद्योगिक परियोजना क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कृषि और छोटे उद्योगों को साथ-साथ विकसित किया जा रहा है; और

(6) ग्रामीण विश्वविद्यालयों और संस्थाओं के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र।

पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजनाअधि में, ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए यह निश्चय किया गया था कि विभिन्न राज्यों के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों में से जिलों का चयन किया जाना चाहिए।

शुरू में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम के लिये केवल 45 परियोजनाएं हाथ में ली गई थी और इन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों को प्राबंठित कर दिया गया था। चार और परियोजनाएं और बढ़ाई गई थी जिन्हें भिलाई, रांची, दुर्गापुर आदि औद्योगिक बस्तियों के इर्द-गिर्द स्थापित किया जाना था। पांच और परियोजनाएं हाथ में ली गई थी एक नवनिर्मित हरियाणा राज्य के लिए थी और चार अन्य आसपास की अन्य ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं थीं। 1970 में पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 50 और परियोजनाएं हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया गया था जिनका देश के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों से चयन किया जाना था। किन्तु पांचवीं योजनाअधि में परियोजनाओं की संख्या बढ़ाकर

57 कर ही गई थी और देश की कुल परि-  
वीजनाधी की संख्या 112 हो गई थी।

**Promotion of Senior Assistance**

6642 SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that senior Assistants who fulfil certain conditions are allowed one additional increment on the basis of their Confidential Reports,

(b) whether it is also a fact that Assistants are allowed to cross Efficiency Bar and are also promoted to officiate as Section Officers on the basis of 'Good Reports but they are not eligible for the additional increment on Good Reports and

(c) if so whether Government will allow additional increment on the basis of 'Good' reports if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) No Sir

(b) Crossing of the Efficiency Bar is allowed by the Competent authority on an overall assessment of the Reports. Promotion to Section Officers Grade are made on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above

**Applications for licence for manufacture of air-break equipment by Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd**

6643 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the management of Westinghouse Saxby Farmer Ltd, a public sector undertaking applied for licence for manufacture of air-break equipment for railway rolling stock,

(b) if so, whether Government have imposed pre-condition of export obligations;

(c) whether the company has represented for issue of a formal licence without any pre-condition, and

(d) if so, decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) Yes Sir

(d) The matter is under further consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly

**Compulsory retirement of Employees**

6644 SHRI A BALA PAJANOR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Central Government officers compulsorily retired during the last 10 months as a penalty, and the reasons therefor,

(b) the number of officers who were given 3 months notice of retirement under the Rules and prematurely retired and

(c) whether Government give an opportunity to officers before giving notice of premature retirement regarding the grounds on which they have been marked out for such retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) and (b) The information is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible

(c) Un-like compulsory retirement premature retirement is not a penalty and is only an administrative action. As such the question of giving opportunity of defence to an employee who is to be prematurely retired does not arise

**देश में भारी उद्योग**

6645. श्री छबिराम वर्मा - क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में भारी उद्योगों की राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है तथा वे कहाँ-कहाँ

स्थित है और कितने पंजीकृत संयंत्र चालू हैं तथा कितने संयंत्र बन्द हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) देश में भारी उद्योगों में सरकारी ऋणों के रूप में तथा अन्य संस्थाओं और निगमों की कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मन्सरी) : (क) तथा (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Policy of Extension in Service

6646. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is Government's policy not to allow extensions in service to retiring Government employees after their superannuation, especially in administrative jobs, requiring no special/technical knowledge or expertise, with a view to avoiding stagnation and demoralisation amongst juniors; and

(b) if so, whether in contravention of this policy several extensions are still granted and if so, the details of the cases in which extensions or re-appointments were granted after the super-annuation of the employees in Central Government offices including independent offices during the years 1977 and 1978 so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Extension of service is given very rarely and only in exceptional circumstances where public interest is clearly established.

(b) No case in which extension was granted except in public interest has come to notice.

#### Extensions of Guru Nanak Dev Plants at Bhatinda

6647. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received requests from Punjab State Electricity Board to grant sanction for the extension of Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant at Bhatinda;

(b) whether Government have received the project report for the extension by adding fifth and sixth units to the plant;

(c) whether the project has been found to be technically feasible; and

(d) whether clearance has been given by the Central Electricity Authority to the extension, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The scheme for extension of Guru Nank Dev Thermal Power Plant at Bhatinda is being techno-economically examined in the Central Electricity Authority.

#### Radio Station at Pauri Garhwal

6648 SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sanction was given to set up a radio station at Pauri Garhwal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not starting the work so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The approved scheme for the extension of broadcast coverage to the Kumaon-Garhwal region in Uttar Pradesh envisages the setting up of a high power mediumwave transmitter at Najibabad and studio centre at Najibabad, Pauri-Garhwal and Al-mora together with staff quarters at each of the three studio centres. There is thus a scheme for setting up of only a studio centre and not a full-fledged station at Pauri.

(b) The construction of studios at Pauri was deferred on account of paucity of financial resources during the last four years. However, it is now proposed to take up the construction work in the current financial year.

**सिक्किम में कृषि तथा उससे सम्बन्ध कार्यक्रम के विकास के लिए धनराशि के लिए अनुरोध**

4649. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या योजना मंत्री सिक्किम में कृषि विकास पर किये गये व्यय के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1978 के धनराशिक प्रश्न संख्या 1740 के उत्तर में सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्किम के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या कृषि विकास, भूमि सुधार, अधिक उत्पादन के लिए बीजों के वितरण खादान तथा उर्वरक, सहकारिता, सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए सिक्किम सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्र से राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि मांगी गई है ?

**प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :**

(क) सिक्किम की धगली पंचवर्षीय योजना को इस वर्ष के अंत तक अंतिम रूप दिये जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

#### **Allotment of funds to States for Agriculture and Irrigation**

6650. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the plan allotment to States and Union Territories for the year 1978-79 for Agriculture and Irrigation;

(b) what are the specific heads under which the above allotment has to be spent; and

(c) what was the request made to the Centre by each State for the above heads?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). Statement giving the head-wise outlays proposed by the State Governments and Union Territories and outlay agreed to by the Planning Commission for Agriculture and Irrigation Development for the year 1978-79 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2084/78].

#### **Coal Companies involved in Keshavananda Bharati Case**

6651. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any coal companies were involved in the Fundamental Rights case of 1973 known as the Keshavananda Bharati Case and if so, full facts thereof;

(b) whether the said companies have been furnished with the audited accounts for the specified period of the Government management;

(c) if so, whether the remarks of the statutory auditors on the said accounts have been obtained or received and if so, broad details there-to; and

(d) if not, when are the said accounts expected?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The writ petitions of two Coal Companies viz. Sethia Mining and Manufacturing Corporation Ltd., and The Oriental Coal Company Ltd., were heard alongwith that of Keshavananda Bharati in the Supreme Court. The Coal Companies had inter-alia challenged the constitutional validity of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and of the Constitution Twenty fourth Amendment Act.

(b) Yes Sir, except for one mine of each company.

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

(d) The audit of the remaining two mines is in progress and will be completed shortly.

#### Accounts of Companies

6652 PROF. F. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given by the Government in the Houses of Parliament that any delays in publishing regular accounts as required under the Companies Act on the part of the coal mining companies would be excused and/or condoned; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The information will be laid on the Table of the House

उत्तर प्रदेश के रिहन्द बाघ से जलप्लावित गाँव

6663. श्री सुखदेव सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के रिहन्द बाघ के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के सोधी जिले के कितने गाँव जलप्लावित हुए;

(ख) उन गाँवों के लोगों का पुनर्वास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) उनको मुआवजे की कितनी राशि दी गई?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन): (क) 39 ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1766 बिस्वापत परिवारों को 3 एकड़ से 15 एकड़ भूमि दी गई है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 41,26,115 रुपये की राशि भूमि के मुआवजे के रूप में दी गई है।

झाकाशवाणी के कलाकारों की नियुक्ति

6454. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या झाकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में ठेके के आधार पर कार्य करने वाले कलाकार उसी ठेका पद्धति के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहे हैं जो भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान लागू की गई थी, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उमंग कोई परिवर्तन करने का है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहवाणी): (क) जी, नहीं। स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के ठेके की पद्धति में तब से बहुत में परिवर्तन किये जा चुके हैं। स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सेवा शर्तें अब पेंशन के सिवाय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों के लगभग बराबर हैं। पेंशन के बचने में उन्हें अंगदायी भविष्य निर्वाह निधि के लाभ मिलते हैं। हमके धलावा, प्रेभ्यूटी, जो नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देय है, अतिपय शर्तों के अन्तर्गत उनको भी देय है।

(ख) वगैरह समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद इस मामले का पुनरीक्षण किये जाने की उम्मीद है।

Amalgamation of Sick Units with Sound ones

6655. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred



**Question No. 6315 on the 5th August, 1977 and state:**

(a) whether amalgamation of sick units with sound ones has taken place in terms of new Sec. 72A added to Income Tax Act, 1951 by Finance (No. 2) Bill of 1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if there is no progress, whether reasons have been ascertained; and

(d) the further measures Government want to take to achieve the objective?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI).** (a) to (d) Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 provides that the Central Government shall declare, on the recommendation of the 'Specified Authority' that the amalgamation of a company owning an industrial undertaking with another company, satisfies certain conditions in this behalf and that on such declaration, the amalgamated company would be eligible for the tax concessions specified therein. The Specified Authority for the purpose of Section 72A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was constituted in October, 1977, with Secretary, Department of Industrial Development as Chairman and Secretary, Department of Company Affairs, Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs and Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes as Members. The guidelines on the conditions to be fulfilled in regard to eligibility for tax concession were published in February, 1978. Five applications under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act have been received so far. Government will take such steps as they deem appropriate in the public interest.

**Assistance to State Governments for Handloom Development Scheme**

**6656. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) is it true that in release of assistance to the State Governments

for the handloom development schemes, the Central Government are mostly insisting on matching contributions from the State Governments, if so, details thereof;

(b) is it also true that State Governments have requested that matching contributions may not be insisted upon; and

(c) if so, what action have been taken by the Government in this respect?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI):** (a) The Central Government assist the State Governments by providing funds in respect of a number of handloom development schemes without insisting upon matching contribution. Only in respect of the schemes of share capital assistance to handloom weavers co-operative societies at the primary level and at the apex marketing level there is the provision of State Governments' matching contribution.

(b) and (c) The State Government representatives had discussed with us in our meetings the issue of relaxation of the condition of matching contribution. So far no concrete proposal has been received in this regard. However, the Central Government is of the view that in the development of a decentralised sector like handloom industry the State Government would also make equal efforts so that additional resources will be made available for these two Schemes.

**Central Aid to Madhya Pradesh Government**

**6657 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state-

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has urged for more Central aid to deal with special problems of the States; and

(b) if so, the details furnished by the State Government and Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) and (b) The Madhya Pradesh Government had asked for an allocation of Central assistance for it for special problems under the Gadgil Formula and suggested that if necessary, the total assistance earlier earmarked for allocation for special problems of the States under the Gadgil formula may be increased for this purpose. It was explained to the State Government that on the principles adopted for the distribution of the assistance earmarked for special problem under the Gadgil formula the State Government was not eligible for any allocation out of such assistance. The State is, however, receiving substantial assistance for tribal development and the development of drought prone areas from the special provision made for these purposes outside the Gadgil Formula. The Gadgil formula, along with the scope of the centrally sponsored schemes is to be examined by a committee to be formed by the National Development Council.

#### Export Cargo

6658 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1218 on 1st March 1978 regarding export cargo handled at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and state

(a) the reasons for the decrease in export cargo handled at ports of Bombay since end of Third Five Year

Plan and Calcutta since end of First Five Year Plan,

(b) what is the total weight of outgoing general export cargo that was exported from all major Indian ports during 1977 and what was the corresponding figure in the last year of the First and the Third Five Year Plan,

(c) why has general export cargo at Calcutta declined since end of Third Plan, and

(d) what is the accepted definition of the term 'general export cargo' and what kind of items are included in this type of cargo and whether tea, jute cotton, hides and skins etc are also included therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) The decrease in export cargo (which includes coastal movement) handled at Bombay Port since the end of Third Plan was due to substantial fall in coastal exports of POL products possibly because refineries at Madras and Cochin have since been set up.

The decrease in traffic in export cargo at Calcutta since the end of First Plan has been mainly due to fall in export of coal (both coastal & foreign) iron ore (diversion from Calcutta to other major Ports) jute and Jute products (due to fall in demand in international market)

(b) Weight of general export cargo handled by the Indian major ports

(In Tonnes)

| Port               | 1977      | Last year of the First Five Year Plan (1955-56) | Last year of the Third Five Year Plan (1965-66) |
|--------------------|-----------|---|---|
| 1                  | 2         | 3   | 4   |
| Bombay . . . . .   | 31,87,000 | 14,02,000                                       | 15,08,000                                       |
| Calcutta . . . . . | 17,85,000 | 18,01,000                                       | 20,50,000                                       |

|                         | 1 | 2         | 3  | 4         |
|-------------------------|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Madras . . . . .        |   | 6,38,575  | 2,96,832                                       | 3,04,428  |
| Cochin . . . . .        |   | 4,37,000  | 3,94,000                                       | 4,59,000  |
| Vusakhapatnam . . . . . |   | 4,07,000  | 1,30,000                                       | 1,75,000  |
| Mormugao . . . . .      |   | 1,48,000  | 19,000   | 42,000    |
| Kandla . . . . .        |   | 75,545    | 15,200   | 47,270    |
| Paradip . . . . .       |   | 6,77,000  | Nil  | Nil       |
|                         |   |           | (Port was opened to traffic in November, 1966) |           |
| New Mangalore . . . . . |   | 98,324    | Nil  | Nil       |
|                         |   |           | (Port commissioned in 1974)                    |           |
| New Tuticorm . . . . .  |   | 2,47,251  | Nil  | Nil       |
|                         |   |           | (Port commissioned in 1974)                    |           |
| TOTAL . . . . .         |   | 76,94,695 | 40,58,032                                      | 45,85,698 |

(c) The fall in General Cargo traffic from the end of Third Five Year Plan at Calcutta Port is mainly due to fall in export of jute goods

(d) There is no established definition of general cargo whether cargo is so classified or not largely depends on the physical form or package rather than on the kind of commodity. By and large the general cargo in exports includes all cargo except wet bulk and dry bulk cargo. As such it includes tea, jute cotton, hides and skins, etc

होप टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर के मालिकों और बंधाधारियों द्वारा कर का भुगतान

6659. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या उद्योग मंत्री होप टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर के मालिकों और बंधाधारियों द्वारा कर के भुगतान के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न सं० 5020 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या होप टैक्सटाइल मिल, इन्दौर के मालिकों ने उन्हें निष्काशित मूख्यों पर

प्राप्त हुई उन्नी दरों पर अन्य मिलों को बेच दी हैं और यदि हा, तो होप टैक्सटाइल मिल की स्थापना के अग तक प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार ने अपनी अधिभूत एजेन्सी के माध्यम से इसे कितनी हुई सप्लाई की, और]

(ख) क्या मिल से निर्मित नियंत्रित कपड़े की लम्बाई और चौड़ाई उस पर छपी हुई लम्बाई व चौड़ाई के अनुरूप नहीं होती हैं और क्या प्रत्येक यान में अघा अघवा एक मीटर कपड़ा कम निकलता हैं और कपड़े की हजारों गाठों तथा लाखों यान बाजार में बेचे जा चुके हैं और क्या सरकार को इस बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हा, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही हैं ? ;

उद्योग बंधालय में राज्य मंत्री (बीसवीं अगस्त अगली) : (क) और (ख) : आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही हैं और सभा पटल पर भी इस ही रज दी जायेगी ।

**News Item Captioned 'Small Scale Units Exports Increase'**

6660. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the basis of a report entitled 'Small Scale Units exports increase' on page 10 of *Times of India* dated 20-3-78;

(b) what method of collection of statistics has been used to compute the figures and how many small scale industry units accounted for 17.07 per cent of total exports in 1976-77 in the country;

(c) what are the number of item-wise exports of the small sector during last five years and the number of small units exporting these items in each year;

(d) what was the estimated share of small scale units in total exports at the end of the first and the third five year plans respectively; and

(e) how many small scale units were exporting their products at the end of the third and the first five year plans respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The report is based on the annual review export performance of small scale industries for 1976-77 as carried out by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries).

(b) The review is based on the information supplied by Export Promotion Councils regarding total exports and exports made by small scale units of products handled by these councils. The exact number of small scale units accounting for 17.07 per cent of total exports in 1976-77 from the country is not available.

(c) A statement showing the products-wise total exports and the exports from the small-scale sector during the last three years (1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77) is placed on the table of the House [*Placed in Library*]. See No. LT-2085/78]. The number of

small units exporting these items in each year is not available. The corresponding data in the preceding two years on comparable basis is also not available.

(d) and (e). Information on these points is not available.

**Unauthorised Repatriation of Profits by Foreign Companies**

6661. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his knowledge that some foreign companies are increasing their unauthorised capacity and are busy in repatriating extra profits regularly; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such companies, the unauthorised capacity and extra amounts repatriated during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI). (a) Government is aware of the problem of unauthorised excess production of licensed undertakings including foreign companies and is considering ways and means of curbing it. Curbing unauthorised excess production would automatically prevent generation of additional profits through unauthorised excess production.

(b) No estimates have been worked out by the Ministry of Industry of the amount of excess profits made through unauthorised production by foreign companies and which have been repatriated during the last one year

**Fall in Production of Cloth, Yarn and Per Capita Consumption of Cloth**

6662. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of all varieties of cloth fell by 2.5 per cent, and the production of the yarn by 3.5 per cent in 1977, and the per capita consumption of cloth dropped from 18.85 metres to

13.73 metres during the last twelve years; and

(b) if so, how do Government explain the situation and the measures to correct it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Production of cotton yarn including blended yarn during 1977 was 1076 million kilogram as against 1082 million Kgs. during 1976 showing a variation of 0.51 per cent. Production of cotton cloth including blended cloth during 1977 was 4147.0 million metres as against 4216.1 million metres in 1976 showing a variation of 1.64 per cent. The per capita consumption of cloth including blended and art-silk fabrics dropped from 18.85 metres in 1964 to 13.73 metres in 1976.

(b) This trend is mainly arising out of stagnant effective demand for textiles due to recessionary conditions. Increased durability on account of increased use of durable non-cotton fibres as well as changes in Sartorial patterns have also contributed to the decline in per capita consumption. Per capita consumption can to some extent be increased by improved purchasing power of the consumer. Efforts to augment supply of textile, will be made as part of our programmes for the 6th Plan

पोरबन्दर के निकट राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 बी पर पुल का निर्माण

6663. श्री धर्मसिंह झाई पटेल : क्या मीबहान और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 बी पर पोरबन्दर गहर के निकट करली पुल को साउथ साइड पर नया पुल बनाने और साउथ साइड की ओर करली पुल को चौड़ा करने के लिए जालाराम

कालोनी, पोरबन्दर तथा पोरबन्दर चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री, पोरबन्दर ने भारत सरकार को भ्रम्यावेदन भेजे हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये भ्रम्यावेदन केन्द्रीय सरकार को कब-कब भेजे गये और इसमें क्या-क्या मांगें की गयी हैं तथा उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही कब की जायेगी;

(ग) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने भी ऐसी ही सिफारिशें केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी थी और यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार को उपरोक्त सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक मंजूरी दे दी है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा किस रूप में और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त मंजूरी कब तक दी जायेगी ?

मीबहान और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री जय राय) : (क) से (घ). नवम्बर 1977 प्रस्तावित नये केरली पुल के लिए इरीकट उत्तरी भाग को मीजूदा पुल के दक्षिण की ओर ले जाने के लिये जालाराम कालोनी, पोरबन्दर के जमीन मालिकों से कुछ भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, परन्तु पोरबन्दर चेम्बरऑफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री से ऐसा कोई भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। केवल 17 नवम्बर, 1977 का एक स्मरणपत्र उनसे 30 नवम्बर, 1977 को प्राप्त हुआ था। जालाराम कालोनी के प्लाट होल्डरों से प्राप्त ये भ्रम्यावेदन गुजरात राज्य की सरकार को टिप्पणियों। सिफारिशों के लिए भेज दिये गये हैं, जिनकी प्रतीक्षा है। राज्य सरकार से अंतिम सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद प्राणों की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

गुजरात की जेलों में मरने वाले मीसा-बर्लिवरों के परिवारों को सहायता

6664. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान मीसा अथवा डी०भाई०भार० के अधीन नजरबन्द किये गये चार व्यक्तियों की जेल में अथवा पैरोल के दौरान मृत्यु हो गई थी और यदि हा, तो वे किस-किस गांव और जिले के थे,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन चार व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को कोई वित्तीय अथवा कोई अन्य सहायता दी है और यदि हा, तो कब, कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कब, कैसे और क्या सहायता दी जायगी,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले के बाटवा सिटी के एक व्यक्ति की, जिसे आपात स्थिति के दौरान मीसा के अधीन नजरबन्द किया गया था,

पैरोल के दौरान मृत्यु हो गई थी और उसकी विधवा पत्नी ने 31 जनवरी, 1978 और 23 फरवरी, 1978 को गृह मंत्रालय को अश्याबेदन भेजे हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उन अश्याबेदनों में उसने क्या मागे प्रस्तुत की हैं और सरकार का उसे कितनी और किस प्रकार की सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है और यह सहायता उसे कब दी जायगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्म सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख) गुजरात सरकार ने अब तक मीसा नजरबंदियों के सात मामलों की सूचना दी है, जो या तो जेल में या रिहाई की तारीख में तीन महीनों के भीतर मर गये थे। इन मामलों में से प्रत्येक के बारे में स्थिति सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ) सम्भवतः सकेत सलग्न विवरण में संख्या 1 पर उल्लिखित मामले की ओर है। विधवा (श्रीमति विद्याबेन धेरूमल) को 1-10-1976 से मीसा नजरबन्दी पेंशन योजना में अन्तर्गत 300/- रुपये मासिक पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है।

**विचारण**

मुंबराय में जिन सीता नजरबन्दियों की द्विराखत के समय प्रथम विद्यार्थी को तारीख स तीन महीने के भीतर प्रत्यु हो गई थी उनके व्यति शौर सीता नजरबन्दी पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत पेंशन स्वीकृत करने के लिए उनके आशिकों से प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर की गई कार्रवाई का विवरण ।

की गई कार्रवाई

विद्युयसी पला

क्र० सं० आवेदन शौर मूल सीता नजरबन्दी का नाम

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1. श्रीमती विद्यादेन प्रकृत विधवा स्व० श्री प्रकृत भाई लाल भाई, विवादी चौक, बाटवा विधवा को 22-2-1978 को 1-10-76 से 300/-र० मासिक पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है ।  
राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है ।
2. श्रीमती मधुमाला विधवा स्व० श्री काली लाल धानानिलाका, बहारपुरा, समरली ।  
एन० सोडा
3. श्रीमती देसरदेन नन्बालाल विधवा स्व० श्री देवक रोड, बग्गालिया, जिला जामनगर ।  
नन्बालाल बाल्मीभाई ।  
आधार पर सिफारिश नहीं की थी ।
4. श्रीमती कोकिलादेन विधवा स्व० श्री हरीचंदन कुल पोलि, रवट, ताल चौरसी, जिला सुरत ।  
पी० भट्ट ।  
विधवा को 22-2-1978 को 1-5-1976 से 300/-र० मासिक पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है ।
5. श्रीमती पुष्पादेन विधवा स्व० श्री रमणीकाल 19, स्वतिक सातादडी, सुरेन्द्रनगर ।  
कस्तूरकन्द बानवा (माह) ।  
भस्वीकुव/राज्य सरकार ने मामले की सिफारिश नहीं की है क्योंकि परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति प्रच्छी है और पेंशन की स्वीकृत उचित नहीं है ।

| 1  | 2  | 3 | 4  |
|----|--|---|--|
| 6  | श्री हरीशचंद्र चैराम, चाई तौजिवा, स्व० श्री हिममत सुबनाथ रोड, माणकपाडा, झरेली।<br>उर्फ मकत का पिता।  |   | राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विवाहपत्रीय है।  |
| 7. | श्रीमती फाल्गुदेन इसबजी मोडन विधवा स्व० श्री गाबीफाली, धंघुका, जिला अहमदाबाद।<br>इसबजी अश्राहम मोडन। |   | प्रन्वीकृत/राज्य सरकार द्वारा मामले की सिफारिश नहीं की गई है क्योंकि मरौल पर पिछवाई के बाद किसी ने मृतक की हत्या कर दी थी। |



**काहलगांव के सुपरतापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्थापना**

6665. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने काहलगांव में एक सुपर तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र की स्थापना के बारे में प्रैस को कोई निश्चित आश्वासन दिया था;

(ख) क्या वहां पर काहलगांव के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में 7-8 मील की दूरी के भीतर लालभाटिया कोयला क्षेत्र में कोयले के निक्षेपों गंगा के पानी के विशाल खानों, रेल तथा सड़क परिवहन सुविधा एवं योजना की तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता वहां पर एक सुपर तापीय विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सुदृढ़ आधार बनते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कब कोई निर्णय लेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :  
(क) से (ग) बिहार राज्य की तथा पूर्वी क्षेत्र में उसके समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों की विद्युत् की भाग को पूरा करने के लिए काहलगांव में एक बृहत् ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से दिसम्बर, 1977 में भेजा था। विद्युत् की माग तथा प्राकृतिक साधनों की उपलब्धता की दृष्टि में इस प्रस्ताव की तकनीकी-आर्थिक जांच केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्रधिकरण में की जा रही है। उपलब्ध सभी विकल्पों का मूल्यांकन करने के बाद निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

**पिछली बार छोड़े गये स्तूतनिक पर खर्च**

6667. श्री शोब प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछली बार स्तूतनिक छोड़े जाने पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा

जिस उद्देश्य के लिये उसे छोड़ा गया था सरकार को उसे प्राप्त करने में कितनी सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) सरकार का भ्रगला स्तूतनिक कब छोड़ने का विचार है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :  
(क) संभाव्यतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय धार्यभट से है। इसके छोड़े जाने पर किसी भी प्रकार की धनराशि खर्च नहीं की गई थी। सोवियत सभ की सरकार ने प्रमोचन सेवा निशुल्क प्रदान की थी। भारत में अभि-कल्पित और निर्मित उपग्रह की लागत 3 67 करोड़ रुपये थी। धार्यभट मिशन ने अन्तरिक्ष उपयुक्त प्रणाली के स्वदेशी अभिकल्प और निर्माण करने में तथा कक्षा में इसके कार्य-निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन से संबंधित अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त कर लिया है। इससे उपग्रह प्रौद्योगिकी में एक सुदृढ़ आधार की भी स्थापना हुई है, जिससे अब अधिक जटिल उपयोग प्रौद्योगिकी उपग्रहों का अभिकल्प और निर्माण करना सम्भव हो गया है।

(ख) दूसरे उपग्रह को 1978 के अन्त में पहले छोड़ने का विचार है।

#### **Re.Organisation of CSIR Laboratories**

6668 SHRI R K MHALGI. Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) since when the proposal to reorganise CSIR laboratories is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision in that regard; if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The proposal to reorganise the CSIR Laboratories has been under consideration since about the middle of 1977.

(b) The Society of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at

its meeting held on 23rd November 1977 have unanimously resolved that the 17 National Laboratories/Institutes/Museums/Research Associations (Statement attached) be transferred to the Ministries and registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860). The decision was prompted on the consideration that the group of laboratories dealing with nationalised sector viz oil, coal and public utility services like building and roads could be attached to the respective Ministries. In addition, the Laboratories which are not multi-disciplinary in charac-

ter, and have a specific area in a particular field largely relatable to a single Ministry like textiles, jute rubber and automobiles, etc., should also be transferred from the CSIR. In regard to dissemination of science, all the three Museums of the CSIR (Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Nehru Science Centre) should be attached to the Ministry of Education and a new Council of Scientific Museums created for their efficient functioning.

(c) Does not arise

#### Statement

*List of the Laboratories/Institutes/Museums/Research Associations to be transferred to the Ministries shown against their names.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad                   | To the Ministry of Energy.               |
| 2. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun                    | To the Ministry of Petroleum             |
| 3. Central Road Research Institute                            | To the Ministry of Shipping & Transport, |
| 4. Central Building Research Institute                        | To the Ministry of Works & Housing       |
| 5. Birla Industrial & Technological Museum, Calcutta          | To the Ministry of Education.            |
| 6. Visvesvaraya Industrial & Technological Museum, Bangalore. | Do.                                      |
| 7. Nehru Science Centre, Bombay                               | Do                                       |
| 8. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association          | To the Ministry of Industry              |
| 9. Bombay Textile Research Association                        | Do.                                      |
| 10. The Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association         | Do.                                      |
| 11. The South India Textile Research Association              | Do.                                      |
| 12. Wool Research Association                                 | Do.                                      |
| 13. Indian Jute Industries Research Association               | Do.                                      |
| 14. Automotive Research Association, Poona                    | Do                                       |
| 15. Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute              | Do                                       |
| 16. Cement Research Institute of India, Faridabad             | Do.                                      |
| 17. Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Bombay | Do.                                      |

**Uniform Road Transport Rules**

6669. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he is in favour of having a uniform road transport rules as different rules in different States lead to harassment of transporters at the hands of corrupt officers, and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In order to ensure uniformity in the matter, as far as possible, model motor vehicles rules were circulated to the State Governments for guidance in notifying the statutory rules under the Motor Vehicles Act. It is proposed to revise and up-date the model rules in consultation with State Governments and U. T Administrations and Associations of Road Transport Operators, to take note of the improvements and changes in the law and design of motor vehicles in the past few years.

**Demands of Employees of VSSC (ISRO)**

6670 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government received representations of the demands from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (ISRO) employees union, Thumba;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Government received a representation

in May, 1977 containing certain demands from a section of the employees of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. The feature of these demands and the action taken thereon have been explained in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1300 answered in the Lok Sabha on November 23, 1977. A representation containing some more demands mainly relating to service matters, career opportunities staff welfare etc, have been received from the same section of employees namely, the VSSC Employees' Union on 13th March, 1978. These are under examination.

डी० जी० ब्राई० एम्प्लॉईयूनियन, कलकत्ता की ओर से ज्ञापन

6571. श्री ब्याराज शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डी०जी०ब्राई० एम्प्लॉईयूनियन (ईस्ट इण्डिया), कलकत्ता की ओर से फरवरी, 1978 में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसमें की गई मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और सरकार ने कौन सी मांग स्वीकार की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) डी०जी०ब्राई० कर्मचारी संघ (ईस्ट इण्डिया) कलकत्ता से फरवरी, 1978 में एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) संघ ने उसे मान्यता देने की मांग की है जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

**Difficulties for supply of Yarn to Powerloom Weavers in Bhagalpur (Bihar)**

6672. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the powerloom weavers of Bhagalpur (Bihar) are in constant difficulties regarding the supply of yarn; if so, details of that;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of National Textile Corporation and the Deputy Manager promised in a meeting with Weavers' Association on 13th February, 1978 promised supply of yarn within 2-3 days;

(c) whether it is a fact that even after that nothing was supplied; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). In a meeting with the officers of the National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) a Subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation, the powerloom weavers represented that they were not getting their full requirement of staple yarn. The officers of the Subsidiary pointed out to them that the mills being run by it were not producing this type of yarn. They were further informed that the types/counts of yarn being produced by its mills could be supplied to them on usual terms on specific demand. A price list of cotton yarn was also sent to them on 14th March, 1978. But no indent has been received from them so far.

**Utilisation of Assistance for sub-Plans in 1977-78 by States**

6673. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance released to the States for sub-Plan areas by his Ministry in the financial year 1977-78 State-wise;

(b) the States which utilised the assistance fully before the end of the financial year; and

(c) the administrative measures adopted to utilise the funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DEBANK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the

amount of special Central assistance released to the State Governments in respect of the tribal sub-plan during 1977-78 and the estimated expenditure is annexed.

(c) Administrative measures adopted in the sub-plan areas include the appointment of Project Officers for the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, suitable delegation of financial and administrative powers to project-level functionaries and the setting up of project-level committees.

**Statement**

*Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas during 1977-78.*

| State/UT               | Amount released | Estimated expenditure |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (Rs. in lakhs)         |                 |                       |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh      | 285.25          | 268.00                |
| 2. Assam               | 257.00          | 252.00                |
| 3. Bihar               | 807.50          | 779.00                |
| 4. Gujarat             | 473.10          | 473.10                |
| 5. Himachal Pradesh    | 90.00           | 73.48                 |
| 6. Karnataka           | 24.00           | 22.00                 |
| 7. Kerala              | 25.00           | 25.10                 |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh      | 1554.25         | 1621.10               |
| 9. Maharashtra         | 378.25          | 378.25                |
| 10. Manipur            | 128.00          | 124.00                |
| 11. Orissa             | 770.15          | 745.00                |
| 12. Rajasthan          | 298.10          | 273.40                |
| 13. Tamil Nadu         | 45.00           | 46.00                 |
| 14. Tripura            | 96.40           | 83.00                 |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh      | 15.00           | 14.00                 |
| 16. West Bengal        | 225.00          | 205.50                |
| 17. A. N. Islands      | 17.00           | 16.50                 |
| 18. Goa, Daman and Diu | 11.00           | 11.00                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>           | <b>5500.00</b>  | <b>5410.48</b>        |

**Revising Industrial Licensing Policy**

6674 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARI EF Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to revise the Industrial licensing policy with a view to decentralising the establishment of industries to ensure balanced development of the different regions of the country,

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard, and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) The Statement on Industrial Policy already laid before the Parliament by Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977 highlights among other things the policy of the Government in regard to decentralisation of industries to ensure balanced development of the different regions of the country

**लघु सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों का आयात**

6675. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किन-किन देशों से सरकार का लघु सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों का आयात करने का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भवती) : (क) उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा छोटे (मिनी) सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये हाल ही में कुलाई नई बैठक के फलस्वरूप यह निर्णय किया गया है कि मिनी सीमेन्ट संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिये प्रौद्योगिकी के अवन, जिसमें प्रशिक्षणों का कक्ष भी शामिल है, परिचालन का अनुकूलन प्रकार तथा

विदेशों से प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात की आवश्यकता से सम्बन्धित सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया जाये। इस अध्ययन दल से आशा की जाती है कि वह सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्टें 6 सप्ताह के अन्दर प्रस्तुत कर देगा। मिनी सीमेन्ट संयंत्र प्रौद्योगिकी के आयात के सामान्य प्रश्न पर यदि कोई निर्णय लेना होगा तो वह कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्टें पर विचार कर लेने के बाद लिया जायेगा।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Complaint against Film 'Nasbandi'**

6676 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the nursing profession and the nurses have been demoralised in the Hindi feature film 'NAS-BANDI',

(b) whether the Government have received protests from the nurses/public in this regard, and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take against the producer of the film?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI) (a) The film 'Nasbandi' was viewed by the Board of Film Censors along with people engaged in the medical profession and also officers connected with the Family Welfare Departments of the State and Central Governments. None of these officials or non-officials felt that the film showed the nursing profession and nurses in a derogatory manner.

(b) and (c) A complaint directed against some posters relating to the film was received from the Maharashtra Government Nurses Federation, Pune, and forwarded to the State Government for necessary action.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा कपड़े का वितरण

6677. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने कपड़ा वितरण के लिए कोई नई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या वितरण के बारे में इस नई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, मध्य प्रदेश की प्रत्येक मिल में कपड़े का बड़ा भंडार जमा हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो राज्य की सभी सात मिलों में कितने मूल्य का कपड़ा जमा हो गया है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक मिल द्वारा कपड़े का बड़ा भंडार जमा हो जाने के कारण बैंको का ब्याज के रूप में कितनी धनराशि बेनी पड़ती है और भविष्य में ब्याज के भार को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्यामा भयली) : (क) जनवरी, 1977 में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) लि० द्वारा कपड़े की बिक्री एक समिति के जरिये की जाती है जिसमें संबंधित मिल के महा प्रबन्धक, बिक्री प्रबन्धक, प्रबन्धक (विपणन) तथा राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (म० प्र०) लिमिटेड के वित्तीय सलाहकार और लेखा अधिकारी होते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता

#### Muslim Employees in Central Government

6678. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Central Government employees, department-wise and class-wise; and

(b) what is the total number of Muslim employees in Central Govern-

ment services, department-wise and class-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) According to the census of Central Government employees (as on 31st March, 1975) in the report of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour dated the 26th March, 1977, the total number of employees in various Ministries/Department was 29,70,124 of which 32,531 belong to Group 'A', 57,936 belong to Group 'B', 15,78,767 belong to Group 'C', 12,86,534 belong to Group 'D'. The number of employees, Department-wise and Class-wise (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-2087/78].

(b) No statistics are maintained by offices of the Central Government in regard to the number of appointments made in respect of minority communities including Muslim employees. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish figures of such employees Department-wise and class-wise. It would not be desirable to collect and furnish the information regarding employment of various minorities (and backward classes) in respect of whom there was no reservation in Government service.

#### Rules regarding composition of Council of Minister in states

6679 SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to frame rules regarding the composition of Council of Ministers in the States keeping in view the population of that State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Illegal Import of spares by Britannia Biscuit Company and Assembling them as Plants**

6680. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 571 dated 16th November, 1977 regarding "illegal import of spares by the Britannia Biscuit Company and assembling them as plants" and state:

(a) whether the allegation has been investigated by the Controller of Imports and Exports, and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports after consulting the Customs authorities at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi have stated that no illegal import of sophisticated machinery under the garb of spares and components has been brought to their notice by these authorities so far.

हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन द्वारा दिये गये ठेके में लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये का गोलमाल

6681. श्री मालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 3-12-77 के पान्चजन्य में छपी खबर के अनुसार हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन द्वारा पेपर संयंत्र लगाने हेतु दिये गये ठेके में तीन कम्पनियों के साथ की गई सौदेबाजी में लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये का गोलमाल किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में जांच कराई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) से (ग). नौगांव और कठार परियोजनाओं के लिए कागज मशीनों के सम्भरण ठेकों सम्बन्धी तथ्यों से सरकार को अवगत करा दिया गया है और सरकार हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन द्वारा भ्रमनाई गई प्रणाली के विषय में मनुष्य है। कागज मशीनों के सम्भरण के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन द्वारा सभी प्राथमिक बातों पर विचार करने के बाद ठेका दिया गया था।

**Foreign owned and large Indian owned Industries:**

6682 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign owned and large Indian owned Industries producing (1) footwear (2) laundry soap, washing and toilet soap, synthetic detergents etc., and (3) Matches and the production of each unit of these items during the last five years;

(b) which of these industries have been allowed to expand capacity under C.O.B. licences/export obligations in the last five years; and

(c) the production of small scale sector of these items during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2087/78].

(c) The production statistics of small scale sector units as estimated

by the DGCSSI in 1972 and 1977 are given below:

| Item                | Production in Rs.<br>(Crores) |               |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
|                     | 1972                          | 1977          |
| 1. Footwear .       | 13 06                         | 30            |
| 2. Safety matches . | 11 64                         | 53            |
| 3.(a) Laundry Soap  | 57 34                         | 144           |
| (b) Toilet Soap     | 2 89                          | Not estimated |
| (c) Detergents .    | —                             | 60            |

NOTE. (a) Production for 1972 is based on census of small scale industrial units conducted in 1973-74.

(b) Production for 1, 2 and 3(a) is estimated on a small sample.

(c) Production for 3(c) is estimated on raw material supplied by S.T.C.

नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनों को नियुक्ति

6883. श्री अर्जुन सिंह जदौरिया :  
श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनों को दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में, जहाँ वे काम कर रहे हैं, नियमित रूप से नियुक्त करना संभव नहीं है;

(ख) क्या कुछ नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनों को किन्हीं केन्द्रों से हटाया जा रहा है और उनके स्थान पर कैमरामैन बाहर से नियुक्त किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाजी) : (क) कैमरामैनों अतिरिक्त नैमित्तिक घाटिस्टों को रिक्तियों, जिनमें अचानक रिक्तियाँ भी शामिल हैं, में काम

बलाक व्यवस्था के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है। जो नैमित्तिक घाटिस्ट, पदों के समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापित होने पर उनके लिए आवेदन करते हैं और नियमित नियुक्ति के लिए चुने जाते हैं, उनको उसी केन्द्र पर नियमित रूप से रख लिया जाता है, यदि चयन भी उसी केन्द्र से सम्बन्धित हो ;

(ख) इनकी नियुक्ति का स्वरूप "नैमित्तिक" है। इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति नियमित पदधारियों के अभाव में ही होती है अतः नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो को 'हटाने' का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Strike by Officers of B.C.C.L.

6884 SHRI A. K ROY. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been strike and processions by the officers of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd in the month of August, 1977, if so, reason, nature and circumstances of such strike;

(b) whether the workers increased production of coal on that day of strike by the officers, if so, facts in detail;

(c) whether such strike by the officers was illegal, if so, what action has been taken against the officers for that; and

(d) whether the top management was in league with the officers and itself instigated them to go on strike?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN). (a) to (d). As a measure of protest against the deteriorating law and order situation in the Jahria coalfield involving assaults on officers, a majority of the officers of the B.C.C.L. registered their protests by applying for casual leave on 30th August, 1977. Some of them also took a peaceful procession to the Deputy Commissioner thanbad demanding better



protection and enforcement of law and order. The officers concerned with the operation of mines had made arrangements for production to continue normally and also to ensure that the safety standards were not compromised. The production on 30th August, 1977 was 64.5 thousand tonnes as compared to 65.8 thousand tonnes on the subsequent day. The management rejected the casual leave applications and decided that the officers would be marked absent on that day and no adjustment against any kind of leave or payment has been made for that day. There is no question of the top management being in league with these officers.

मार्च, 1978 में भारतीय नौबहन निगम के चार जहाजों का गुम हो जाना

6685. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नौबहन निगम के चार जहाज गत कई दिनों से गुम हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई खोज की गयी थी और उनके गुम हो जाने के कारण सुनिश्चित किये गए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री की स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के साथ उनकी सम्बन्धीयों के बारे में बातचीत

6686. श्री नवाब सिंह जौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1978 के सार्वजनिक प्रश्न संख्या 4937 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के कुछ प्रतिनिधि अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सचिव से मार्च के पहले सप्ताह में मिले थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सचिव ने उनकी कुछ मांगें मान ली थी और वह स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की कुछ श्रेणियों को राहत देने के लिए भी सहमत हुए थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के वेतनमान किस प्रकार से परिवर्तित किए जा रहे हैं और किन-किन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के मुल्कमानों को सरकारो कर्मचारियों की तुलनीय श्रेणियों के बारे में तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप जन, 1976 में परिशोधित किया गया था । स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के मुल्कमानों को और परिशोधित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

कतिपय श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को समकक्ष सिविल पदों के लिए इसी प्रकार के सलेक्शन प्रेडों के अनुरूप सलेक्शन प्रेड देने के प्रस्ताव की जाच की जा रही है ।

Death of a Scientist in CSIO,  
Chandigarh

6687. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Scientist was found dead in a room of the Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh in mysterious circumstances in July, 1977 during the office hours;

(b) whether his father also committed suicide a few days later;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two boys who came for interview in CSIO (ISTC) from out-stations were found drowned in local lake;

(d) whether the Police have investigated the cases; and

(e) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) According to the information received from the Chandigarh Administration, one Sri Mandeep Pal Singh an Associate Instructor was found dead in a room of the Central Scientific Organisation, Chandigarh on 1st July, 77

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The local police investigated the above cases and their findings are given as under:

Shri Mandeep Pal Singh an Associate Instructor in the Indo-Swiss Training Centre was found to have committed suicide in his office by drinking poisonous chemicals during office hours. He left behind a handwritten letter stating that he was committing suicide and no one was at fault. The local police undertook inquest under Section 174 Cr.P.C. and came to the conclusion that suicide was due to family circumstances. His father was found drowned in the Sukhna lake, Chandigarh on 2nd July, 1977. He had suffered a severe shock due to the suicide of his son. He went out of his house on 1st July 1977 and his body was found in the lake next morning.

In another incident two boys aged 17 years and 18 years were drowned in the Sukhna lake on the 19th July, 1977. The boys had hired a pedalled boat. The boys, who did not know how to swim, had not carried their life-jackets. While they were in deep water, they mishandled

the pedled boat which sank in the water.

A magisterial enquiry was conducted into the drowning of the two boys. The report also indicated that the tragedy occurred due to loss of balance resulting in sinking of the boat.

**Scheme of Rajasthan Government to Absorb Unemployed Persons**

6683. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme has been framed by the Government of Rajasthan with the help of the Central Government to absorb unemployed force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Development of Anantpur Coal Fields in Orissa**

6689. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the coal authorities had talks with Mitsui of Japan on the possibility of developing the Anantpur Coal fields in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Mitsui and Company of Japan have shown some interest in the development of Anant coal project. A team of experts from that company recently visited mines around Talcher coalfields and had talks with Minister (Energy), Secretary (Coal) and officials of Coal India Ltd. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

**उत्तर-प्रदेश के ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता**

6690. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों को ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ,

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी सहायता दी गई है और क्या यह राशि राज्य के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इस राज्य को कोई प्रतिरिक्त राशि भी दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था 3 स्तरों से की जाती है, (क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा, (ख) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिसके लिए घन ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के जरिए दिया जाता है; तथा (ग) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वयं ।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना में 20.97 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गई थी । - सका ब्योरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :-

|                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
|                                 | (करोड़ रुपये में) |
| ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम .        | 7.97              |
| न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम      | 5.00              |
| राज्य का साधारण विकास कार्यक्रम | 8.00              |
|                                 | <hr/>             |
|                                 | 20.97             |

घाटन में क्रमागत वार्षिक योजना अवधियों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है ।

**Assistance to Solapur Textile Units**

6691. SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the state Government have sought financial assistance for restarting textile units at Solapur which has been closed as a result of fire rendering large number of workers unemployed;

(b) if so, whether Government's help for restarting the units was sought by the State Government or other parties; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in the matter and the steps taken to protect interest of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Modernisation of Textile Mills**

6692. SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for modernisation of textile mills taken over by the Government;

(b) if so, furnish details of the plans and provision of funds made for 1978-79 and actually utilisation of funds allocated for this purpose during 1977-78 Statewise;

(c) whether it is a fact that some proposals for modernisation of mills in Vidharba region of Maharashtra have been delayed and the reasons therefor, and the action taken to expedite modernisation proposal of textile mills in Vidharba region and provision of funds made for this purpose during 1978-79; and

(d) whether Government are considering a proposal for taking over some textile units in Maharashtra and details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI):** (a) and (b). The National Textile Corporation has formulated an investment plan for modernisation of 100 nationalised textile mills with an outlay of Rs. 208.28 crores to be undertaken in a phased manner. Subsidiary-wise break up of investment plan is as under:—

| Name of subsidiary                             | investment plan |
|--|-----------------|
| (Rs. in crores)                                |                 |
| NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan)                | 10.03           |
| NTC (Uttar Pradesh)                            | 11.59           |
| NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar Orisa)          | 27.99           |
| NTC (Madhya Pradesh)                           | 14.40           |
| NTC (Gujarat)                                  | 20.21           |
| NTC (Maharashtra North)                        | 41.71           |
| NTC (Maharashtra South)                        | 34.29           |
| NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala ; Mahe) | 23.65           |
| NTC (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry)               | 19.50           |

A budget provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for modernisation of NTC mills during 1978-79. Besides, this budgetary provision, the NTC has also approached IDBI for soft loans for modernisation of some of its mills aggregating to Rs. 17.31 crores till the end of March, 1978. Subsidiary-wise details of the amount released for modernisation during 1977-78 are as follows:

| Name of the Subsidiary          | Amount released |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| (Rs. in lakhs)                  |                 |
| NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) | 430.00          |
| NTC (Uttar Pradesh)             | 236.00          |

| i  | a              |
|--|----------------|
| NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and Orissa)    | 410.00         |
| NTC (Madhya Pradesh)                           | 253.00         |
| NTC (Gujarat)                                  | ..             |
| NTC (Maharashtra North)                        | 475.00         |
| NTC (South Maharashtra)                        | 535.00         |
| NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) | 510.00         |
| NTC (Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry)               | 508.00         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                   | <b>3357.00</b> |

(c) Modernisation programmes costing Rs. 378.21 lakhs have been sanctioned for five mills in Vidharba region of Maharashtra. Out of this, modernisation programme costing Rs. 142.59 lakhs have been implemented in four mills, till the end of December, 1977. There has been some delay in the implementation of the modernisation programmes in one mill because it involved additions/repairs to the existing buildings. Construction plans are awaiting approval of the Architects.

A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided for modernisation of NTC mills during 1978-79. Subsidiary-wise allocation of this provision has not yet been made.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

**ट्रैक्टरों का आयात**

6695. श्री राधेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में देश में कुल कितने ट्रैक्टरों का निर्यात किया गया है ;

(ब) क्या इस मामले में देश के आत्म-निर्भर होने के बावजूद ट्रेक्टर विदेशों से आयात किए गए ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितने और कितने मूल्य के ट्रेक्टरों का आयात किया गया; और

(घ) क्या सरकार देश के अन्य भागों में ट्रेक्टर बनाने वाले कारखानों की स्थापना करेगी और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कोई कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश में भी स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती ज्ञाना शर्मा) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में ट्रेक्टरों का उत्पादन निम्न प्रकार हुआ है :—

1976-77 . 33,146 ट्रेक्टर

1977-78 . 35,925 ट्रेक्टर

(अप्रैल, 1977 से  
फरवरी, 1978 तक)

(ख) तथा (ग) एक सामान्य नीति के रूप में विभिन्न विश्व बैंक वित्त परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुबंधित ट्रेक्टरों को छोड़कर ट्रेक्टरों का वाणिज्यिक आयात 1973 से बन्द कर दिया गया है । इन परियोजनाओं के मामले में देशी उत्पादन और आयात दोनों में से ट्रेक्टरों का सम्भरण किया गया है । इन परियोजनाओं के सबध में कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा बताया गया व्यौर और इसके साथ-साथ सम्भरण हेतु मूल रूप से निर्धारित ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या और देशी उत्पादन और आयात से वास्तव में सम्भरित ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी आयात के मूल्य के बारे में उपलब्ध जानकारी सहित सलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है ।

(घ) जो लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता पहले ही स्वीकृत है वह ट्रेक्टरों की माँग पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त है । स्वीकृत क्षमता में उत्तर प्रदेश में एक एक के लिए 12 000 नया प्रतिवर्ष की लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता भी शामिल है ।

विवरण

बिच बँक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत सम्भारित ड्रस्टरो का खाता

| क्र० परियोजना का नाम                           | शुरू होने की तारीख | समाप्त होने की तारीख | विवरण किए गए ड्रस्टरो की संख्या           |        |                 |             |                 |             |                 |             |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|---|--------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|  |                    |                      | सम्भारित किए जाने वाले ड्रस्टरो की संख्या | संख्या | मूल्य रुपये में | संख्या      | मूल्य रुपये में | संख्या      | मूल्य रुपये में | संख्या      |
| 1  | 2                  | 3                    | 4   | 5      | 6               | 7           | 8               | 9           | 10              | 11          |
| 1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट प्रोजेक्ट |                    | 8-1-71               | 30-6-77                                   | 1500   | 846             | 26836024    | 421             | 22455749    | 1267            | 49291773    |
| 2. हरियाणा एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट प्रोजेक्ट चरण-1 |                    | 11-6-71              | 30-6-77                                   | 6000   | 145             | 6270090     | 2132            | 83599966    | 2277            | 89870056    |
| चरण-2  |                    |                      |   | —      | 250             | 14833750    | 1574            | 65336736    | 1824            | 80170486    |
| 3. कर्नाटक एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोजेक्ट               |                    | 7-1-72               | 30-6-77                                   | 2808   | 164             | —           | 1644            | —           | 2808            | 111649925   |
| 4. तमिलनाडु एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट प्रोजेक्ट      |                    | 11-6-71              | 31-12-77                                  | 1500   | 776             | उपलब्ध नहीं | 724             | उपलब्ध नहीं | 1500            | उपलब्ध नहीं |
| 5. पंजाब एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोजेक्ट चरण-1           |                    | सित० '70             | 30-6-66                                   | 1025   | 546             | उपलब्ध नहीं | 355             | उपलब्ध नहीं | 901             | उपलब्ध नहीं |
| चरण-2  |                    |                      |   | 6975   | 2920            | उपलब्ध नहीं | 2887            | उपलब्ध नहीं | 5807            | उपलब्ध नहीं |

**Toilet soaps released by Tata oil and Soap Mills and Hindustan Lever Ltd.**

6696 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN, Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of toilet soaps released by the Tata Oil and Soap Mills and Hindustan Lever in the last one year, and

(b) the total quantity of toilet Soap Mills and Hindustan Lever Limited in the last one year, and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) Information regarding quantity of toilet soaps released by firms is not readily available. However, the production of toilet soaps by M/s Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s Tata Oil and Soap Mills Co Ltd, during the year 1977 and September, 1977 to February, 1978 (six months) are as under —

| Name of the firm                               | Production of toilet soaps (tonnes) |                    |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
|  | 1977                                | Sept 7 to Feb 1978 |
| 1 M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd (2 units)            | 98 051                              | 55 691             |
| 2 M/s Tata Oil & Soap Mills Co Ltd (six units) | 17 022                              | 8 627              |

**Statement**

| Period         | Soap Prices (Rs)                    |                             |                           |                      |                    |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
|                | Tata 501<br>Half Bar,<br>Case of 60 | Hamam<br>Large<br>144 cakes | Lux<br>Toilet 12<br>cakes | Sunlight<br>12 cakes | Saral 144<br>cakes |
|                | Bombay                              | Bombay                      | Bombay                    | Bombay               | Bombay             |
| February, 1977 | 67.50                               | 157.20                      | 12.86                     | 10.20                | 100.86             |
| March, 1977    | 67.50                               | 157.20                      | 12.86                     | 10.20                | 100.86             |
| April, 1977    | 67.50                               | 157.20                      | 12.86                     | 10.20                | 100.86             |

Note.—Prices relate to last week of each month.

**Price of Soaps**

6697. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF.  
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) what are the details regarding the prices of soaps before and after lifting the Emergency, and

(b) whether it is a fact that the soaps which are being utilised at present are not according to the satisfaction and standard in view of their prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) A statement showing the prices of soaps before and after lifting the Emergency is attached

(b) Complaints were received regarding substantial reduction in the TFM content in various brands of soaps. Indian Standard Institution has been asked by the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation to undertake the study on the comparative quality of Toilet Soaps manufactured by various units in the organised sector as well as in the Small Sector?

### Proposal to ban State lotteries

6698. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation banning the State lotteries;

(b) if so, when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) No, Sir

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Government are of the view that because of legal and constitutional difficulties involved, no particular advantage would be gained by banning State lotteries.

### Abolition of capital punishment

6699 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the appeal made by Acharya Kripalani and Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan for abolition of capital punishment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Government have seen press reports on the subject.

(b) Clause 124 of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament has already provided that the normal punishment for murder shall be imprisonment for life. In the Bill as reported, under section 302, only in certain aggravating circumstances, namely, where murder has been committed after previous planning and involves extreme brutality or

involves exceptional depravity or has been committed by the murderer while under sentence of imprisonment for life, and such sentence has become final, or is the murder of a member of the armed forces or police force or a public servant, whose duty it is to preserve law and order, would the court have the discretion to award death sentence instead of imprisonment for life. In the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, there is no offence for which death punishment will be obligatory and the death sentence will not be available under section 305. The impact of these and certain other provisions in the Bill will be that sentences of death for murder would be rare and imprisonment for life would be the rule. The Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, is yet to be taken up for consideration in Parliament.

### काहलें गुन होने का समाचार

6700. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालयों से अथवा राज्य सरकारों में ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि भूतपूर्व कांग्रेस सरकार के शासनकाल में कुछ फाड़ने गम है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मंत्रालय तथा राज्य सरकारों का विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) भूतपूर्व सरकार में इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों अथवा अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।



**Rural Industry Project Programme**

6702. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:  
 SHRI GOVIND RAM MIRI:  
 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VER-  
 MA:  
 SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA:  
 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-  
 DIA:  
 SHRI CHHAABI RAM ARGAL:  
 DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-  
 DEYA.  
 SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-  
 JIWALA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government propose to start rural industry project programme in future,

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it will be started;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to include other backward districts of Madhya Pradesh in this programme and if so, the names of the districts;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to extend the central capital cost grant scheme in other backward districts of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Rural Industries Projects Programme was first started in 1962-63. It is now proposed to merge it with the District Industries Centres Scheme which will start functioning from May, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. States have been told to include all backward districts under the District Industries Centres which will also have the component of RIP. The proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is awaited

(d) and (e). The Central Subsidy Scheme, along with other schemes of

concessions/subsidies is under review of the Planning Commission in connection with the new Five Year Plan for 1978-83.

**Licences for textile industry in Tamil Nadu**

6703. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many Textile Industry licences have been issued during the past five years in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) 98 industrial licences were issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of items falling under Textile Industry in Tamil Nadu during the years 1973-77.

(b) Does not arise

**Licence for Glucose Factory at Salem**

6704 SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given licence to start Glucose Factory at Salem where there is lot of tapioca starch available; and

(b) what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, request for setting up Glucose factory based on tapioca starch if received will be considered on merits.

**Licences for watch factory in Tamil Nadu**

6706 SHRI G BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences have been issued to start watch factory in Tamil Nadu so far; and

(b) when it was given and what is the latest position?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI):** (a) and (b). Entrepreneurs intending to establish watch factories are not required to obtain a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for manufacture of wrist watches "mechanical". However, they have to apply to the Directorate General of Technical Development for registration in case the investment on plant and machinery is to be more than Rs. 10 lakhs. In case the investment on plant and machinery is less than Rs. 10 lakhs, then they have to get approval of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) for establishment of a watch factory. Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) has approved establishment of a watch factory in Tamil Nadu by M/s South India Watch Industries, Hosur. This approval was given on 26th May, 1977 by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries). M/s South India Watch Industries have acquired land and have procured plant and machinery for the assembly of watches. The Company has already received an import licence worth Rs 1,68,500 for the import of components.

Besides a watch assembly unit has been set up at Ooty by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited which is already in operation.

#### Reconstitution of Film Examining Panels

6707 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:  
SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the film examining panels attached to the Film Censor Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

(i) Members of the Advisory Panel of the Board of the Film Censors, Bombay.

1. Smt Uma Da Cunha
2. Dr. Sunil Kothari
3. Shri Arvind Kumar
4. Shri Bikram Singh
5. Dr Suresh P. Dalal
6. Rev. Fr Richard Lane-Smith
7. Dr. (Prof.) Arjan Gobindram Mirchandani
8. Dr Saredhar Mishra
9. Dr. C L. Prabhat
10. Smt Shanta Shelke
11. Shri Raghbir Singh
12. Shri Badri Narayan
13. Smt. Vijaya Mehta
14. Smt Kallolini Pravir Hazarat
15. Dr (Smt) Ramola Kokkar
16. Shri Irfan Ullah Khan
17. Dr (Smt) Panna Rajji
18. Kum Shirin Bhatt
19. Shri Firoze Rangoonwala
20. Shri Harish Bhanot
21. Shri Darius Cooper
22. Kum. Eunice De Souza
23. Smt Kanchanmala Harmalkar
24. Shri Sadanand Rege
25. Smt. Sarojini Shankar Vaidya
26. Shri Sudhir Nandgaonkar
27. Smt Veena Rangnekar
28. Shri Mahendra Gandhi
29. Smt. Praneyini Jagadish Munshi
30. Smt. Akhtar Jacob
31. Smt. Rekha Vipin Khakkar
32. Shri M. K. Verma
33. Shri Jag Mohan
34. Smt. Vandana Vithankar
35. Shri W. Y. Gadgil

36. Shri Rasiklal Bhuta
37. Prof. Pushpa Bhawe.
38. Smt. Vimal Paranjpe
39. Smt. Mrinalini Desai
40. Smt. Usha Gokani
41. Smt. Shirish Pal
42. Shri Khalid Ansari
43. Shri E. Menezies
44. Dr. Amarnath Dubey
45. Smt. Usha Priyamvada
46. Shri Mukesh Mitter

(ii) Members of the Advisory Panel of the Board of Film Censors, Calcutta :

1. Shri Sarat Misra
  2. Dr. Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjee
  3. Shri Gour Kishore Ghosh
  4. Shri Bageswar Jha
  5. Smt. Arti Tagore
  6. Smt. Krishna Ghosh
  7. Shri Prafulla Roy
  8. Shri Manindra Roy
  9. Shri Ranajoy Kalekar
  10. Shri Tarun Roy
  11. Smt. Aroti Srimal
  12. Shri Amitava Chowdhury
  13. Shri Prasanta Sanyal
- (iii) Members of the Advisory Panel of the Board of Film Censors, Madras:

#### Tamil

1. Shri S. Balachander
2. Smt. Gita Viswanathan
3. Shri Kavignar Poonadiyan
4. Kum. Maithrayi Ramadorai
5. Shri M. Mohd. Mustafa
6. Shri K. Padmanabhan
7. Smt. Padma Parthasarathy
8. Shri R. Parthasarathy
9. Shri Sreedhar S. Rajan
10. Shri J. Theegarajan (Ashoka Mithran)
11. Smt. Prema Paranthaman
12. Dr. Usha Jagannathan

#### Telugu

1. Shri G. Appa Rao
2. Shri K. Gopalan
3. Shri Jayadev Babu
4. Shri Karamineni Krishanamurthy
5. Shri Nanda Gopal
6. Smt. K. Ramalakshmi
7. Shri M. Satyanarayana
8. Smt. Shamsia Habibullah Badshah
9. Shri B. D. Rao
10. Smt. Vasant Ramakrishna
11. Smt. Pushpalata Prasad

#### Kannada

1. Dr. Krishna Bhatt Khaintajo
2. Shri Srikrishna Bhatt
3. Shri S. N. Kumar
4. Smt. N. S. Lalithama (Usha Arasu)
5. Shri B. Radhakrishnan
6. Shri K. N. Raghavendra Rao
7. Shri B. G. L. Swamy

#### Malayalam

1. Smt. Ammu Mathew
2. Smt. Bhyne Rajamanickam
3. Dr. P. K. Krishnan
4. Shri K. C. Menon
5. Dr. M. K. Pavithran
6. Dr. K. K. Rajah
7. Smt. Saraswati Devi Pratap

#### Hindi

1. Dr. J. Agarwal
2. Smt. Indira S. Mehta
3. Smt. Meera Chari
4. Smt. Nirmala Gokaran
5. Smt. Sita Badrinath
6. Smt. Snehlata Datar

#### Industrial Firms for Economic Development in Villages

6708. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial firms and companies that have adopted

villages in various States for economic development;

(b) the number and names of villages so adopted in each state; and

(c) the broad features of development to be projected therein and the approximate amount of money to be invested therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The list of companies, whose programmes of rural development have been approved under Section 35CC of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, is given below:—

| S. No. | Name of the company                        |
|--------|--|
| 1.     | M/s. Greaves Cotton and Co. Ltd.           |
| 2.     | M/s. East Indian Produce Ltd.              |
| 3.     | M/s. Modipon Ltd                           |
| 4.     | M/s. Modi Spg. & Wvg Mills Co. Ltd.        |
| 5.     | M/s. Chemical and Fibres of India Ltd.     |
| 6.     | M/s. Jindal Aluminium Ltd.                 |
| 7.     | M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd |
| 8.     | M/s. Bhagalpur Tea Company Ltd.            |
| 9.     | M/s. Bloomfield Tea Company Ltd.           |
| 10.    | M/s. Mafatlal Fine Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.   |
| 11.    | M/s. Hoechst Dyes & Chemicals Ltd.         |
| 12.    | M/s. Mafatlal Industries Ltd.              |
| 13.    | M/s. Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.       |
| 14.    | M/s. Mihir Textile Ltd                     |
| 15.    | M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.         |
| 16.    | M/s. Standard Mills Co. Ltd.               |
| 17.    | M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd.         |
| 18.    | M/s. IDL Chemicals Ltd                     |

| S. No. | Name of the company                                   |
|--------|---|
| 19.    | M/s. National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd.       |
| 20.    | M/s. Sitalakshmi Mills Ltd.                           |
| 21.    | M/s. Somaiya Organo Chemicals Ltd.                    |
| 22.    | M/s. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd.     |
| 23.    | M/s. Vazir Sultan Tobacco Company Ltd.                |
| 24.    | M/s. Polyolefine Industries Ltd.                      |
| 25.    | M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.                 |
| 26.    | M/s. Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd                      |
| 27.    | M/s. Tata Yodogawa Ltd.                               |
| 28.    | M/s. Belpahar Refractories Ltd.                       |
| 29.    | M/s. Tata Sons Ltd                                    |
| 30.    | M/s. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd                  |
| 31.    | M/s. Lakme Ltd.                                       |
| 32.    | M/s The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company Ltd. |
| 33.    | M/s. The Tata Power Company Ltd.                      |
| 34.    | M/s. The Tara Chemicals Ltd.                          |
| 35.    | M/s. Tata Finlay Ltd                                  |
| 36.    | M/s. Voltas Ltd.                                      |
| 37.    | M/s. The Tata Oil Mills Company. Ltd.                 |
| 38.    | M/s. The Andhra Valley Power-Supply Company Ltd       |
| 39.    | M/s. Tata Export Ltd.                                 |
| 40.    | M/s. Indian Vegetable Products Ltd.                   |
| 41.    | M/s. Gokar Patel Vokart Ltd                           |
| 42.    | M/s. Forbes Forbes Cambell and Company Ltd.           |
| 43.    | M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd.              |
| 44.    | M/s. Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd.                     |

The Programme of rural development would be carried out in the following States:—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat

3. Haryana
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Maharashtra
6. Tamil Nadu
7. Uttar Pradesh
8. West Bengal.

An illustrative list of categories of projects for rural development to be considered for approval for the purposes of Section 35 CC of the Income-tax Act, 1961, is given below:—

1. Assistance in the setting up of rural industries in selected areas by the rural weak to provide them self employment.
2. (a) Establishment and (b) running of dispensaries maternity and Child welfare centres and family welfare centres.
3. Nutrition programmes for school children.
4. (a) Establishment and (b) running of educational and vocational training centres.
5. (a) Construction and (b) maintenance of rural link roads, village streets, pavements and drainage.
6. (a) Construction and (b) maintenance of drinking water projects, such as wells, tubewells, etc., and cleaning of wells and ponds.
7. Rural electrification, i.e., provision of street lighting in village and electrification of Harijan/tribal homes.
8. Assistance to the weaker sections in constructing houses on sites provided in rural areas by Government, village panchayats, etc.
9. Minor irrigation schemes, including boring of tubewells and installation of pumping sets for the benefit of groups of small-marginal farmers.
10. Supply of improved varieties of seeds and provision of facilities for seed testing to groups of small/marginal farmers and assistance

to such farmers for establishing seed farms.

11. Supply of fertilizers and insecticides to groups of small/marginal farmers and giving guidance and training to such farmers in the use of fertilizers, insecticides, etc.
12. Supply of plant protection equipment, sprayers, farm machinery, implements, etc., to the village panchayat for the use of groups of small/marginal farmers.
13. Animal husbandry—assisting the farmers in cattle improve ment through establishment of veterinary dispensaries. Artificial Insemination centres etc., dairy products processing and marketing
14. Assistance to groups of small/marginal farmers, landless labourers, etc., in poultry farming, horticulture, pisciculture etc.
15. Establishment of workshops for servicing and repair of farm machinery and training of artisans, mechanics, etc.

**हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के सहायक निदेशक**

6709. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिष्णु : क्या यह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छह वर्षों में अधिका की अवधि से हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में सहायक निदेशक (पहले सहायक पर्यवेक्षक/पर्यवेक्षक) के रूप में कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त योजना में वे पदधारी भी शामिल हैं जो हिन्दी शिक्षक थे और जिन्हें पदोन्नत होने पर दिल्ली से बाहर नहीं भेजा गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मन्डल) : (क) हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में नामजबदी का आधार

6710. श्री सुरेन्द्र विष्णु : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में सदस्यों को नामजबद करने के क्या आधार हैं ,

(ख) क्या उक्त समितियों में सेवा-निवृत्त ध्याति प्राप्त हिन्दी अधिकारियों अप्रवा ऐसे अन्य अधिकारियों को सदस्य नामजबद किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनके चयन का आधार क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या ग्रहणी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों में राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों को भी इन समितियों में लिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक जाल मण्डल) : (क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में सदस्यों को नामजबद करने लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति द्वारा कुछ मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत निर्धारित किए गए हैं जो विवरण पर देखे जा सकते हैं ।

(ख) जी हा

(ग) मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत के अनुसार मंत्रालय के कार्य कलाप की अच्छी जानकारी तथा हिन्दी क प्रचार, प्रसार तथा विकास में विशेष रुचि रखना ही चयन का आधार है ।

(घ) जी हा ।

बबरक

हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों में गठन के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत

सदस्य संख्या—इसे कोई निश्चित सदस्य संख्या निर्धारित नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि

प्रत्येक मंत्रालय को अपने कार्य के स्वरूप की श्रेणियों को देखते हुए यह संख्या निश्चित करनी होगी । सामान्यतः किसी भी समिति में 30 से अधिक सदस्य नहीं होने चाहिए क्योंकि एक तो इससे विचार-विमर्श में सुविधा होगी और दूसरे यात्रा और दैनिक मतों पर भी अधिक व्यय नहीं होगा ।

2. कर्नाट विभाजन

(क) सरकारी सदस्यः—जाहिर है कि मंत्रालय के मंत्री समिति के अध्यक्ष होंगे । राज्य मंत्री उपमन्त्री सचिव, अपर सचिव तथा संबंधित संयुक्त सचिव समिति के पदेन सदस्य होंगे । साथ ही सबडिवायन अधीनस्थ आयुक्तों के अध्यक्ष, महानिदेशक, निदेशक, महा-प्रबन्धक, प्रबन्धक आदि को भी, जो मंत्रालय के महत्वपूर्ण कार्य देख रहे हैं, समिति का पदेन सदस्य रखा जाये । (यदि मंत्री जी चाहें तो वे राज्य मंत्री, उप मंत्री को समिति का उपाध्यक्ष नामित कर दें, ताकि उनकी अनुपस्थिति में वे बैठक की अध्यक्षता कर सकें) । राजभाषा विभाग के सचिव तथा भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार सभी समितियों के पदेन सदस्य रहेंगे । राजभाषा विभाग का एक अन्य प्रतिनिधि भी सभी समितियों में भवश्यक रखा जाना चाहिये ।

(ख) गैर सरकारी सदस्य :— ऐसे व्यक्तियों को ही सदस्य नामित करना चाहिये जिन्हें हिन्दी के प्रचार-प्रसार तथा विकास में विशेष रुचि हो और जो संबंधित मंत्रालय के कार्यकलाप की अच्छी जानकारी रखते हों

समिति के सदस्यों को चुनते समय नीचे लिखी बातों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये :—

(1) नसब सदस्यों की संख्या.— समिति में सामान्यतया नसब के 4 सदस्य हों—2 लोक सभा से और 2 राज्य सभा से ।

(2) शब्द नैर सरकारी सदस्य :—  
 मंत्रालयों के कार्यक्षेत्र से संबंधित  
 और हिन्दी में रूचि रखने वाले  
 व्यक्तियों के प्रतिरिक्त नीचे लिखी  
 अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी संस्थाओं  
 से भी एक या दो प्रतिनिधि  
 रखे जाने चाहिये :—

- (1) अखिल भारतीय हिन्दी संस्था संघ
- (2) नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा
- (3) राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, वर्धा तथा
- (4) हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग ।

यदि केन्द्रीय सचिवामय हिन्दी परिषद  
 को भी प्रतिनिधित्व देना हो, तो उसके अध्यक्ष  
 को ही नामित किया जाये ।

जहाँ तक हो, दिल्ली के बाहर के सदस्यों  
 की संख्या कम ही रखी जाए ताकि यात्रा  
 और दैनिक भत्तो में मितव्ययिता बरती जा  
 सके । जब कभी राजभाषा विभाग को ऐसा  
 प्रतीत हो कि किसी खास वर्ग या क्षेत्र को  
 किसी समिति में समुचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं  
 मिल पाया है, तो वह उस समिति में अधिक  
 से अधिक 3 व्यक्तियों को सदस्य नामित कर  
 सकता है ।

3. राजभाषा विभाग से परामर्श :—  
 केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार  
 सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों को अपनी  
 सलाहकार समितियों के गठन के बारे में भारत  
 सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार से राय लेना  
 अनिवार्य है ? अब एक नया राजभाषा  
 विभाग बन गया है । इस विभाग के  
 सचिव, भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार  
 भी हैं । इसलिये अब समितियों के गठन  
 के बारे में राजभाषा विभाग से ही पूर्व परामर्श  
 काफी होगा । इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना  
 चाहिये कि परामर्श संबंधित मंत्री के अन्तिम  
 आदेश लेने के पहले किया जाये ।

4. समिति का कार्यक्षेत्र :—विभिन्न  
 मंत्रालयों और विभागों की हिन्दी सलाहकार  
 समितियों का काम केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति और  
 गृह मंत्रालय (अब राजभाषा विभाग) की  
 हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति द्वारा सरकारी  
 काम काज के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग के संबंध में  
 निर्धारित नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन और अपने  
 मंत्रालयों के कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रभाषी  
 प्रयोग के बारे में सलाह देना है । यदि इन  
 मंत्रालयों से संबद्ध हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियां  
 राजभाषा नीति के संबंध में कोई बुनियादी  
 परिवर्तन सुझाती हैं तो मंत्रालय को चाहिये  
 कि वे राजभाषा विभाग की पूर्व सहमति प्राप्त  
 किये बिना उन पर भ्रमल न करें ।

अष्टाचार से मुक्त सार्वजनिक जीवन

6711. डा० रामजी सिंह :

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
 कि :

(क) क्या जनता दल के निर्वाचन  
 घोषणापत्र में यह वायदा किया गया था कि  
 सार्वजनिक जीवन को अष्टाचार से मुक्त  
 रखने के लिए तत्काल और कठोर कार्यवाही  
 की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत एक वर्ष  
 में क्या कड़ी कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप अष्टा-  
 चार पहले के मुकाबले कम हुआ है; और

(घ) संतानम समिति द्वारा अष्टाचार  
 के बारे में दिए गए सुझावों में से कितने सुझावों  
 को गत वर्ष लागू किया गया है और इस बारे  
 में आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार  
 है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क)  
 जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) (i) उच्चतर राजनीतिक स्तरों  
 पर अष्टाचार का मुकाबला करने के लिए

एक कारगर संस्था की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से लोकपाल विधेयक, 1977 के नाम से एक विधेयक जुलाई, 1977 में लोक सभा में पुर स्थापित किया गया था जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री, केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, राज्य के मंत्रियों तथा ससद सदस्यों सहित सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार आदि की शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए लोकपाल की संस्था की स्थापना की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह विधेयक पहले के 1968 तथा 1971 के विधेयकों से विषयवस्तु की दृष्टि से भिन्न है।

(ii) मानव-निर्णय व्यक्तियों तथा अन्य वृत्तियों में विरुद्ध उठाए गए विशिष्ट आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए जांच आयोग अधिनियम 1952 के अधीन जांच आयोग गठित किए गए थे।

(iii) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो में जो कि केन्द्र में मुख्य जांच एजेंसी है कुछ सगठनात्मक परिवर्तन किए गए हैं।

( ) ससद में एक विधेयक पेश किए जाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है जिसमें ससद के सभी सदस्यों के लिए अपनी परि-सम्पत्तियों तथा देनदारियों की घोषणा करने की व्यवस्था होगी।

( ) ऐसे विभागों/सार्वजनिक उप-क्रमों को जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार के अवसर अधिक हैं केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा 1977 के लिए कार्य के प्रोग्राम के अधीन लिया गया था और इन विभागों/सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया था।

(ग) भ्रष्टाचार की घटना का सांख्यिकीय रूप में मूल्यांकन किया जाना सम्भाव्य नहीं है। फिर भी, पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का संक्षेपी प्रभाव प्रशासन को युद्ध करने की दृष्टि से पढ़ने की आशा है।

(घ) जिस समय वर्तमान सरकार ने शासन सम्भाला तो संयानम समिति की चार सिफारिशें ऐसी थी जिन पर पहले की

सरकार द्वारा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया था। इनका संबंध निम्नलिखित से है :—

(i) मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध जांच करने की कार्यविधि (ii) विधायकों के लिए आचार संहिता, और (iii) राजनीतिक दलों के लिए आचार संहिता। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है लोकपाल विधेयक 1977, जिसमें सार्वजनिक व्यक्तियों और शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए लोकपाल संस्था गठित किये जाने की परिकल्पना की गई है, जुलाई 1977 में लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था। सभी सराद सदस्यों के लिए अपनी परि-सम्पत्तियों देनदारियों तथा व्यापार संबंधी घोषणा करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक विधेयक ससद में पेश करने हेतु एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जा रहा है।

#### Panel of C.S.S. Officers

6712 SHRI GEV M AVARI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel of CSS Officers for promotion to the grade of Deputy Secretary has been issued recently by Government,

(b) if so, the number of the officers included in the panel with their relative seniority,

(c) the serial numbers of the panel of the officers who have been appointed to Deputy's post so far,

(d) the reasons for violation of the seniority in the panel in appointing junior officers while their seniors are still awaiting posting; and

(e) the reasons as to why appointment of outsiders should not be stopped until the CSS panelled officers are absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 48 The inter-se seniority in the Select List is as per list attached.



(c) Officer at S. No. 1 in the list has been appointed as Deputy Secretary on a regular basis. Some other officers are officiating as Deputy Secretary only on short-term basis.

(d) and (e). The posts of Deputy Secretary at the Centre are not reserved for any Service Appointments to these posts are made according to the requirement of each job from among officers available for posting. In view of this, appointments of CSS officers from the Select List may not follow the order in which their names appear. In individual Departments, however, CSS Select List officers serving there are appointed in the order in which their names appear in the Select List of Grade I Officers of the CSS considered fit for appointment to the Selection Grade of the C.S.S.

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Sl No Name of the Officer

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S/Shri

- 1 S S L Malhotra
  - 2 P C. Jain
  - 3 Takhat Ram
  - 4 M K Ramaswamy
  - 5 R Luikham (ST)
  - 6 Parmatam Singh
  - 7 Ram Rishi Singh
  - 8 T N. Krishnamurthy
  - 9 Darshan Singh
  - 10 R. S. Sane
  - 11 Pakhar Ram Ahur (SC)
  12. S. C. Ray (SC)
  - 13 J. R. Jain
  14. M. E. Thomas
  15. S N. Duggal
  - 16 V. Ramachandran
  17. Rup Ram
  18. A. V. Srinivasan
  19. S. S. Kshetry
  20. S. Rangaswamy
  21. V. D. Kher
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Sl No. Name of the Officer

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S/Shri

22. T. V. Nayar
  23. Shish Pal Singh
  - 24 R. S. Ahluwalia
  - 25 Km. P. S. Sakuntala
  26. P. B. Kulkarm
  - 27 A. K. Verma
  28. K. C. Kankan
  - 29 I. A. Rashid
  - 30 V. P. Pandey
  - 31 O P. S. Bhatia
  - 32 O. P. Kohli
  - 33 V. R. Iyer
  - 34 B. R. Chavan
  - 35 N K. Aggarwal
  - 36 P G. Lele
  - 37 P R. Chandran
  - 38 T. C. A. Srinivasan
  - 39 V S Raghavan
  - 40 P. S. Parwani
  - 41 T K. Ramachandran
  - 42 B. K. Dey
  43. P. B. Saxena
  44. A. K. Garde
  - 45 S R. Sharma
  - 46 K. V. Balasubramanian
  47. S. L. Kausha
  - 48 K. B. Iyer.
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Translation of Codes and Manuals in Hindi by Central Translation Bureau

6713. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether various types of codes, manuals and other procedural literature pertaining to the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India is required to be translated into Hindi by the Central Translation Bureau;

(b) if so, the names of codes and manuals etc. translated by the Bureau year-wise since its inception; and

(e) the names of codes and manuals which are still lying with the Bureau for translation and the time by which these manuals/codes etc. are likely to be translated by the Bureau?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes Sir, Hindi Translation of Manuals and Rule books of non-statutory nature pertaining to the various Ministries/Depts. of the Government of India is done by Central Translation Bureau.

(b) A year wise list of the manuals, rule books etc. which have been translated by the Bureau since its establishment is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2088/78].

(c) A list of the manuals, rule books etc. which are pending for translation with the Bureau is given in Annexure 2 laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2088/78] This translation work is expected to be completed in about two years.

#### **Giving of Military Lands to various Parties on lease in Uttar Pradesh**

6714 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of the military lands and cantonments given on lease to the various parties during the year 1977 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total amount of rent received from the parties concerned; and

(c) the criteria followed in allotting such land on lease to the private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Defence lands are primarily meant for meeting defence require-

ments. Lands temporarily surplus or whose final disposal is expected to take time are given on lease for agricultural purposes for short periods.

The criteria adopted for allotment of defence lands to private parties for agricultural and building purposes are as follows:—

#### **Lease for Agricultural purposes:**

(i) Temporarily surplus Defence lands are leased only to ex-servicemen who are not gainfully employed or are not getting an income of more than Rs 400/- per month from all sources including pension or do not own/hold on lease from all sources 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of un-irrigated land. Only such applications as are accompanied by affidavit in support of their eligibility received through the DSS & A Board are entertained.

(ii) In the event of ex-Servicemen or their co-operatives not forthcoming to take lease of temporarily surplus land, such lands are leased to landless poor persons whose total land-holding (owned plus held on lease from any source) is less than 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of unirrigated land and whose monthly income from all sources is less than Rs. 200/- per month. The applications accompanied by the affidavit in support of their eligibility received through Collectors/Tehsildars are only considered

(iii) The area leased to eligible ex-servicemen or landless poor persons should not exceed 5 acres of irrigated or 10 acres of unirrigated land including the land already owned or held on lease from all sources.

(iv) For determining the eligibility of an ex-servicemen or landless poor persons to obtain a lease, the income of and the land owned/held on lease from all sources, by his spouse and close dependents are taken into account.

**Lease for building purposes:**

No lands are leased out for constructing residential houses. Subject to the condition that the land can be spared, the lease of Defence lands for building purposes are granted only to public institutions such as Post Offices, Banks, Schools. The terms of such lease to recognised and well known charitable and educational institutions run by registered societies or Public Trusts are decided on merits of each case by the Government.

**Seizure of Chinese Publication and Magazines in Bihar**

6715 SHRI A K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Publications, even the Magazines have been held up all over Bihar; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in this regard and the reasons for holding up the Chinese Publications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Some Chinese publications posted from Hong Kong were held up in 1976 as they questioned the frontiers of India.

(b) Under existing policy bringing of any book, periodical or other document by sea or land which directly or indirectly questions the frontiers of India is banned.

**महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध**

6716.<sup>1</sup> श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :  
श्री राजकेशर सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में विशेष रूप से महिलाओं के साथ अपराधों की घटनाएँ बढ़ रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत दो वर्षों में इन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ग) इसी अवधि में अपहरण की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई और उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष 1973, 1974, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध के आँकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :-

| अपराध शीर्ष             | 1973 |      |      |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| आभूषण छीन कर भागना .    |      |      | 198  |
| अपहरण तथा हরণ .         |      |      | 576  |
| महिलाओं के साथ छेड़खानी |      |      | 71   |
| बलात्कार .              |      |      | 73   |
|                         | 1974 | 1976 | 1977 |
|                         | 208  | 111  | 207  |
|                         | 556  | 224  | 253  |
|                         | 49   | 37   | 71   |
|                         | 66   | 58   | 60   |

प्रत्यक्ष कारणों के लिए तुलना आपातस्थिति से पहले की अवधि से की जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) दिल्ली में बरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकाइयों द्वारा उस अपराध पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है जिसमें महिलाएँ अंतर्भ्रस्त होती हैं । अपराध को रोकने के लिए सामान्य उपायों जैसे दिन और रात चलती फिरती गश्त को बढ़ाने, महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर टुकड़ियाँ तैनात करने, नामी बदमाशों पर निगरानी रखने, के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित कदम भी उठाये गये हैं :-

(1) देर रात में धुमते हुए पाये गये संदिग्ध बाहनों की जाँच;

(2) क्षेत्र में बदनाम व्यक्तियों की गतिविधियों पर कड़ी नजर रखना ,

(3) बस झड़ो, सिनेमा घरों, होटलों, रेलवे स्टेशनों, पार्कों तथा अन्य ऐसे स्थानों पर बर्दों में तथा सादे कपड़ों में कर्मचारी तैनात करना ।

#### Production Control of Printing Paper

6717 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to resort to production Control on white printing paper,

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor, and

(c) whether it is a fact that the printing paper manufacturers are deliberately cutting down the production to create artificial shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c) With a view to cope with the problem of reduced availability of cultural papers, the Government issued the Paper (Control of Production) Order, 1974 under the Essential Commodities Act on the 1st August 1974 under this order paper mills with a production of 25 tonnes a day or more had to produce 57 per cent of their production in the form of six controlled varieties of cultural paper viz white printing paper (30 per cent), cream laid/wove paper (16 per cent), coloured printing paper (15 per cent) and duplicating paper (25 per cent) offset and litho paper (65 per cent) and typing paper (0.5 per cent) However, the order was subsequently amended to provide that only white printing paper was to be produced to the extent of the stipulated percentage (30 per cent) removing the restriction on other varieties.

On a review of the position early in 1978 it was found that although the

production of paper and paper boards had increased by more than one lakh tonne in the last 2 years, the percentage of production of writing and printing paper had gone down in the year 1977 from a level of nearly 60 per cent prevailing in the previous year to a level of 57 per cent In order to cope with this situation a fresh order viz Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 has been issued on 8th March, 1978 under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 The order stipulates inter-alia that paper mills with an installed capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more are to produce white printing paper to the extent of 30 per cent of total production and five other varieties of writing and printing paper (cream laid or wove paper coloured printing paper, duplicating paper, offset or litho paper and typing paper) to the extent of at least 33 per cent of total production, of which not less than 20 per cent shall be cream laid or wove paper This is expected to lead to increase availability of commonly based varieties of paper.

#### Admission of students in the R.I.M.C., Dehradun

6718 SHRI K B CHETTRI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state-

(a) the criteria laid down by the Ministry of Defence in connection with the admission of students in the R.I.M.C., Dehradun,

(b) the State-wise quotas, if any,

(c) whether the Ministry has given any relaxation to the applicants belonging to the scheduled tribe/caste and other minorities communities,

(d) if not, the reasons thereof,

(e) the names of the candidates selected during the last three years State-wise,

(f) whether there is any provision to scrutinize the answer papers of the examinees as in other cases under Education Ministry; and

(g) if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) Admissions to the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun are made twice a year in the months of January and August on the basis of an All-India Entrance Examination followed by *visa voce* and medical examination

(b) Statement A' indicating allocation of vacancies to various States and Union Territories subject to boys from these States/Union Territories qualifying in the entrance examination etc is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library Sec No LT-2089/78]

(c) and (d) Since the number of boys to be selected from each State and from the Union Territories is very small, most States getting only one vacancy no relaxation has been made for boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities. However one vacancy is earmarked for boys belonging to backward regions like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands provided a candidate from these areas qualifies in the entrance examination.

(e) Statement 'B' indicating the names of the boys who were selected on the basis of entrance examinations and joined the RIMC during the last 6 terms starting from August 1975 to January 1978 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-2089/]

(f) and (g) The RIMC is an establishment under the control of Ministry of Defence. The papers are set and examined at the RIMC and are subject to scrutiny at Army Headquarters.

#### **Achievements in use of Solar Energy**

6719 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 202

on the 22nd February, 1978 regarding conference on solar energy and state.

(a) the progress that the country has made in using solar energy with special reference to achievements made in 1977-78, and

(b) the reasons for the slowdown in this field of research and application?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** (a) Utilisation of solar energy for a wide range of applications with special emphasis on its use in rural areas has been given high priority by the Government. Efforts in this area are still in the R&D stage. Organised research and development with significant financial inputs started only a couple of years ago and normally new technologies take several years before they could reach commercialisation. Sustained efforts in the last two years has led to successful proto type development of certain solar energy devices such as water heating systems, dryers for agriculture produce etc. Some of these devices are undergoing field trials in different parts of the country.

Achievements during the year 1977-78 are —

(1) Successful completion of one-tonne per day proto type paddy dryer by the Annamalai University.

(2) A 10-tonne per day paddy dryer was installed by the National Industrial Development Corporation at the Central State Farm in Ludhiana near Ludhiana—Work started on another grain dryer installation at Gauhati (Assam).

(3) A 10-KW experimental solar power plant has been successfully installed and commissioned by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras under the Indo-FRG Cooperation agreement.

(4) Solar energy heating systems for domestic use and for large scale

applications like hotels, guest houses, hostels etc. have also developed by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and the National Physical Laboratory. One such large scale installation is nearing completion at the Qutab Hotel.

(5) Know-how developed for making fresnel condensers for solar cells at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(6) Fabrication of silicon solar cells at the Central Electronics Limited.

Other projects like cold storage based on solar energy, low cost solar cells, collector development etc. which have been funded by the Department of Science and Technology, have made significant progress.

(b) There is no slow down in the activity. On the contrary, research and development is being accelerated and additional inputs are being provided to enable successful development of products and devices for utilisation of solar energy and other sources of energy.

#### Shortage of coal in Delhi

6721. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage of coal in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove the shortage;

(c) what is the requirement of coal in Delhi and how much was supplied in the last three months;

(d) whether Delhi Administration has made a complaint about the shortage of coal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There is no shortage in availability of coal for supply to Delhi. However, there was some decline in the move-

ment and therefore of receipts of soft coke in Delhi during the months of February and March, 1978. Action has been taken to move larger quantities of coal to Delhi.

(c) The demand and supply of soft coke to Delhi during the last three months is indicated below:—

| Months        | Demand      | Supply |
|---------------|-------------|--------|
|               | (in tonnes) |        |
| January 1978  | 40920       | 32610  |
| February 1978 | 35840       | 21260  |
| March 1978    | 33600       | 22620  |

(d) and (e) The Delhi Administration have taken up the question of stepping up movement of coal to Delhi.

#### Indigenous expertise to manufacture Computers

6722. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:  
SHRI D. D. DESAI:  
DR VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether India has developed indigenous expertise to manufacture computers comparable with foreign makes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the organization which is handling this job; and

(c) if not, when will these be developed indigenously?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). The Electronics Corporation of India Limited is currently manufacturing and marketing 3rd generation mini-computers such as TDC-312 and TDC-316 and fourth generation micro-processors such as Micro-78. Bharat Electronics Limited has developed a mini-computer BWL-COM-1. The Electronics Corporation of India Limited is also developing a medium size computer TDC-332. These

computers employ designs and components contemporary with those made elsewhere in the world. Considerable development work is in progress to improve the reliability of these systems and to provide software to enable these to be used for a wide variety of applications, on the basis of which they could be regarded as comparable with the advanced foreign makes. Government is providing financial support for this. Some units in the private sector have developed micro-processor based cash registers, accounting and invoicing machines. Computer software for both internal requirements as well as for export has also been generated.

**Withdrawal of DTC buses at noon time**

6723 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of DTC buses are withdrawn everyday at noon time for some public schools to the great inconvenience of the commuters at these hours affecting the frequency of service, and

(b) if so, the reasons for this disturbance in the bus service only to benefit a few who can afford even otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) and (b). 274 buses have been hired out by the Corporation to recognised schools in Delhi, in two split duties early in the morning and in the afternoon when the Corporation has some spare carrying capacity. The timings for buses on school duty do not clash with peak hours when the corporation is required to put the maximum number of buses on road. This helps to augment the earnings of the Corporation without causing inconvenience to the commuters.

**झाकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों पर हुआ व्यय**

6724. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झाकाशवाणी से प्रसारित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों पर प्रतिमाह कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ख) इन कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रति घण्टा किन्तनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री साहब कृष्ण झडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). पूछे गए इस प्रकार के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। सूचना को संकलित करना प्राप्त किए जाने वाले परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

**Number of Defence employees having Government accommodation**

6725 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Defence employees serving in Delhi/New Delhi who have been provided with Government accommodation;

(b) total number of Defence employees serving in Delhi/New Delhi entitled for Government accommodation but could not be allotted the same till todate; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to provide Government accommodation to all entitled Defence employees serving with the Ministry, Army, Air, Naval Headquarters and other subordinate offices?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the question relates to Defence Civilians. The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received

(c) Defence employees serving with Armed Forces Headquarters/Inter Services Organisations and Defence Establishments within the limits of Delhi/New Delhi, as prescribed by the Directorate of Estates in the Ministry of Works & Housing, are eligible for accommodation from the General Pool controlled by that Directorate. Defence Civilians working out-side the limits prescribed by the Directorate of Estates, for example Delhi Cantt. Shakurbasti etc., who are not eligible for allotment in the General Pool can be allotted such accommodation in the Station Pool as is surplus to the requirements of Service personnel; Civilian personnel are, however required to vacate such accommodation as and when required for the entitled Service personnel. Further, in order to mitigate the hardship of the employees, Government have also agreed to provide accommodation at some difficult stations including Delhi Cantonment to the extent of 15 per cent of their sanctioned strength. 566 units of accommodation have so far been built. Further construction of houses will depend on the availability of funds.

**Number of overtime and tool down strikes in Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari**

6726. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of overtime and tool down strikes that have taken place in Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari since January 75 to December, 1977 and which were the organisations (Workers' unions) who gave call for these strikes;

(b) whether any disciplinary action was taken against office bearers of the unions who gave call for overtime/tool down strikes; if so, number of office bearers and the organisation (workers' unions) to whom they belong; and

(c) whether any relay hunger strike took place in front of main gate of Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari during 11th November to 28th December, 1977; if so, which was the organisation and what were their demands pertaining to Ministry of Defence and how many demands have been accepted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) There were no strike calls from workers' unions for overtime and tool down during the period January 1975 to December, 1977.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir This was organised by the Ayudh Nirmani Mazdoor Sangh. There were eight demands, the nature thereof and their present position is as under:

(i) *Opening of Central School at Ambajhari.* The question of allocation of central schools for the year 1978-79 is under consideration.

(ii) *Exemption from Maharashtra State Tax on profession.* The tax is levied by the State Government and the legal aspect of recovery thereof by the factory management is under examination in consultation Ministry of Law & Justice, Branch Secretariat, Calcutta

(iii) *Running of local train between Nagpur and Ambajhari.* Statistical data in support of the demand has been received and the case is being taken up with the Ministry of Railways.

(iv) *Payment of Bonus.* Employees of the Ordnance Factories are not covered by the Bonus Act.

(v) *Vacation of Victimization of an industrial worker.* The case has been examined and it has not been found that there was any victimisation as alleged

(vi) *Increase in strength of medical officers in factory hospital.* One additional post of medical officer has



been sanctioned with effect from 5-1-1978 and a medical officer has since joined duty.

(vii) Transfer of certain officers and staff. This is under examination.

(viii) Promotion of industrial workers on the basis of seniority and not on trade test. This is under examination.

**Non-Gazetted employees' recognized unions in Central Secretariat**

6727. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Unions are recognised in the Central Secretariat representing the non gazetted employees,

(b) what are the qualifications a Union should have, to be recognised by Government; and

(c) which are the new Unions who have applied for recognition and what is Government's stand on the recognition issue?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D. PATIL):** (a) The following Associations/Unions representing the non-gazetted employees in the Central Secretariat Services are at present recognised:

(1) Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Association.

(2) Central Secretariat Assistants' Association.

(3) Central Secretariat Service Direct Recruit Assistants' Association.

(4) Central Government Clerks' Union.

(5) Kendriya Sachivalaya Samasth Chaturth Shreni Karamchari Association.

(6) Central Government Class IV Employees' Association.

(7) Central Government Despatch Riders' Association.

(8) Central Government Staff Car Drivers' Association.

(b) Recognition is to be accorded by the Government after satisfying itself that the Association fulfils the required criteria (indicated in the attached statement) and keeping in view also the strength of the cadres represented, the membership of the Association(s) already existing, the need for more Associations being recognised where there are already existing Associations recognised in respect of those cadres, etc

(c) The Kendriya Sachivalaya Karamchari Sangh and the Central Secretariat Non-Gazetted Employees' Union have applied for recognition. They have been requested to indicate specifically the categories of employees in respect of whom recognition is sought and to furnish details of membership of each category of such employees.

*Statement*

1 The Primary object of the Association/Union shall be the promotion of the common service interests of its members;

2. The Association/Union shall not be based on any caste, tribe or religious denomination or on any group within or section or such caste, tribe or religious denomination;

3. The Association/Union should have as its members, not less than 15 per cent of the total number of staff of each category/categories it purports to represent;

4. No person who is not a Government servant shall be connected with the affairs of the Association/Union;

5. The executive of the Association/Union shall be appointed from amongst the members only;

6. The funds of the Service Association/Union shall consist exclusively of subscriptions from members and grants, if any, made by the Government, and shall be applied only for the furtherance

of the objects of the Association/Union;

7. The Association/Union shall not send any representation or deputation except in connection with a matter which is of common interest to the members of the Association/Union;

8. The Association/Union shall not espouse or support the cause of individual Government servants relating to service matters;

9. The Association/Union shall not maintain any political fund or lend itself to the propagation of the views of any political party or politician;

10. All representations by the Association/Union shall be submitted through proper channel, and shall, as a normal practice, be addressed to the Secretary or the Head of the Department;

11. A list of members and office bearers, an up-to-date copy of the rules and an audited statement of accounts of the Association/Union shall be furnished to the Government annually through proper channel after the general annual meeting so as to reach the Government before the 1st day of July each year;

12. Any amendment of a substantial character in the rules of the Association/Union shall be made only with the previous approval of the Government; and any other amendment of a minor importance shall be communicated through proper channel for transmission to the Government for information;

13. The previous permission of the Government shall be taken before the Association/Union seeks affiliation with any other Union, Service Association or Federation;

14. The Association/Union shall cease to be affiliated to a Federation or Confederation of Service Associations whose recognition is withdrawn by the Government;

15. The Association/Union shall not start or publish any periodical maga-

zine or bulletin without the previous approval of the Government;

16. The Association/Union shall cease to publish any periodical magazine or bulletin, if directed by the Government to do so on the ground that the publication thereof is prejudicial to the interests of the Central Government, the Government of any State or any Government authority or to good relations between Government servants and the Government or any Government authority;

17. The Association/Union shall not do any act or assist in the doing of any act which, if done by a Government Servant, would contravene any of the provisions of Rules 8, 9, 11, 12, 18 and 20 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964;

18. The Association/Union shall not address any communication to a foreign authority except through the Government which shall have the right to withhold it; and

19. The communications addressed by the Association/Union or by any office-bearer on its behalf, to the Government or a Government authority shall not contain any disrespectful or improper language.

**C.S.I.O. collaboration with Swiss Foundation for Training in Indo-Swiss Training Centre**

6728. **SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.S.I.O., Chandigarh has recently entered into collaboration with the SWISS FOUNDATION (Government of Switzerland) for imparting training to students in the Indo-Swiss Training Centre (ISTC) attached to C.S.I.O.;

(b) whether the word 'Swiss' has been attached to the name of the Centre prior to the collaboration;

(c) whether the collaboration was discontinued few years back; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for a fresh collaboration and whether the

factors leading to discontinuation of collaboration was taken into consideration while entering into a fresh collaboration?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centre was started in 1963 with Swiss Collaboration. Therefore it was named at that time as 'Indo-Swiss Training Centre'.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The present collaboration for running the course of Die and Mould Making has been entered into because of the urgent requirement of such trained personnel in the country

Construction of fly-over at the Delhi Cantt. Nangal Raya Rly. Crossing

6729 SHRI NATWARLAL PARMAR:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to U.S.Q No 4951 dated 27-7-77, regarding fly-over for Nangal Raya Delhi Cantt. Railway crossing and state;

(a) the progress that has since been made with regard to the construction of fly-over at the Delhi Cantt. Nangal Raya Railway crossing;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Cantt. authorities have created certain hurdles at the eleventh hour which have blocked the implementation of the project;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to remove those hurdles so as to take up the construction of this vital project without any further delay; and

(d) whether Government have considered the alternative proposals for a sub-way or a fly-over on the Pankha Road crossing if it could not be constructed on Jail Road crossing; and if so, the broad outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). The Defence authorities have not yet

given their clearance to the construction of the proposed fly-over for Nangal Raya—Delhi Cantt. Railway crossing. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, are in charge of this project, and the Mayor has now taken up the matter with the Defence and Home Ministers for necessary clearance. There are no alternative proposals for the construction of a sub-way or a fly-over on Pankha Road crossing.

As per the comprehensive traffic and transportation study carried out by Central Road Research Institute the construction of sub-way/flyover on the Pankha Road crossing has not been recommended.

Abolition of radio licence fee

6730. SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to abolish the radio licence fee since radio is the cheapest, easiest and quickest means of education, information and entertainment; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). In view of the present financial constraints, there is no proposal to abolish the radio licence fee.

12.28 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: RECOGNITION OF THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have decided that consequent on the Congress Party (I) now having the greatest numerical strength in the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Y. B. Chavan, Leader of the Congress Party in the Lok Sabha has ceased to be the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha and Shri C. M. Stephen, Leader of the Congress Party (I), has now been recognised as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha.

12.28½ hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrack-pore): Sir, I had given notice under Rule 222 for raising a question of Breach of Privilege against Shrimati Maneka Gandhi, wife of Shri Sanjay Gandhi Editor, 'Surya' 12, Wellington Crescent, for making false and malicious propoganda in her paper against me personally and thus trying to influence my Parliamentary conduct. I move that the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The matter is under my consideration.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** It is a very serious matter. Personal insinuations have been made so that I do not make criticism against Mrs. Gandhi. I seek your protection.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I brought to your notice today the fact that everyday there is firing in Tamil Nadu. The police there seem to be trigger-happy. Though I realise that it is a State matter, but everyday people there are being shot down like animals and the Parliament cannot remain immune to this. I would urge you to consider this particularly in view of the fact that the police there seems to be trigger-happy. The administration there must take a firm control of the law and order situation. I urge you to allow a discussion on this subject.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given you a notice under Rule 222 to allow me to move a privilege motion against the Prime Minister. I am not going into the merits of the case now. You might have been told that it comes under Direction 115. But, Sir, Direction 115 comes only when there is mistaken statement or an inaccuracy. My contention is that this was a deliberate attempt to mislead the House on such a sensitive issue. I have drawn your attention to the Statement of the Prime Minister and the

facts are before you. I am not going into the merits of the case, though I have with me all the facts.

Further, I have also sent you a letter for allowing me to make a personal explanation; that also you have not allowed me so far. The Prime Minister had made a reference to my presence in Trivandrum. I want to make a personal explanation why I was there and what my role was.

These are the two things. I wish you may please consider these two questions and let me have your ruling.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your letter with regard to your personal explanation has been referred to the Prime Minister to know the facts. I must know the correct position and I have got to know the facts.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I never made any allegation against the Prime Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There are other facts also.

So far as your notice under Rule 222 is concerned, I have rejected it and I have allowed you a personal explanation under Direction 115. This is because I am not able to accept your contention. If there is a factual mistake, that will have to be corrected.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** You kindly allow personal explanation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Certainly.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I never made any personal allegation against the Prime Minister. My letter was in order to make a personal explanation. I did not make any insinuation against the Prime Minister.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is how one reads it. I will allow you to make a personal explanation, but not today.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Tomorrow.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Tomorrow is a holiday.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** You allow me personal explanation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There are certain allegations and you must know about these. If you come to my chamber, I will tell you.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The Prime Minister is briefed by the officers. They have not given him the correct information. They might have misled him

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now that you have said that he has acted on wrong information then it comes necessarily under Direction 115. I can convert it and I have already made orders about that.

About your letter, I am told, you had given it at 6.00 p.m.; it has been sent to the Prime Minister.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I gave it yesterday morning, before noon.

**MR. SPEAKER:** My office tells me that it was given at 6.00 p.m.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** My letter for making a personal explanation was sent to you at 9.30 a.m. and the statement of personal explanation before noon (*Interruptions*) You may cut any number of sentences from the statement, but the procedure for sending it to the concerned Minister, I am afraid, is not correct.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will look into it.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** What about the question of privilege motion raised by me? By what time will you give your decision? It is a very serious matter. First, I have come to seek the protection of the House; if I do not get it, I have to go to the court.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It will be given immediately. This notice was given to me this morning. If you ask me to say, when I will give my decision, I will have to say; sorry, I cannot tell you. Please leave it to me; I have never delayed matters.

**श्री ब्रजबूषण तिवारी (बलीलाबाद):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत ही गंभीर विषय पर मैंने कालीय इंटेशन नोटिस दिया है। और भी कई संसद् सदस्यों ने दिया है। बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में पिछले कई महीनों में वाइस-चांसलर नहीं है। वहाँ कोई पढ़ाई लिखाई नहीं हो रही है। सारा विश्वविद्यालय ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। रोज वहाँ वारदातें हो रही हैं। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इस विषय पर कई बार माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी हमें कहा है परन्तु सरकार की तरफ से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए इस अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करने की अनमति दी जानी चाहिए।

**श्री हरिकेश बहगुर (मोरखपुर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों में कहना चाहता कि अखबार में मैंने यह न्यूज पढ़ी है कि श्री शरद यादव हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर नियुक्त हुए हैं। (*ब्यवधान*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** So far as the Banaras University is concerned, the discussion on the Education Ministry's Demands... is going on (*Interruptions*) Why do you not hear me? Why do you have an internal debate? You can participate in the discussion. It is one of the accepted rules of Parliament that when the Demands of a Ministry are being discussed or are going to be discussed immediately, other things are not allowed.

**SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore):** The Vice-Chancellor wants to say something.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not in a position to recognize it.

**श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर)** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास बहुत से पत्र आ रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों ने मुझे वहाँ का उपकुलपति बनाया है, यह तो अखबार से पता चला। दो तीन दिनों से मेरे पास बहुत से पत्र आ रहे हैं....

MR. SPEAKER: That has already been raised and talked about and there is no point in raising it again. Education Ministry's Demands are under discussion and you can speak on it.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तमिलनाडु के संबंध में एक कार्रवाई प्रवेशन की नोटिस दी थी। कल आपने कहा था कि आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्री होम मिनिस्टर से विचार विमर्श करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आपने क्या तय किया है क्योंकि वहाँ पर भ्रान्दोलन बढ़ रहा है, फायरिंग हो रही है और किसानों को मारा जा रहा है। (अव्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. Papers to be laid—Hon. Prime Minister . . . (Interruptions) I am not going to reply to the question. I am not here for cross-examination.

12.37 hrs

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF DEPARTMENTS OF SPACE ELECTRONICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY FOR 1978-79

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Space for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2070/78]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Electronics for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2071/78]
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Atomic Energy for

1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2072/78].

REPORT OF BAWEJA COMMISSION OF INQUIRY RE. LATHI-CHARGE IN CENTRAL

JAIL TIHAR AND STATEMENT RE. CORRECTION OF ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952:—
  - (i) Report of the Baweja Commission of Inquiry into the incident of lathi-charge in Central Jail, Tihar on the 2nd October, 1975.
  - (ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2073/78].
- (2) A statement correcting the reply given on the 22nd March, 1978 to a supplementary on starred Question No. 410 by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta regarding traffic bottlenecks in Delhi [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2074/78].

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to make a submission.

The hon. Home Minister has placed the report of the Baweja Commission about the lathi-charge in the Tihar jail. This is a typical example of how the bureaucracy misguides our Government. I put a question here whether there was a lathi-charge in Tihar jail. The reply was that there was no lathi-charge though the Home Minister was himself in the Tihar Jail. This is a typical example of how wrote to you a letter saying, "Kindly ask the Minister to correct the answer." You sent it to the Home Minister and again the bureaucracy misguided him and the reply was that there was no lathi-charge. Then

I tabled a motion of privilege against the Lt. Governor and the IG, Prisons, and the Home Minister was kind enough to make an inquiry. I am thankful to you and in this report you will find that the whole jail staff has given wrong evidence and Mr. Baweja has given a finding that there was a lathi-charge in which many people were injured ..

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My submission is: Let there be a discussion on it.

Secondly, the report of this Commission should be circulated to all Members so that people should know the action taken must have been a part of it. This is such a serious matter where may I request the Home Minister through you to take action against all those who gave wrong evidence. This is a typical example.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) I am standing in support of what Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has said, but I want to add a few important points, and so I sought your permission to raise certain points when the Home Minister, Charan Singhji placed these reports. You will see two or three things.

First of all, how much effort does it require on the part of an individual Member of Parliament to go into this question by pursuing it at depth and only at the end of it the correct facts come to the House? I am making one submission that something more than the mere discussion is required in this matter, because if every time officials and the bureaucratic machinery are going to do something, I do not want to say misguide, and so put before the Ministers concerned the partial or inadequate things, only a persistent and knowledgeable and vigilant Member can then continue to bring out the matters in the House, otherwise nothing will come to the House! There-

fore, it is not a question of this Report alone and it is not merely a question of discussion on lathi charge. The discussion will have to be there, and you, Mr. Speaker will also have to come in the picture to ensure as to how the right of the Member of Parliament individually and collectively can be exercised effectively to see that the administration and the officials do not misguide and mislead the Minister. That is point No. 1.

Point No 2 is this. I do not find fault with the Home Minister hon. Shri Charan Singh by saying that he is inordinately late in laying the Report. To look at the facts, however, the lathi charge took place on a very sacred day in our history—2nd October, 1975 Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. The atrocious thing is that this lathi charge has happened in jail on political detainees.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not debating on that Report.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not debating on the merits. I am only trying to make this point by illustration of this incident. Here is a case where political detainees under the blanket black powers of emergency were lathi charged when they were confined to jail and they were treated as criminals.

MR. SPEAKER: You are discussing the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not discussing.

MR. SPEAKER: You are saying that and you are doing it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am giving an illustration. I am not discussing the report.

Now my point is if such a thing happened on 2nd October, 1975, it was only when the Janata Government came to power that this thing could be brought to light, otherwise Delhi Administration went on saying...

**MR SPEAKER** Again you are going on debating on

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR** What authority and powers are you going to invest in the Members of Parliament and Parliament as a whole to see that such dangerous and atrocious lies are not allowed to be continuing? Suppose Mr Gupta had not raised the question, suppose Baweja Committee had not taken up this matter this thing would never have come to light My point is it is of no use merely to have a discussion you must see to it that a kind of procedure is evolved so that this kind of bureaucratic (Interruptions)

Finally I am not interested in just getting the officials of the Tihar Jail and other bureaucratic officials punished if they are found guilty On that, of course law will take its own course My point is taking clue from this example let us not be only at the mercy of raising a submission on such matters and leaving the matters there I would like you to go into this either through the Rules Committee or through other Committees or suo motu to see that the officials do no mislead

I am concluding I have been watching that in the question Hour, in Short Notice Questions and in other discussions in answer to various demands of Ministries a number of times Ministers are given wrong information by the officials Notes are given Supplementary points are given either through official box or later on subsequently and we are made to look fools and stupid We are here to serve the public We are serving the public and nothing should happen which will come in our way of the performance of our duties as Members of Parliament

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (महराजा):  
प्रधन महोदय, क्वार्टर नं० ४ पर मैंने श्री नोटिस दिया था।

**MR SPEAKER:** I cannot allow. Has anybody else given notice?

Under the rules you have to give me notice

(Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER** No, I am not allowing Nobody has given notice

(Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER** Is there any notice on Item No 4? At what time did you give notice?

**SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV**  
At 10 50 I had given

**MR SPEAKER** It is not a notice at all

No no I will not because if I allow him

**REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD, FOR 1976-77**

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)** I beg to 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 Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited New Delhi for the year 1976-77

(2) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[Placed in Library. See No LT-2075/76]

**DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) 2ND AMDT RULES, 1978, MERCHANT SHIPPING (SAFETY CONVENTION CERTIFICATES) AMDT RULES, 1978 AND MOTOR VEHICLES (DRIVING LICENCE FEE) RULES, 1978**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI**



CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Second Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 449 in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2076/78].

(2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Safety Convention Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1978 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2077/78].

(3) A copy of the Motor Vehicles (Driving Licence Fee) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 703 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1977 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2078/78].

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) G.S.R. 392 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1978 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1655 dated the 10th December, 1977.

(2) G.S.R. 427 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1978 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1634 dated the 3rd December, 1977.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2079/78].

#### REVIEW ON THE WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI FAZLUR REHMAN): I beg to 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 Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT-2080/78].

#### REPORT OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2081/79].

12.45½ hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken

by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Illegal Import of Gold.

12.46 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

There is a change of sex in my name, in every paper that I receive, it is 'Bai' and not 'Bhai'. I request you to kindly have it corrected, Mr. Speaker

MR. SPEAKER: You won't become a Bai by that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Your office has changed his sex. Ask your office not to change his sex.

MR. SPEAKER: You are quite right. He is a good-looking man. Now, Item No 12.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ALLEGED TRANSFER OF 10-11 MILLION DOLLARS TO A SWISS BANK

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Member, Shri S. N. Mishra, in a statement made in the House on March 2, 1978, had referred to \$ 10 to 11 million having been paid into a Swiss bank during the previous Government's rule and sought explanations of the manner in which the Ministry of External Affairs was involved in it. I have carefully enquired into these payments.

It is correct that two payments of \$5.5 million each were sanctioned on March 15 and October 28, 1976. These

payments were in accordance with the terms of a commercial transaction between the Government of India and the Government of Iran negotiated by our Economic Affairs Department under orders of the then Prime Minister. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, part payments had to be made in Switzerland. Therefore funds were provided under the head of special discretionary expenditure in the budget of the Ministry of External Affairs. The amounts were paid by cheque and did not involve any illegal payments to any Indian.

I would also like to clarify the position regarding some other matters to which the member had alluded in his statement. The Ashoka Traders with which Hinduja family is associated is a Company registered in Iran. It is not an Indian company and was not as far we know recipient of this payment. The Kudremukh agreement or sales of cement and sugar to Iran had also nothing to do with these payments.

Having clarified the relevant facts about transactions which were authorised by the previous Government, I would like to state that the present Government has decided that in current and future agreements, there is to be no provision of such part payment. At the same time I would like to affirm that we consider it to be in our national interest to develop our relations with Iran. We intend to promote trust, mutually beneficial cooperation and confidence with Iran especially after close rapport and far reaching understanding arrived at during the visit of His Imperial Majesty Shahenahah last February. It would be contrary to our policies and intentions if any misunderstanding should have been created as a result of past transactions.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the statement by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, I am not asking any question on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs.

The question is that I had not brought in the relationship between India and Iran at any stage during the course of my statement. So, the hon. Minister is not correct in inferring that anything to that effect had been said in my statement. So, I reserve my right to make comments on the statement made by the Minister later.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrackpore): Sir, I seek one clarification on the Minister's statement. He has made a very important statement. I want to know whether the Minister means that there is any commission payment made for any deal between India and Iran

**MR SPEAKER:** That question does not arise hereafter. It was on a payment made earlier and he is merely explaining it

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** He said no part payment will be allowed I want to know whether it will be prohibited

**MR SPEAKER:** In that manner no payment was made He said that.

12.52 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE PRICE AND PROCUREMENT POLICY FOR WHEAT FOR 1978-79 MARKETING SEASON

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** Government have considered carefully the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission on the price and procurement policy for wheat for the 1978-79 rabi marketing season and have also discussed the recommendations made therein with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers/Agriculture Ministers of the wheat producing States.

In the light of these discussions, Government have taken the following decisions:

(i) Keeping in view the need to maintain the incentive for securing increased production of wheat, it has been decided to fix the procurement price for wheat of fair average quality at Rs. 112.50 per quintal for all varieties as against the level of Rs. 110 per quintal fixed last year.

(ii) The issue price of wheat for stocks released from the Central Pool for public distribution system will be maintained at Rs. 125 per quintal.

(iii) The increase in the procurement price, with the issue price being kept unchanged, would normally result in additional subsidy to be borne by the Government of India. However, discussions will be held with the wheat surplus States to persuade them to effect reductions in the procurement charges like mandi charges, sales tax etc., so that the increase in the procurement price is absorbed to the extent possible.

(iv) The procurement of wheat by the State Public agencies will be mainly by way of support operations and, as such, no Statewise targets have been fixed for procurement of wheat. The State Governments will be advised not to enforce any levy on producers/traders. Extensive arrangements will be made for price support to ensure that all stocks of wheat conforming to the specifications laid down by the Government and offered by the producers are purchased at the procurement price.

(v) In order to ensure easy open market availability for consumers as well as to enable the farmer to get a price higher than the procurement price, if possible, the policy of free movement of wheat throughout the country, introduced last year will be continued.

MR. SPEAKER: . . . Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: The debate on agriculture will come in soon . . . Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Then why should he make a statement now?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot stop him. Don't record.. .

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible to record twenty Members at the same time. You can raise it at the time when the Agriculture Ministry Demands are taken up in a day or so.

Nothing will be recorded until you tell me which rule is broken.

डिमांड्स या ग्री है। तब आप अपनी बात कर सकते हैं।

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री श्री प्रकाश त्यागी : (बहराइच) मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर तो आप सुन ले। बीच में आप मुझे रोक करने हैं। आपने कहा है कि—फूड पर डिमांड्स या ग्री है और तब बहस हो सकती है जब मिनिस्टर ने एनाउंसमेंट कर दी है, दाम एनाउंस कर दिए हैं तो मैं आप से आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि अगर डिमन्शन में वह यह रीयलाइज करें कि किमानों को कम करायें।

MR. SPEAKER: It is no point of order. You can raise these points at the time of the debate.

(Interruptions)\*\*

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It does not come under rule 389. Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Motions for Elections to Committees.

13.02 hrs.

### ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

#### (1) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

श्रीमती मृगाल गोरे : (बम्बई-उत्तर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ

“कि इस सभा के सदस्य लोक सभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमों के नियम 311 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति में 1 मई, 1978 में कार्यक्रम होने वाले और 30 अप्रैल 1979 को समाप्त होने वाले कार्यकाल के लिये प्राक्कलन समिति के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिये अपने में 30 सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

MR. SPEAKER The question is

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979.”

The motion was adopted.

#### (11) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziपुर) I beg to move.

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979.”

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI:** I beg to move.

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** (Bengaluru): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner

required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

**MR. SPEAKER:** I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

## (14) COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April, 1979."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAM DHAN: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with

the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1978 and ending on the 30th April 1979 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I waited patiently till the end of this series. Items 13 to 19, I want to point out that wherever Lok Sabha is concerned the word used is 'elect', 'proceed to elect'; but wherever Rajya Sabha is concerned, say in items 15, 17 and 19, the word used is 'nominate'. The word 'nominate' has a particular connotation; in our rules the word 'nominate' is used only for committees nominated by you where there is no election. Here I find the use of the word 'nominate' anomalous in our democracy. Rajya Sabha is a democratically elected body and we are asking the Rajya Sabha to nominate. How can it nominate? I could understand if the Chairman nominates, just as you nominate Members to committees here; it is possible, proper and appropriate for the Chairman to nominate. But how can Rajya Sabha as a body nominate Members to any committee? That is difficult to comprehend. I should like you to throw some light on this matter, whether the word 'nominate' is right and proper; otherwise you may change the word to 'elect'.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand from the Office that this was the usual formula that had been used. But there is something in what Mr. Kamath says.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): It is quite right in the form in which it has been given because it is the business of that House to do it in a manner in which their Constitution provides. The entire House, as a whole, would nominate to

this Committee and therefore the word used for is for the House as a whole to nominate to this Committee in what manner they would arrive at the names is the business of that House.

MR. SPEAKER: Fortunately for me I do not have to decide.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In the next item, the word used is 'appoint'. That is my point. Those words should be reviewed by some Committee or by yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: Your observations are noted without any decision being given.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is they are kept pending.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: My observations too.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course.

13.10 hrs.

### LOKPAL BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusaral): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvaswami K. A. Krishnaswamy and D. P. Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the

names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint two members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvaswami K. A. Krishnaswamy and D. P. Singh from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee"

*The motion was adopted.*

13.10½ hrs.

### KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 12-4-78.

13.11 hrs

[Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]  
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED EXPLOITATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH BY POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गारखपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 177 के अन्तर्गत संचार मंत्रालय के डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा बेकार शिक्षित युवक तथा युवतियां के शापण सम्बन्धी अविलम्बनीय ताल महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ।

ग्राज भारत में शिक्षित वर्ग में जा बेरोज़गारी फ़ैली हुई है उस का लाभ उठा कर संचार मंत्रालय का डाक तार विभाग प्रैजण्ड तथा पाम्प-अंजण्ड युवकाएव युवतिया का तब 9 रुपये प्रतिदिन पर रख कर माना ताम तब 1 वाद भी रखलर नहीं कर रहा है। उनका न कोई छुट्टी दी जाती है और न ही कोई अन्य सुविधा उनका मनमान ढंग पर लगाना तन की उयरो देने पर मजबूर किया जाता है। संचार मंत्रालय तुम्हें ही इस और ध्यान दन की उतावर। उदाहरण के लिए दिन्नी टेल्नीफोन के काम कई तार है।

उसे जगह ता एसा भी है कि वर्षों में कुछ शिक्षित युवक काय कर रहे है और उन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया जा रहा है। जैसे गारखपुर और गाम 0 गम 0 में शिक्षित युवका के शापण हा रना है। बहा 3 एफ ग्रॉइफारी पर अरटाचार एव अनियमितता के अग्रण है। उस का स्थानान्तरण नुरन करना चाहिए। पता चला है कि यह ग्रॉइफारी घूम तकर अस्थायी नौकरी देने अथवा अस्थायी का स्थायी करन का काय करता है।

(11) REPORTED FIRE INCIDENT IN ROHLHA RAMPUR VILLAGE IN SAMASTIPUR DISTRICT OF BIHAR

श्री रामसेवक हजारी (रोसडा)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं नियम 177 के अधीन एन अविलम्बनीय महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख

करना चाहता हूँ। दिनांक 6-4-78 को 2 1/2 बजे दिन में बिहार राज्य के समस्तीपुर जिला के अन्तर्गत रोहूहा, रामपुर गांव में, जो मेरा निवासित स्थल है बिजली पोल का तार ढीला रहने के कारण तेज पछुआ हुआ से तारों के त्वराव में बगल में एक पक्के मरान पर रखे हुए पानाला में घाग लग गई जिससे लगभग 400 परिवारों के घर एवं मांग सामान जल कर स्वाहा हो गया। लागा की जानें बच गई और सिर्फ चार पांच मवेशी जल गये। करोडा रुपया की क्षति हुई। उक्त ग्राम में 1970 में भी इसी तरह की भयकर घागजनी की घटना हुई थी। साह मान बरमा में लगातार दा घटनाघा में मांग जागा के सामन अन्धकार ही अन्धकार है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे साहाय्य के य नगण्य हैं। उक्त ग्राम में वेन्ड सरकार का लगभग 15 लाख रुपये प्रतिवर्ष केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क के रूप में मिला है। अतः मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूँ। कि उक्त ग्राम के पीड़ित लोगों के साहाय्य-ताय के लिए विशेष रूप से धनराशि अर्वाटत कर के राज्य सरकार का साहाय्य कार्य चलाने का निर्देश दिया जाये। साथ ही केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क की माफो का आदेश दिया जाये। मैं यह भी विनम्र आग्रह करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने वाय 2 के पीड़ित परिवारों का साहाय्य दे। इस के साथ ही बिजली विभाग द्वारा बनी गई जागरवाही को भी शीघ्र जाच हानी चाहिए।

(11) REPORTED USE OF TELEPHONE BILL FORMS IN HINDI BY POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir with your permission I wish to bring to the notice of this House and your goodself a matter of public importance, the breach of assurances given by the Prime Minister from time to time regarding the language issue. We were assured that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people. I enclose herewith a telephone bill which is only in Hindi.



I can understand Hindi being used on forms by States where the regional language is Hindi but a department like P & T which is a Central Government undertaking should not use Hindi exclusively. This is a great handicap for people from non-Hindi speaking States as they are not able to understand the contents in the printed forms. I, therefore, request you to direct the Prime Minister to ask the Minister of Communications and also Ministers of other departments not to issue forms printed only in Hindi.

(iv) **FAST UNTO DEATH BY OFFICE BEARERS OF ALL INDIA POSTAL EMPLOYEES UNION, AHMEDABAD DIVISION**

**SHRI AHSAN JAFRI (Ahmedabad)**  
Sir under rule 377 I wish to draw the attention of the government to the following matter of urgent public importance

15 office bearers of All India Postal Employees Union (Postman Class IV & EDA) Ahmedabad Division have gone on fast unto death from 10-4-78 in support of their demand 'One Postman—One Delivery'

It is quite painful to note that the Postal Department is actually exploiting the postmen in the name of efficiency throughout the country. Postmen are required to work more by the officers disregarding the rules made for the duties of Postman.

The beats assigned to the postmen in the city of Ahmedabad are normally of 20 Kms. It takes nearly 3 25 hours for one delivery. All the postmen are required for two deliveries a day. The postman has to arrange the mail at the office which takes nearly one and a half hours, i.e. 3 hours for two deliveries. This amounts to taking work for nearly 10 hours.

This is gross injustice practised by the Postal Department. Repeated demands were made by the Union since the last many years but nothing has been done so far.

Postmen resorted to 'work to rule' in support of their just demands Ahmedabad from 3-1-1978

PMG, Gujarat intervened on 10-3-1978 and promised that he would introduce the rule 'One Postman—One delivery' in the Ahmedabad Division. The agitation was withdrawn.

After this, the postmen were served with show cause notices. This kind of unjustified attitude of the officers of the Department has compelled the postmen to go on fast unto death.

The situation in the postal department in Gujarat in general and at Ahmedabad in particular is becoming worst. If any unfortunate event will take place the situation may go out of the control of the postal authorities.

I draw the attention of the Government with great concern and hope that Government will interfere immediately to solve the problem of the postmen and will ask the department to take work from the postmen according to rule.

13 16 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—  
Contd**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE—contd**

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** The House will now resume further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Department of Culture. Shrimati P. Chavan was on her legs.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad)** How many hours were allotted and how much time remains?

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** 2 more hours are there out of which the minister will take at least 45 minutes to 1 hour. So, 1 hour is left for the discussion. The minister will be called at about 2.30.

श्री राम ब्रजबेस सिंह : (विक्रमगंज)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मेरा नाम बुलाया गया था, मैं रशियन डेलीगेशन में चला गया था. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen your letter. You cannot be discussing these things in the House.

श्री राम ब्रजबेस सिंह : मौका मिलेगा या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Chavan may continue.

श्रीमती प्रेमलाबाई चव्हाण : (कराड़)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मेरी चर्चा अधूरी रह गई थी, उनसे घ्राणे मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि देश की शिक्षा पद्धति अभी भी तय नहीं हो पायी है। शिक्षा ज्ञान का माध्यम है। इसको स्कूल कालेज में सीमित न कीजिये। हर इंसान को शिक्षा पाने का मौका दीजिये। राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता को ध्यान में रखने हुए साक्षरता को प्राधान्य देना होगा। आज उच्च शिक्षा और उच्च डिग्रियों पर ज्यादा खर्च हो रहा है। इसे कम करना होगा और प्रौढ़ शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान देना, उसको बढ़ावा देना बहुत आवश्यक है। क्योंकि फेमिली प्लानिंग और प्रोहीबिशन जैसे कार्यक्रम को सफल करना हो तो या तो शक्ति बरतनी पड़ेगी या शिक्षा के माध्यम से इन बातों का महत्व समझाना होगा जिनके ऊपर फंड की कमी होने से अमल नहीं हो पा रहा है और देश की जनसंख्या कंट्रोल से बाहर बढ़ने का खतरा भी निर्माण हो गया है। इसका अनुभव हम आज कर रहे हैं।

देश में जो प्राइवेट शिक्षा संस्थायें पनप रही हैं, उनसे शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत नीचा हो रहा है। ये संस्थाएँ पैसा कमाने का साधन बन रही हैं और कल्पना भी बढ़ा रही हैं। एडमिशन के टाइम पर और परीक्षा पास कराने के समय बहुत पैसा लिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन संस्थाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय।

प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में शिक्षा प्राप्त करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिये तीन-भाषा फार्मूला इस्तेमाल करना बहुत जरूरी है। उच्च तकनीकी शिक्षा में, जैसे ग्राइ०ग्राइ० टी० और मैडिकल की राष्ट्रीय संस्थायें हैं, हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषा एक विषय के तौर पर पढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है। इस पर जोर देने से, हिन्दी भाषा दूसरों पर लादने से जो कटुता का निर्माण होता है, वह नहीं होगा और राष्ट्रीय भाषा इस्तेमाल की जायगी।

शिक्षा जाब-भारियेन्टेड होनी चाहिये। इसके लिये अनेक बोकेशनल स्कूल खोलने होंगे। उच्च शिक्षा और नौकरी का सम्बन्ध तोड़ना चाहिये। देश में शिक्षित लोगों में बेकारी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। इनकी अपेक्षाएँ बढ़ गई हैं। ये लोग वाइट-कालर जाब ही चाहते हैं और मेहनत का काम करना अपमान समझते हैं। यदि जाब-भोरियेंटेड शिक्षा होगी तो बेकारी कम करने में बहुत सहायता मिलेगी।

पाठ्य पुस्तकें और पाठ्यक्रम चुनने में बहुत त्रुटियाँ पाई गई हैं। एन०सी०ई०धार० टी० का काम संतोषजनक नहीं है। सरकार को इसके लिये अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहती हूँ कि स्त्री शिक्षा के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान उतना नहीं गया है, जितना इस पर दिया जाना चाहिये। देश में गर्ल स्कूलों की बहुत कमी है। इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं माता होने के नाते मंत्री जी से आर्षना करना चाहती हूँ कि यूनीवर्सिटीज और कालिजिज में अनुशासनहीनता बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है। इसमें गलती शासकों की है या विद्यार्थियों की है, इन पर नुस्ता-चीनी करने के बजाय, उन पर पोली चलाना एकदम बन्द किया जाय। यह ठीक है कि यह विषय शिक्षा मंत्री के कक्ष में नहीं है,

लेकिन शिक्षा मंत्री इसके लिये सिफारिश कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में उचित सिफारिश करें ताकि बच्चों को पोलिटिक्स का शिकार न बनाया जा सके।

PROF SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak

Education is a powerful instrument of national development—cultural social and economic. The highest priority should, therefore, be accorded to the development of a national system of education which will develop among the people of India a national personality based on its ancient civilization and culture

But the misfortune with the present system of education in India is that it is based on the infamous Minute of Macaulay dated February 2 1835 the real aim of which was clearly defined by him in the following words

We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern—a class of persons Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes in opinions in morals and in intellect”

The objective which Macaulay had before him was to convert the whole of India to Christianity as is clear from the letter Macaulay wrote to his parents from Calcutta on October 12 1835. In this, he wrote

‘Our English schools are flourishing wonderfully. The effect of this education on the Hindus is prodigious. No Hindu, who has received English Education ever remains sincerely attached to his religion. Some continue to profess themselves pure deists, and some embrace Christianity. It is my firm belief that if our plans of education are followed up there will not be a single idolator among the respectable classes in Bengal thirty years hence. And this will be effected without any efforts

to proselytize, without the smallest interference with religious liberty, merely by the natural operation of knowledge and reflection. I heartily rejoice in the prospect”

Commenting on this letter of Macaulay, Mahatma Gandhi wrote in “Young India” dated March 29, 1928, as follows

“I do not know whether Macaulay’s dream that English educated India would abandon its religious beliefs has been realized but we know too that he had another dream, namely, to supply English-educated Indian clerks and the like for the British rulers. That dream has certainly been realized beyond all expectations”

Another objective which Macaulay had in his mind when introducing this English education in India, was to denigrate everything Indian. He wrote in para 9 of the same infamous Minute that I have never found one among them (the Orientalists) who could deny that a single shelf of a good European library was worth the whole native of India and Arabia” This view of his has been impressed on the Indian mind during the last seven generations continuously, so much so that every Indian to-day considers everything Indian as inferior and everything English or Western as superior

Under these circumstances the basic aim of educational re-construction in India must be to reverse this process, and every effort must be made through education to eliminate this inferiority complex from the minds of the new generations in India and also to produce young men with a fully developed national personality, based on the ancient civilization and culture of our great country

On April 28, 1967 the tenth Conference of the State Education Ministers was held in New Delhi. The then Education Minister, Shri Triguna Sen, in the course of his inaugural address said, “Equally significant is the programme to promote national conscious-

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ness and to strengthen national integration and unity Unfortunately, patriotism has become the first casualty after Independence We must now make the schools assume responsibility for promoting national consciousness and for strengthening national integration and unity"

Shri Morarji Desai, then Deputy Prime Minister, in the course of his address at the same Conference, went a step further when he said "We have a very ancient, perhaps the most ancient civilization and culture in the realm of thought, which raises human personality to the heights of fulfilment, I do not think any other country can beat this country To day also, we are having all those thoughts and ideals, but they are more in name than in action Our ideals are the highest, but our actions are probably the lowest I must agree to this indictment, but if that indictment is rightly taken by us to heart not as a criticism but as a statement of the present state of affairs from which we are suffering, we shall soon find a way to remove this contradiction between thought and action We have not got to lower our ideals but we have got to raise the level of our action, so that it conforms with the ideals that we profess or believe in I believe education is the only instrument through which we can achieve this There is nothing else which can make a nation integrated, strong and consisting of a real human society, because it is the purpose of education to enable us to see what is right and what is wrong, and also to acquire a capacity to stick to what is right and to give up what is wrong Judged from that standard I am afraid, our education has been a miserable failure, barring a few exceptions here and there That is because our education took a different turn during our days of slavery I am happy that those days are gone, but the effects of those days are not yet gone Whereas we have become physically independent and free, I wonder if we are mentally yet free and independent We are

still being governed, and very strongly governed, by some of the ideas which were responsible for putting us into slavery and keeping us there."

The late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri when he was Prime Minister had said, "Every State in India should have a Sanskrit University" I am astonished at the assertion of the last Education Commission which was presided over by Dr Kothari, that it cannot support the idea of Sanskrit universities As the late Mahant Digvijay Nath of revered memory said in his Minute of Dissent to the report of the Committee of Members of Parliament formed to study the Education Commission's Report, this report of the Commission is most reactionary, and it cannot be made the basis of the future educational plan in India I wholly agree with his Minute of Dissent In my view a new Education Commission composed of our top-most educationists who are real patriots should be immediately appointed for the formulation of the national plan for education for India So far as Sanskrit is concerned I feel Sanskrit being the mother of all Indian languages its study should be made compulsory for all students from the very beginning, so that students when they grow up, may be masters of this language and be steeped in our ancient culture and civilization

It is my considered opinion that the three-language formula should consist of the study of Sanskrit which is the mother of all Indian languages, Hindi which is the national language, and the regional language Time has now come to remove English from three language formula English may remain an optional language for those who wish to study it

I, therefore, strongly oppose the continuance of English as an associate official language along with Hindi, because so long as English remains as the medium of instruction in India, in any shape or form, Macaulay's mischief of keeping Indians mental slaves of the English cannot be undone. I take strong exception to the Education Commission having gone out of its way to

make changes in the three-language formula, which was so successfully being worked out all over the country. Bringing in the mother tongue as an alternative to the regional language, and proposing English as an alternative to Hindi as the link language, is the worst mischief that this Education Commission has proposed in the course of this Report, and I condemn it with all the strength at my command. I want the old three-language formula to continue in practice, in which Hindi and the regional language must remain the medium of instruction throughout. The proposal to teach, upto the university stage only in the regional language, as envisaged in the two-language formula would lead to the disintegration of the country into so many separate water-tight compartments thereby Balkanizing it completely, as the compatriots of Macaulay and other enemies of our country would like to see. I therefore, entirely disagree with it and strongly oppose its adoption.

Some people argue that standard books of science and technology exist only in English. This is a stupid argument. All the standard books in all subjects in every language—Russian, French, German, English etc.—should be translated into Hindi as soon as possible. Money should be no consideration. If Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Jammu and Kashmir could get hundreds of books in Sanskrit translated into Hindi with the help of about hundred pandits employed in the Dharmarth Trust and Nizam Usman Ali Khan of Hyderabad could get all text books from primary classes up to the post-graduate classes translated into Urdu for Osmania University, it is a shame that even after 30 years of independence all the important books in various subjects and in science and technology in all the different languages of the world could not be translated in India in our national language of Hindi so far. I demand from our Minister of Education that he should create a special department for the translation in the national language, Hindi, of all standard books in all sub-

jects of Arts, Science, Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture and in fact, in all the various realms of study, and it should be done before the five-year term of the present Janata Government comes to an end, even if Rs 100 crores have to be spent in accomplishing this task.

Now I come to my six cut motions, which I have moved. I will discuss them briefly. My first cut motion reads:

'Failure to make students contribution for running students' unions in universities and colleges voluntary instead of compulsory as at present.'

I requested our Research and Reference Branch to collect instances from newspapers of serious student disturbances State-wise. They have given me a list of 80 such instances published in the leading newspapers during the last six months. I have analysed them and prepared a chart. The chart shows that these disturbances were due to frivolous demands and yet they led to large crowds of students assaulting their teachers and also attack public property like Government buses, ferries, railway trains and so on. In many cases Vice-Chancellors, Principals, Managers and other distinguished officers of Universities and colleges were gheraoed and even assaulted. In such cases invariably the teacher-politicians had incited the students for their own ends. The teacher-politicians have used student unions to brow-beat Managers, Principals and Vice-Chancellors to fulfil their objectives.

My conclusion is that hardly 5 per cent of the students in colleges and Universities take real interest in unions. These 5 per cent union leaders try to boss over Vice-Chancellors, Professors, Managers, Principals and Lecturers by using their unions as directed by teacher-politicians. If subscription to the unions is made voluntary, hardly 5 per cent will pay the subscription. The unions will, therefore, automatically cease to exist and

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5 per cent students will not be able to create disturbances which disturb the studies of 95 per cent students, who wish to read and study. Then the unions will cease to be a menace and colleges and universities will run smoothly. Examinations will be held in time in the months of March, April and May and they will not be postponed to July and August, which cause a loss of one year to students. Shri Charan Singh, our present Home Minister had made this rule when he was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh which brought peace in colleges and Universities and the examinations were held in time. I hope our Janata Party Government will follow the example set by Shri Charan Singh when he was the Chief Minister —

My second cut motion reads

'Failure to recognise the paramount importance of education by allotting at least Rs 500 crores instead of Rs 223.4 crores.'

India has a population exceeding 800 crores. The present Education Budget of Rs 223.4 crores for this country is hopelessly meagre. I therefore demand that it should be raised to Rs 500 crores immediately.

Similarly, my third cut motion reads †

Failure of University Grants Commission to do justice to nearly 5,000 affiliated colleges, in which 90 per cent university students read but on which according to UGC Report for 1975-76 hardly 4 crores of rupees were spent in grants-in-aid as compared to about 62 crores of rupees spent on about 100 universities in which only 10 per cent of university students read."

About 4 lakh students read in 109 Universities in B.A. and M.A. classes and about 40 lakhs of students in B.A. and M.A. Classes in 500 affiliated colleges. But the expenditure in grant-in-aid to 109 Universities in 1975-76 was Rs 62 crores and the expenditure in grant-in-aid to 5,000 affiliated colleges

was only Rs. 4 crores. Thus, the expenditure per capita per student in Universities was about Rs 1,600 whereas it was only Rs. 10 per capita, per student in 5,000 affiliated colleges which cater to 90 per cent of B.A. and M.A. students. This is wholly unjust and irrational and must be stopped immediately. The per capita expenditure in Universities and Colleges must be nearly the same. I can understand that the Universities will find it difficult to meet their expenditure with such grant-in-aid. Therefore, I say that the education budget should be increased to Rs 500 crores per year at least. My cut motion, therefore, is a demand for justice to all students, whether in colleges or in Universities.

My fourth cut motion reads as follows

'Failure of the UGC to expedite the release of the allotted grants to affiliated colleges as a result of which more than half the colleges are not able to draw the grant-in-aid allotted to them'

My experience is that the formalities for the release of even the allotted grants are so cumbersome that it is very difficult to fulfil all of them. I demand that the formalities should be simplified.

My fifth cut motion reads as follows

"Failure of the UGC to give 100 per cent grant-in-aid to affiliated colleges, as State Governments do not reimburse the matching grant contributed by colleges by taking loans which they find it difficult to obtain and in any case almost impossible to repay, for which reason more than half the affiliated colleges are unable to draw even a paise out of the allotted grant of Rs. 5 lakhs in 8 years to each of them."

I run two degree colleges in my parliamentary constituency of Maharaajganj in District Gorakhpur. One of these is the Jawahar Lal Nehru

Degree College, Maharajganj, which was started in 1956. In the last twelve years I have spent Rs. 2,35,000 in matching grants to complete the projects for which the UGC gave sanction. More than half of it was spent in the Fourth Plan and the rest in the Fifth Plan. During all these 12 years, the UP Government did not reimburse a single paise of the matching grants contributed by the College by taking loans. After much hue and cry the UP Government agreed to give half the matching grants to the colleges, but it refused to give any reimbursement for the matching grants spent in the Fourth Plan period. I had taken loans for the college to furnish the matching grants in the Fourth Plan period and the loans have to be returned with interest but I am now told that only the expenditure incurred in the Fifth Plan will be reimbursed up to 0 per cent. How in the colleges do it? If you really want to help the affiliated colleges the UGC must give grant on a hundred per cent basis. The colleges should not be required to contribute any matching share. The UGC may adjust this with the State Government.

My last and sixth cut motion is with regard to the failure to decentralise the administration of the UGC.

कुमारी मणिबेन कलसभलाई पढेल (नेहसाना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान कुछ बातों की ओर खीचना चाहती हूँ। अगर हम को ग्राम प्राथमी को, प्राथिवासियों को, हरिजनों को, गरीब से गरीब प्राथमी को शिक्षा देनी है तो असली जो हमारी शिक्षा है, वह हमें उसे देनी चाहिए। शिक्षा में एक्साइज बक्स का जो तरीका है वह शिक्षा से हमें बिल्कुल निकाल देना चाहिए। इससे शिक्षा भी अच्छी होगी, शिक्षा पाने वाले को भी लाभ होगा। एक्साइज बक्स रखने से शिक्षक असली शिक्षा नहीं दे पाते। वे जो किताबों में होता हैं, उसे ही पढ़ा देते हैं। बच्चों पर भी किताबों का इतना बोझा हो जाता है कि वे इतना बजल

कैसे उठावें। इन एक्साइज बक्स के लिए माँ-बाप भी इतना ज्यादा खर्चा कहां से मा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी पक्की राय है कि हमको पुस्तकों का बोझा शिक्षा से निकाल देना चाहिए। हम कुछ किताबें रख सकते हैं जैसे गणित की पुस्तक है, बीज गणित की है, ज्योमेट्री की है। ये जो चौथे स्टेज में मैट्रिक तक किताबें चलती हैं, इतनी किताबों को हमें नहीं चलाना चाहिए। इन किताबों को कम से कम करना चाहिए। तभी अच्छी शिक्षा होगी।

शिक्षकों के लिए ट्यूशन पढ़ाना बिल्कुल बंद कर देना चाहिए। सबेरे पांच बजे से रात के 11 बजे तक अगर शिक्षक ट्यूशन करता रहेगा तो वह बच्चों को पढ़ाने की तैयारी कब करेगा? उसको पढ़ाई का समय ही नहीं मिल सकेगा। इसलिए मेरी पक्की राय है कि शिक्षकों के लिए ट्यूशन पढ़ाना बिल्कुल बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

हमें शिक्षा में कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए जिससे हमारे बच्चे अपने पूर्वजों के बारे में जाने, देश की आजादी के इतिहास के बारे में जाने, हमारे जो नेता हो गये हैं उनके बारे में जाने। इसकी शिक्षा भी बच्चों को मिलनी चाहिए। तभी उनमें, उनके दिल में देश के लिए अभिमान होगा। आज शिक्षा केवल नौकरी के लिए दी जा रही है। इसी दृष्टि से बच्चों का शिक्षण किया जाता है। हमें सोचने की जरूरत है कि बच्चों को शिक्षा मात्र नौकरी के लिए ही न दी जाए, बल्कि उनमें मानसिक विकास के लिए भी शिक्षा दी जाये। आज के विद्यार्थियों में शिक्षा पाने का उद्देश्य केवल मात्र यह रहता है कि हमें ऐसी नौकरी मिलेगी, इतना पैसा मिलेगा। इस स्थिति को हमें बदलना चाहिए। हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि हम प्राथिवासियों और हरिजनों को जो शिक्षा दें वह ऐसी शिक्षा में जिससे उनका जीवन स्तर ऊंचा हो। आज हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा का

### [कुमारी मनिषा बल्लभाई पटेल]

स्तर पहले से बहुत नीचा गया है। हमारे बच्चों को ऐसी शिक्षा दी जाये जो उनके लिए उपयोगी हो। आज हम कालेजों में देखते हैं कि क्लास रूम के दरवाजे पर शिक्षक सिगरेट पीता है। शिक्षक क्लास में या स्कूल में बीड़ी पिये और देहात में जायें तब वहा बीड़ी पीने रहे तो क्या सस्कार बच्चों पर पड़ेगा इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। शिक्षकों को स्वच्छता का ज्ञान, आरोग्य का ज्ञान देना चाहिये। शिक्षक तैयार करने वाले जो स्कूल होते है उनमें इस चीज पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, वहा इस तरह की बातें उनको बर्नाई जानो चाहिये। साथ ही अगर कोई शिक्षक हडताल में भाग लेता है फाका या भूख हडताल करता है, प्रदर्शनों में भाग लेता है तो वह क्या सस्कार बच्चा पर डालेगा? इस तरह की चीजों में उसको भाग नहीं लेना चाहिये। किसी तरह में आपको कोई ऐसा गम्ना निकालना चाहिये ताकि जो शिक्षक इस तरह की चीजों में भाग लेने है वे डिस्कवालिफाई किये जा सके। आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आप उनमें शिष्टता नहीं ला सकेंगे। अगर शिक्षक ही अशिष्टता बरतेगे तो विद्यार्थियों में शिष्टता कैसे आयेगी।

कालेज में प्रोफेसर यनिवर्सिटी के सामने और वाइस चांसलर के सामने जाये और वहा डेमन्स्ट्रेशन करे, इस प्रकार वे दिखावे करे, जैसे सर्कस में किये जाते है तो कालेज के विद्यार्थियों में क्या अग्रर पड़ेगा? मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बार में आपको कुछ सोचना चाहिए।

शिक्षण में आप ब्राउ-ब्राउ बदल करने रहते हैं 10 प्लस 3 एनम 3 आदि करते रहते है। इससे बहुत मनीवत होनी है। इससे माना पिता, शिक्षकों और विद्यार्थियों सबको बहुत मुश्किल का सामना करना पडता है। पुस्तकें तैयार नहीं होती है, उसके पहले ही इनको बदल दिया जाता है। स्कूल खुलते

हैं, विद्यार्थी क्लासिस में जाते हैं, कह दिया जाता है कि पुस्तकें नहीं हैं। इसके बारे में भी कुछ आपको सोचना चाहिये। बार-बार एक्सपेरिमेंट आपको नहीं करने चाहिये।

अगर सस्कार बच्चों पर अच्छे पड़ेंगे तभी हमारे बच्चे जो कल के नागरिक होने वाले हैं, जिनके ऊपर देश का भविष्य निर्भर करता है वे अच्छे बन सकेंगे और उनमें शिष्टता आयेगी।

हम आदिवासी स्कूल चलाने है। वहा बहुत अच्छे सम्कार बच्चों को दिये जा रहे हैं। हम उनके मा बाप के साथ काटेक्ट करते रहने है। हरिजन अच्छे नहीं होते, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानती। एक हरिजन भाई ने कहा कि अन्तर्जातीय लग्न होने चाहिये। मैं इसके विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। माता पिता लग्न नहीं करा सकते हैं। लडके लडकिया अपनी-अपनी पसन्द में करने है। अन्तर्जातीय लग्न हम नहीं करा सकते है। वे करेगे तो हम जरूर प्रान्साहन दे सकत हैं। हमारे पास हरिजन शिक्षक है। बनिये की लडकी ने उमने साथ शादी की हुई है। दोनों बड़ी अच्छी तरह से रह रहे है। आदिवासी स्कूल को चलाने है। इस तरह की चीज को देख कर बड़ी खुशी होनी है। आदिवासी और हरिजन अच्छे है और आज तो हरिजन भाई अच्छी अच्छी पुस्तकें भी लिखने लग गये हैं। मैं हरिजनो के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। हरिजनो पर हमको यह सम्कार डालना चाहिये और उनको खुद भी सोचना चाहिये कि उनको सबके साथ मिल जाना है और वे किसी से कम नहीं हैं। उनको अपने में से लघु ग्रन्थी को जो है निकाल देना चाहिये, इनफीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स को निकाल देना चाहिये। ये लोग जो छात्रावासो में रहते हैं, इनके बारे में दूसरे लोग भी इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण न रखें, इनको अछूत न समझें, इस तरह के संस्कार भी उनमें पैदा किये जाने चाहिये, ऐसी मेरी राय है।



शिक्षकों को जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है उस में उनको समझाना चाहिये कि किस तरह से शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा उठ सकता है और किस तरह से जा कर वे क्या पढ़ायेंगे उन स्कूलों को और वहाँ की पढ़ाई का स्तर ऊँचा उठ सकता है। तभी वे अच्छा शिक्षण दे सकेंगे। आज क्या हो रहा है? जिसको कोई काम नहीं मिलता है वह शिक्षक बन जाता है। उसका शिक्षण कार्य में कोई रस नहीं होता है। नौकरी में ही रस होता है। किसी तरह से उसको तनबन्धाह मिले हम बाँधे वह काम करता है। जो शिक्षक बने उसको इस काम में रस लेना चाहिये और इसमें उसकी रुचि होनी चाहिये। बच्चों को कैसे ज्यादा हौशियार बनाया जा सकता है इस तरह के मस्कार उनमें डालने चाहिये। स्कूला व बाहर में यह होना चाहिये कि कौन सा स्कूल ज्यादा अच्छा है कौन से स्कूल के बच्चे ज्यादा अच्छे निकलते हैं किस स्कूल का स्तर उबादा ऊँचा होता है किम स्कूल में बच्चे ज्यादा समझते हैं, इसको देखा जाना चाहिये। आज बच्चा पर किताबा का बहुत बोझ है। हम प्रकार व बोझ ने होत हुए उनमें मन न तया उनका शरीर का विकास भी नहीं हो पाना है। इस पर भी सोचा जाना चाहिये। हमें मफाई लानी है प्रजा में, सफाई लानी है शिक्षकों में तो इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि हमका ज्ञान शिक्षक को हो। आज तो शिक्षक ही अगर मफाई व बारे में न सोचे तो बच्चों में वह भावना कैसे प्रायेगी? इसलिये मूल बातों के बारे में आप साचे और कुछ रास्ता निहाने, ऐसा मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

\* SHRI N TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, by way of participating in this debate, I would like to make a few concrete suggestions. Although I am sitting on this side, there would not have been much difference if I sat on that side in so far as what I am going to suggest. I do not believe in the theory that there is any magic power

which can do and unto things after a change of the Government. I do not agree with the view that whatever the previous regime did was bad. The previous regime tried its best in various fields, particularly in education. But so far, we have to agree that in spite of the efforts, the desired goal is yet to come. I am making a few suggestions to the hon Education Minister in the hope that he will carefully examine them from academic, not political, angle and find solutions thereof.

On the subject of general policy of education, elaborate discussions have been there. I do not like to take the valuable time of the House on this point. I would, however, like to make this observation that there should be some sanctity and stability of educational policies, whatever the Government or whoever the Education Minister has adopted. If this sanctity or stability or some element of permanency is not introduced in any educational policy then the result will be that the executive agencies implementing the policies, the teachers the universities and others at various levels will always be working with an apprehension that some change, at any time at the whim of some group or some person or some Politician, will come and, therefore, everything will be casually taken. So, this element of insecurity or instability in education policies in adoption as well as in implementation should be avoided.

Having said this much on the general policy, I would like to confine myself to a few points which have not so far been covered by other speakers. There are a few languages in India which are not included in the Eighth Schedule but are recognised by the Sahitya Akedemi and have developed as any developed language in the country and deserve a place in the 8th Schedule. There are two aspects in dealing with these languages. Firstly, they are given certain facilities by the Sahitya Ake-

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dem) but they do not get all the facilities which the languages included in the Eighth Schedule get in various ways. The Home Minister has stated that the Eighth Schedule is not going to be changed. This frightens the people speaking the languages now recognised and developed because, on the one hand, the Home Ministry says that there will be no difference in treatment to developed languages whether they are included in the Eighth Schedule or not, and, on the other hand there are positive handicaps for these languages in getting similar facilities. In the translation of central laws in the national languages and also for the purpose of examinations for public services and education for linguistic minorities only the languages included in the Eighth Schedule appear to be favoured. The Government of India and Parliament should do a total rethinking on the Eighth Schedule so that there will be no difference between the developed languages in the treatment between the 8th Schedule languages and the languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy.

The argument is that Eighth Schedule is over-loaded. If there are 18 entries there is no harm in making 17th entry and so on. If we do not like to increase the number, then we have got to do a serious rethinking on the policy of this language. I would like to make an emphasis on reference to Manipuri language which is a language of a State. The Manipur Legislative Assembly has passed recently a Bill making Manipuri language an official language of the State. It had also Unanimously demanded by a resolution the inclusion of Manipuri in 8th Schedule. Over and above that, the development of this language academically and for all practical purposes does not stand to be questioned from any angle. It will not be out of place to quote a few lines from Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterjee's introduction of a certain book he had written. He said

"The Meitei or Manipuri people living in the State of Manipur in the Indian Union are quite small—one could say insignificant numerically. But they are a great people when we consider the culture which they have built up in the Valley of Manipur and the literature which the Manipuris have given to India and the world in their own language the beginnings of which unquestionably go back to some 1500 to 2000 years. But people who do not understand the history, culture and atmosphere of Manipur and the great things which one can find in Manipuri literature erroneously consider Manipuri to be one of the backward languages. But even any superficial knowledge of the language and its literature would convince any one of the great value of the literature in the Meitei or Manipuri language. This literature is in the forefront of the advanced literatures spoken by millions of people in the Indian Union and it has some special quality and character of its own."

An international pandit like Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterjee who did not have any geographical boundary in the field of his studies namely languages whether of this country or of any part of the world was an authority on the subject. We are grateful to him for the deep understanding he had made of Manipuri. His observations should go a long way in the identification of the Manipur literature by those who have not had any access to Manipuri. Dr Chatterjee helped in taking this language to Sahitya Academy. M.A. classes have been started in Manipuri in the central universities like Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University.

This is the official language of a State. The inclusion of this language and for that matter other languages of a similar status has been delayed. One cannot understand the reason for the delay. We remember how we

demanding and fought for full statehood for the small units beginning from Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya. We pleaded that the normal yardsticks could not be applied. It took a lot of time to convince the national leadership. We had to launch agitation, political agitations. Only then the leadership of the nation could be convinced. Inclusion of Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule—and, perhaps, some other languages also; there may be some others; but I am not competent to speak on them—has been hanging fire for the last many years. Although this does not come under the jurisdiction of the Education Ministry, I am making an emphatic mention of this here because the Education Ministry is one Ministry which can influence the Home Ministry towards a favourable conclusion of this demand. It would be the wisdom of the leadership not to wait for political agitations in this behalf. Pending the inclusion of this language in the Eighth Schedule, the Education Ministry can help in the development of this language at par with the languages including in the Eighth Schedule and also in the protection of the Manipuri minorities in Tripura and Assam in the matter of their education. We have been demanding that Assam and Tripura should provide adequate facilities for the education of the Manipuris in their mother-tongue upto the stage the State of Manipur has allowed them. The Governments there might be taking the plea that this is not a language included in the Eighth Schedule. So, we are now in a dilemma. On the one side we are told that there will be no difference in treatment, but on the other side, in implementation, there is a lot of difference. I would like to stress this point here in this debate, so that it will receive the attention of the hon. Home Minister and other relevant agencies.

The next point I would like to stress is encouragement of Sanskrit education in Manipur. The Manipur

valley is virtually a Hindu area except for a small percentage of Muslims, but the rest of the hill areas surrounding the valley are populated by Christians. So, the Manipur scene is a very unique social composition. The valley is very much in the mainstream of thought and culture; it would like to encourage the study of Sanskrit, Hindi, Indian classical music and other trends in the national mainstream preserving its colourful distinct identity. For this, the Manipur Sahitya Parishad, Manipur Sanskrit Parishad and other organisations are working very actively. I understand that the Manipur Sanskrit Parishad has written for Central assistance to meet the expenses of Sanskrit colleges and schools. I understand that only a very nominal grant has been extended so far. This is unfortunate and the amount should be increased. I would request the hon. Education Minister to look into the matter from a special angle; the North-Eastern area, being a sensitive area and already far away from the mainstream politically, should be treated on a special footing, particularly in the matter of study of languages like Sanskrit and Hindi; not only in the valley, but also in the hill areas where we have the Christian community by utilizing the valley as the spring board. I have been giving this suggestion from time to time. Last year also, in similar debate, I made it. I hope, this will receive the pointed attention of the Education Minister.

You have mentioned in your report about giving support and patronage to rural sports all over the country. In my part of the country Manipur, there are excellent indigenous games of various kinds which have been there as part of our community life for example, Mukna which is the Manipuri style of wrestling, Khong Kangjel, the Manipuri style of hockey Sagoi Kangjel, the Manipuri style of polo which originated in Manipur according to authorities on the subject including the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

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Although the Manipuris cannot afford to play in the sophisticated fashion, polo continues to be their popular game. Kang and Yubirkpi are the other games played there. Kang is a decent ancient indoor game highly technical and sophisticated in rules and practice. Yubirakpi is Manipur style of Rugby.

14.00 hrs.

So, also, there are other games like that. If we make a proper study, we can make them national games. They are very scientific, I should say, and they promote not merely sporting interests but all-round physical and mental development. Manipur is rich in sports talents. As you know, the Manipuri boys and girls have been doing well in the eastern parts; the Gauhati University games, particularly, are always dominated by Manipuri boys and girls from the very beginning, the Manipuri cadets have also given a good account of themselves in sports and games in the eastern wing of NCC. So, the Union Minister of Education may consider extending more grants to the State Government for improvement of indigenous games so that some of these games could be picked up and introduced at the national level.

Then, the next point I would like to make is with regard to the maintenance of standards and priority of the classical dance, of India through authorized training institutes, wherever they are. This can be done by providing adequate supervision and, at the same time, giving them proper financial assistance. I happen to belong to a community which has nourished the Manipuri style of classical dancing—one of the ancient classical forms of Indian dancing—and I know what exactly is the responsibility of nurturing and maintaining a classical dance form. Now, the Sangeet Natak Akademi which is under your Ministry is running the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance

Akademi there—a Manipuri Dance Akademi. The funds received by it are not adequate. Recently the Akademi took out a Ballet team which was very much acclaimed all over the country. It gave its performance in some major cities and all critics wrote highly of the ballets and of the suitability of the Manipuri style in ballets. This Ballet section should be a separate department under a specialized Guru in the Jawaharlal Nehru Akademi, for which more funds will be required. Over and above this, we need special arrangements for training of teachers of classical dances. Otherwise, it has been becoming very difficult to maintain the standard, uniformity and purity of classical dances. There is a lot of distortion here and there. For instance, when we see a classical Bharatanatyam presented in Assam or in Manipur, we do not know what is the authenticity of it because anybody comes and teaches there. So also, Manipuri dance is taught and shown in other cities of the country under incompetent teachers who have no proper schooling in the art form. The situation is horrible. On one occasion, in a very big cultural hall in a city in the South, at a reception to VIPs a show was put up and an announcement was made "The last item will be the famous Manipuri dance by so and so" but there was practically nothing Manipuri about it. It was discovered in the run of the show. When the Chief Guest asked me 'Are you happy with it?' I said 'I am happy because you like the name of Manipur dance, and because the artist is a beautiful girl, but there is nothing Manipuri in the costume and the movements. But then, you called in Manipuri and we enjoyed it of course; we enjoy anything when are not choosy' But the sanctity and purity of the classical dances should be maintained and it can be done only by proper teaching by competent Gurus and elaborate propagation about the basic characters of the dances. With the help of the Minister of Education the classical

dances—not only Manipuri but other classical dances also—should be given proper protection and publicity, particularly in the big cities.

श्री राव बख्शेस सिन्हा : (बिक्रमगञ्ज) .  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार और कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार में बहुत में अन्तर दिखाई पड़ते हैं। कई विभागों में बहुत स्पष्ट अन्तर दिखाई पड़ रहे हैं लेकिन शिक्षा विभाग में कोई अन्तर नहीं दिखाई पड़ रहा है। शिक्षा विभाग उस पुराने ढर्रे पर चल रहा है जिस ढर्रे पर तीस साल से कांग्रेसी हुकूमत चलती रही। उम के कारण उद्योग विभाग में नीति में स्पष्ट परिवर्तन मालूम हुआ, एग्रीकल्चर विभाग में स्पष्ट नीति में परिवर्तन मालूम हुआ, फाइनेन्स विभाग में ऐतिहासिक महत्ता प्राप्त की, हज़ार पाच हज़ार और दस हज़ार के नोटों का डेनॉमिनेटिडेशन करके स्पष्ट महत्ता प्राप्त की, लेकिन जहाँ तक शिक्षा विभाग की नीतियाँ का मत्तान है पूरा का-पूरा जा मैं कहाने के जमान में चल रहा था, वही नीति कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बनाई और वही नीति आज भी जनता पार्टी की सरकार चला रही है—यह बहुत दुःख की बात है।

मैं अपने भाषण को पाच खण्डों में बाट कर बोलूँगा—शिक्षा नीति, भाषा नीति, संस्कृति नीति, खेलकूद और शिक्षा मंत्रालय के खर्चों का विद्यार्थियों की शिक्षा में प्रनपान।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शिक्षा नीति का जहाँ तक सवाल है, अभी तक जो कांग्रेस की नीति थी, उसका उद्देश्य था देश को दो वर्गों में बाटा जाय—शासक और शोषकों का एक वर्ग पैदा करे और दूसरा वर्ग हो—शासित और शोषितों का। इसलिये उन लोगों ने जितने ढंग के स्कूल बनाये—ये चार-पाच किस्म के स्कूल थे—मिलिट्री स्कूल, सेंट जेवियर्स के स्कूल, पब्लिक स्कूल, प्रायि। जब इस तरह के स्कूल देश में चलेंगे तो जो ग़रीबों में काम करता है, किसान का बेटा, इन में कभी नहीं

पड़ेगा। मेहतर का बेटा पब्लिक स्कूल में नहीं पड़ेगा। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इस लिये होता है कि एक शासक वर्ग बन जाय, भ्रकसर का लडका भ्रकसर बने और किसान का बेटा चपरासी बने या ज्यादा से ज्यादा किंगनी बने। इस तरह की शिक्षा नीति कांग्रेस की हुकूमत ने 30 साल तक देश में चलाई, परन्तु दुःख इस बात का है कि हमारी हुकूमत ने भी उस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह मालूम है कि मिलिट्री स्कूलों में कौन जाता है। किसी साधारण गरीब का बेटा या किसान का बेटा वहाँ नहीं जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—बह कैटगोरिकली यहाँ बतलायें—क्या किसी किसान का बेटा या जो गाव में रहने वाला, 6-7 या 10 एकड़ जमीन जोतने वाले का बेटा प्राई० ए० एस० या प्राई० पी० एस० बना? परसेन्ट भी प्राई० ए० एस० या प्राई० पी० एस० में गरीब किसान का बेटा नहीं गया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? इसलिये कि यहाँ पर शिक्षा की दुधार नीति चलती रही—प्राई० ए० एस० का बेटा प्राई० ए० एस० बनेगा, किसान का बेटा किरानी या चपरासी बनेगा। इस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ।

जहाँ तक भाषा नीति का सवाल है—काग्रसी हुकूमत ने तीन भाषायी फार्मुला चलाया। यह तीन-भाषायी फार्मुला ठगैती का फार्मुला है, यह अंग्रेजी को चलाते रहने का एक पेश है, दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को फुसलाने और उत्तर भारत के लोगों को भयभीत करने की नीति है। जब तक यह चलेगा, अंग्रेजी को कभी भी हटाया नहीं जा सकता है और राष्ट्र भाषा को प्रतिष्ठित नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अंग्रेजी को हटा कर हिन्दी को लाव दें, हिन्दी जाय बूल्ह-भाड़ में, मुझे उस से मतलब नहीं है। मुझे मतलब इस बात से है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषा

### [श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह]

बने, इस से वह भाषा अपने अपने विकसित हो जायगी और अंग्रेजी राज भाषा की कुर्सी से हट जायगी। अंग्रेजी जोड़-तोड़ की भाषा है—शासक और शोषकों को जोड़ने और शासित और शोषितों को तोड़ने की भाषा है। आज दक्षिण का हलवाहा, मजदूर, चरवाहा उत्तर भारत के हलवाये, मजदूर और चरवाहे से मिल नहीं पाता है, क्योंकि अंग्रेजी उस में बाधक है। अंग्रेजी होने के कारण वह मिल नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि उत्तर भारत का हरवाहा, चरवाहा अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है, मजदूर अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है और दक्षिण भारत का भी हरवाहा, चरवाहा, अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता है। इस तरह से अंग्रेजी रख कर ये मुट्ठी भर शासक वर्ग के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में ऐसी भाषा रहे जो मुट्ठी भर लोग ही समझ सकें। संस्कृत भाषा से जो जब नियमों में कमा गया, बाधा गया और उन में उन को फसा दिया गया, तब प्राकृत भाषा आई और जब उन प्राकृत भाषा को भी फसा गया, जो जनता में अपनी भाषा 'पाली' को बनाया और जब पाली भी नियमों में बंध गई, तो अंग्रेज भाषाएँ फेली और अलग-अलग सूबों में अलग-अलग क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का विकास हुआ। तो हमेशा में शासक और शोषक लोगों की यह नीति रही है कि एक ऐसी भाषा बनाई जाए जो आम जनता की भाषा न हो सके। अगर आम जनता की भाषा राज भाषा हो जाए, तो एक माधुर्य गरीब आदमी का बेटा भी राज-पाट में हिस्सा लेगा, वह भी राज-पाट में बखल देगा और उस का हकदार होगा। इसीलिए अभी तक यहाँ के हुकमरान और शासक वर्ग के जो लोग रहे हैं वे जानबूझ कर अंग्रेजी को राज-भाषा बनाए हुए हैं और हम को चलाते रहे हैं।

मूँहको कहना तो बहुत था हम मसने पर लेकिन आप ने घटी जो वजा वी है, तो मैं तीन मिनट में अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूँगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आप एक मिनट में खतम करिये क्योंकि एक मिनट ही आप का बाकी रह गया है।

श्री राम ब्रजेश सिंह : भाषा नीति के बाद मैं सांस्कृतिक महत्व की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। सांस्कृतिक भ्रान्तिया ही क्रान्ति को रोकती हैं। इस देश में सांस्कृतिक भ्रान्तिया इतनी फैल गई हैं कि वे किसी तरह की क्रान्ति को पनपने नहीं देती हैं। न वह सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति को बढने देती हैं, न धार्मिक क्रान्ति को फैलने देती हैं और न राजनीतिक क्रान्ति को ही होने देती हैं और यह भ्रान्ति पुराणों और धार्मिक ग्रन्थों के जरिये फैलाई जा रही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि देवी देवताओं के खिलाफ जो प्रचार होना चाहिए, वह होने दिया जाए। आजकल सरकारी मशीनरी और रेडियो और जितने भी प्रसारण के यंत्र हैं, वे ऐसा नहीं होने देते हैं। मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी ऐसी किताबें छापी जा रही हैं जिन में पौराणिक कहानियों के जरिये बच्चों को यह चीज सिखाते हैं कि देवी देवता महान् हैं और आदमी महान् नहीं है और मिट्टी की जो यह मूर्ति है, यह बडी है। इस तरह वे पौराणिक कहानियों के जरिये बच्चों के कोमल दिमाग में यह चीज भर दी जाती है कि इन्सान बडा नहीं है इन्सान छोटा है और मिट्टी की मूर्ति बडी है। इस तरह की सांस्कृतिक भ्रान्ति से जो क्रान्ति रुकी हुई है, उसके खिलाफ शिक्षा मंत्रालय को सचेष्ट होना चाहिए और इस तरह की गलत बातें जो किताबों में छपती हैं, उन को रोकना चाहिए। मैं यहाँ पर ऐसी किताब नहीं लाया हूँ जो आप को दिखाता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टेबल्ट बुक्स इतनी सड़ी-गली छापी जा रही हैं, जिन का कोई हिस्सा नहीं है। इस तरह शिक्षा मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

खेल-कूद और हरिजनो की शिक्षा के बारे में भी मैं एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ।

इसने बिजो के प्रयास के बाध भी धीर इतना डोल बजाने के बाध भी—पिछली हुकूमत यह डोल बजाती रही है कि हम ने हरिजनो धीर प्रादिवासियो के लिए इतना खर्च किया है— जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स भारत सरकार के हैं, उन में यह लिखा हुआ है, मैं केवल एक सूबे के भाकडे ही गिनाता चाहता हूँ धीर वह बिहार है, वहा पर छट्टी क्लास से लेकर धाउबी क्लास तक हरिजन बच्चो की सख्या 11 फीसदी है धीर प्रादिवासी बच्चो की सख्या 18 फीसदी है धीर प्रागे बढ़ते हैं तो नवी से ग्यारहवी तक वह घट कर क्रमश 6 फीसदी धीर 8 फीसदी रह जाती है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कोई भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया धीर यह ढाल बजाया गया। यही रवैया यदि इस सरकार का भी रहा, हरिजनो धीर प्रादिवासियो का यदि डोल पीटा गया ता इससे काम चलन वाला नहीं है। यदि प्राप भी डोल पीट कर ही काम चलाना चाहे तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह बताये कि हमारे देश की प्राया नीति क्या होगी?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will call the next speaker now

श्री राम अक्षयेश सिंह इस देश की शिक्षा नीति क्या होगी धीर हरिजनो पर टोटल एजुकेशन के बजट का कितना खर्च किया जाएगा? कितने प्रतिशत प्रादिवासियो पर धीर पिछडी जातियो पर खर्च किया जाएगा। प्रापको इसको साफ माफ बताना होगा।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dajiba Desai: You will also have eight minutes

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur): Eight minutes I am sorry, I do not want to speak.

श्री राम अक्षयेश सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनका समय मुझे दे दिया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय - इस तरह किसी का समय किसी को नहीं मिल सकता है।

उनका तो पांच मिनट था, मैंने तीन मिनट बढ़ाया है। अब वह नहीं बोलना चाहते है।

Now the next speaker, Mr. Somani

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी (चित्तौडगढ़) माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय; मैं शिक्षा विभाग की प्रनुदान मागो का समर्थन करने के लिए खडा हुमा हूँ। इस बात से इकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि शिक्षा विभाग पर इस देश के राष्ट्रीय चरित्र को बनाने की बहुत बडी जिम्मेदारी है। पिछले तीन साल के शासन में, हमारे देश के लोगो का राष्ट्रीय चरित्र नहीं बना है। उसके कारण प्राज हमारे सामने सारी समस्याएँ खडी हुई हैं। हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता हमेशा यह बात कहते रहे कि हमें बहुत खेद है कि हम ने शिक्षा पद्धति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगो का दिमाग इस सम्बन्ध में साफ बही था, उन लोगो के दिमाग में कोई कल्पना नहीं थी कि हम देश में कैसे नवयुवक बनाना चाहते है। उन लोगो को यह माफूम ही नहीं था कि वे इस देश को कैसा बनाना चाहते हैं। जिस प्रादमी के गामने भविष्य का स्पष्ट चित्र या नकशा न हो वह कैसे देश को बना सकता है। प्रावश्यकता इस बात की थी कि हम प्राजादी के तुरन्त बाद इस देश में ऐसी शिक्षा पद्धति लागू करते जिससे कि ऐगो नवयुवक निकलता जिसको कही पर भी खडा कर देते तो भी वह उपयोगी सिद्ध होता। प्राज दुनिया के कुछ देशो ने हमारे सामने उदाहरण पेश किये हैं। स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला विद्यार्थी मुझ के समय सीमा पर खडा होकर दुश्मन का लिए फोडता है बही विद्यार्थी शांति के समय खेतो, कल-कारखानो में काम करता है। किन्तु हम यह नहीं कर सके। क्या हम यह नहीं कर सकते थे? कर सकते थे परन्तु इसके लिए ईमानदारी चाहिए। हमारे भाई ने कहा कि शिक्षा विभाग से राजनीति चलती है, शिक्षा विभाग में प्रशासित पंदा करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। इसी बजह से वे सारी परिस्थितियाँ बनी हैं।

[श्री एस० एस० लौमाणी]

मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कहीं पर वैदिक शिक्षा की बात करते हैं, कहीं पर अनुशासन की बात करते हैं, हम कहीं पर नवयुवकों को देशभक्त नवयुवक बनाने की बात करते हैं। परन्तु उस माने में आपने अपने बजट में क्या व्यवस्था की है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा के बाद एक सीधे-सादे विद्यार्थी को हम घर से बाहर निकालें। घर से बाहर उसको जगल में रखें, कैम्प में रखें। वहाँ उसको हल चलाने से लेकर बन्दूक चलाने तक की शिक्षा दी जाए। इस तरह का एक नया नवयुवक एक साल में तैयार होगा। इससे अनुशासन उसके जीवन में आएगा, सामाजिकता उसके जीवन में आएगी। इस प्रकार से नये नवयुवकों का निर्माण आपको करना पड़ेगा।

हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली विद्यार्थियों को जीवन और अनुशासन में विरत करती है। इसीलिए हमारे यहाँ भिक्षित बेरोजगार लोग हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ी आफत बने हुए हैं। यहाँ राज प्रश्न आते हैं कि सब की बेरोजगारी कैसे दूर हो। मैं कहता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी इस प्रकार दूर होंगे वाली नहीं है। इसके लिए हमें चरित्रवान युवकों का निर्माण करना होगा, राष्ट्रीय चरित्र विद्यार्थियों में उत्पन्न करना होगा। शिक्षा का व्यवसाय के साथ भी जोड़ना पड़ेगा।

कोठारी कमीशन हमने बिठाया था। इन्हीं विसर्गतियों पर दृष्टिपात कर के उसने उत्पादनोंमुखी शिक्षा का सुझाव दिया। परन्तु यह कबल सुझाव है, व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इसी वजह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम जमा दो जमा तीन, प्राठ, चार, तीन और सात, पाच, तीन व चक्कर में न पड़े। भूल-भूलैया में आप न पड़े, शिक्षा प्रणाली कोई भी आप आपनाए परन्तु उसको ठीक तरह से आप क्रियान्वित करे, यह बहुत आवश्यक है। पद्धति को कुछ भी नाम दे दे परन्तु ईमानदारी के उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन होना चाहिये। अगर नहीं होगा तो काम ठीक नहीं होगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हर व्यक्ति

को पढ़ना, लिखना, गिनना, वे जो तीन आर्स कहे जाते हैं हम सिखाएँ। अधिका वे कारण प्रजासंघ को धामे बहाने में बड़ी कठिनाई आ रही है। इसकी धोर आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

शिक्षा विभागों में जो ऊंचे ऊंचे अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं, चाहे कमिश्नर हैं, सेयरमैन हैं, डायरेक्टर हैं उन पर विशेष निगाह रखी जानी चाहिये। तीन साल में एक आदत उनको पड़ गई है काम करने की जो ठीक नहीं है, इस आदत को वे बदल नहीं रहे हैं। सरकार बदल गई है पर उन लोगों के दिमाग नहीं बदले हैं। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उनको सरकार की नीतियों के अनुसार काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाए।

मैं आपको वन्द्रीय विद्यालय सागर का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ प्रिंसिपल के खिलाफ तीन आरोप हैं। सी बी आई ने उनकी जाच की। तीन वेस रजिस्टर हो चुके हैं। उन वेस में जो मदद करने वाला अध्यापक है वह मसपेड हुआ। परन्तु जिस के खिलाफ सी बी आई के तीन केस हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं है क्योंकि वह प्रिंसिपल क्लाम वन आफिसर है। कोई साधारण व्यक्ति होता तो सी० बी० आई० के नाम पर ही सस्पेंड कर देते। छ सी सपेड गबन का मामला है, फर्जी दस्तखत का है, प्रिंसिपल कमिश्नर भ्रोपाल से बना करने के बावजूद एक अन्डर एज व्यक्ति का एप्लायमेंट देने का है और सी बी आई के तीन वेसिस होने के बावजूद ऐसे व्यक्ति को सपेड कर दिया जाता है जो इन वेसिस में सहायक होता है। जिस अध्यापक ने सहयोग दिया सी बी आई की इनक्वियरी में उसके जनवरी से सस्पेंड कर दिया गया था। राज्य शिक्षा मंत्री से मैंने इस की चर्चा की है और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है कि मैं उनको रीइन्स्टेट करूँगी, उनके साथ अध्यापक हुआ है। लेकिन सचता है कि अधिकारिकों



के बीच में जाने के बाद इस बात को अधिकाधिकारियों ने करने से मना किया और हमारे खिला मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उसका ससपेंशन सही हुआ है या गलत, इसकी जांच के आदेश बह दे रहे हैं। इसका क्या मतलब होता है? इसका मीमांसा मतलब यह है कि अभी तक वह अधिकारियों के कदम अनुसार काम करते हैं। इसको बदलना पड़ेगा। हमारे खिला मंत्री महोदय बहुत विद्वान हैं, विचारक हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बहुत ही मधी व्यक्ति इन विभाग में आया है और सुचारू रूप में इस मंत्रालय का काम होगा। मैं आशा करना हूँ कि वह इनको देखेंगे और इस पर विचार करेंगे।

एक दूसरा उदाहरण मैं सम्बन्ध मन्थान वा देना चाहता हूँ। अधिकारियों ने खिलाफ कोई कर्मचारी न होने अधिकारी अपनी मनमानी बचे उसका उदाहरण अंग्र आपको लेना हों तो राष्ट्रीय सम्स्कृति सम्थान है वहाँ आपको मिल जाएगा। वहाँ वे मुपगिडेट वा एक मामला मैं बता रहा हूँ। वह मार्च 1977 से सम्पेगन में है। उस वेस में कोई सम्भीर अ रोप नहीं है। वहाँ पर उसका मन्त्र किया जा रहा है इस बात के लिए कि वह अधिकारियों ने खिलाफ कुछ न बोले। आप विचार करें इस पर। आरोप भी कार् सम्भीर नहीं है।

तीसरा मामला पांच हजार नैशनल फिटनेस कोर के अध्यापकों का है, मुप-बाइजरो का है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मैंने पत्र लिखा। आप से भी बात हुई और आपको भी पत्र लिखा है। परन्तु इन लोगों को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। 1957 में जो ग्रेड इनका मिला था वही आज भी मिल रहा है। यहाँ पे कमिशन को शिक्षा विभाग ने लिख दिया था कि इनकी सर्विसिस हम राज्य सरकार को सौंप रहे हैं इसलिए कमिशन इनके बारे में कोई सिफारिश न करे। उसने कोई सिफारिश

नहीं की। इसका परिणाम यह है कि 1957 में जो ग्रेड इनका था वही आज भी है। इन पांच हजार लोगों को चार साल में कोई इन्कीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। उनकी अपनी कोई अपनी स्थिति नहीं है। सरकार उनको एवार्ड करने को तैयार नहीं है।

दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। 349 अध्यापक हैं जिन को दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एवार्ड करने को तैयार नहीं है। पत्र लिखा मैंने और इसके बारे में पूछा तो मुझे उत्तर आया कि हमारे यहाँ पर प्रशिक्षित कई हजार लोग बँटे हुए हैं उनको भी हम पढ़-बीस बरस तक काम नहीं दे सकेंगे, इनको कैसे लगा सकते हैं। ये लोग दुखी हैं मैटनी परटव्हें है। ये हडताल करने जा रहे थे। मैंने मना किया। मैंने कहा जनता पार्टी का सरकार की नई नीति बन रही है इसमें कुछ समय ला मचना है परन्तु निश्चय ही आपकी मांगों पर महान्भूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाएगा, इनको मुना जाएगा और उनका निराकरण किया जाएगा। मैं प्रार्थना करना हूँ कि नैशनल फिटनेस कोर के प्रतिनिधियों को मुना कर आप कोई निर्णय करे, उन मामलों को देखे, उनकी सुविधाओं के मामलों पर विचार करे। आप एक बार कहने है कि इनको बन्द करना ठीक नहीं होगा। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पब्लिक स्कूल जनरल में कोई के समान है।

आपने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले, अच्छी बात है। लेकिन उनको प्रीटोनोमस बोर्ड बनाया है जो मेरी राय में गलत है। उसको स्टेटयूटरी बोर्ड बनाये ताकि वहाँ के कर्मचारी अपने शोवामेज का निर करण कर सके। प्रीटोनोमस बोर्ड होने के कारण 15 हजार कर्मचारी वहाँ के अधिकारियों के कब्जे में है। इसलिये अधिकारियों की कृपा पर वहाँ के कर्मचारी न रहे यह मेरी मांग है। अधिकारी और कर्मचारी दोनों सरकार के नियमों के अधीन रहे। बहुत

[श्री एम० एस० सोमानी]

बड़ा स्टाफ है और ढाई लाख के करीब विद्यार्थी पड़ते हैं और 15 हजार का स्टाफ हो इतनी बड़ी संस्था को अटोडोनोमस बौड़ी बना कर ग्राम किम का भला करना चाहते हैं, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती।

हम नये सिरे से विचार करें, हमको नये देश का नये सिरे से निर्माण करना है, नये नवयुवक बनाने हैं। ग्राम पांच माल निकाल कर जा सकते हैं परन्तु यह पांच साल अपने इतिहास का ऐसा युग होना चाहिये जिसमें अपने वाली पीढ़ी इस देश में ऐसी खड़ी हो जो समाज सेवी हो, देशभक्त हो और उसी पीढ़ी में भरने पर इस देश की तरफ कोई भी आँख उठा कर न देख सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम सन्त्रिय हो कर इस देश को प्राप्ति ले जाये। इन्ही शुभ कामनाओं के साथ मैं ग्राम की अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कचवचाल हेमराज जन (बाला-घाट) - उपाध्यक्ष महादय, शिक्षा की भांगे पर चर्चा चल रही है। उपाध्यक्ष महादय, यह देखने में आया है हम गांव से चुन कर आते हैं, और हमारा जिला है एक गांव। तो वहां पर ऐसी प्रणाली चल रही है, शिक्षा मंत्री जी जरा निख लें, कि शहरी अंचल में रहने वाले शिक्षक को शहरी अलाउस मिलेगा और उसको मकान का किराया भी मिलेगा, और ग्रामीण अंचल में, जो 80 फीसदी हमारे देश की रचना है और ग्राम रोज उसकी चर्चा करते हैं कि भारत 80 फीसदी गांवों में बना हुआ है, वहां शिक्षक का किसी किस्म की सहाय्यता नहीं है और उसकी तनख्वाह भी कम है। तो आज के नये परिवर्तन युग में अगर हम दरअसल में अपनी शिक्षा को अजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बहुत बड़ा निर्णय आपको लेना होगा कि ग्रामीण अंचल के शिक्षक को शहरी अंचल के शिक्षक से ज्यादा तनख्वाह मिलनी चाहिये। यह मैं प्राइमरी स्कूलों की बात

कर रहा हूँ जहाँ हमारी भावी पीढ़ी की नींव पड़ती है। गांवों में शिक्षकों से जो अपेक्षा करने है तो एक तो शाला भवन नहीं हैं, दूसरी बात यह कि हमारा शिक्षक ट्रांसफर हो कर जब जाता है परिवार ले कर तो उसके आवास की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ग्रामीण उल्थान की जो चर्चा चल रही है तो मैं आशा करूंगा कि प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत जहाँ पर कि यह स्कूल है वह पंचायत हमारे शिक्षकों के लिये मकान बनाये और उनसे उचित किराया ले जिससे शिक्षक का घर ट्रांसफर हो तो उसको रहने के लिये मकान मिल जाये। आज उनको गांव में रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिलता।

एक बहुत बड़ा शिक्षा के अन्दर देश में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। हरिजन, आदिवासी भाइयों को स्कालरशिप मिल रही है, रिजर्वेशन भी है। लेकिन यह इतने तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिये। हमारा तो कहना है, और ग्राम देश की जनता की आशा लगी है कि केवल जातीयता के आधार पर जो सरक्षण और सुविधा मिल रही है, आज हमका मृत्याकन करे 30 माल के बाद तो मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार में हैमियत के आधार पर, जिनकी तनख्वाह 500 रुपये तक है उन तमाम लोगों के बच्चों के लिये, वही मूहलियत मिलनी चाहिये शिक्षा के अन्दर, वही छूट मिलनी चाहिये, जो हरिजन आदिवासियों को मिल रही है। आज हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि ग्रामीण अंचल में हमारे शिक्षक अच्छी शिक्षा हमें दे, हमारे बच्चों को अच्छी तरह पढ़ाए, लेकिन उन की तनख्वाह का जो स्तर है वह इतना कम है कि उन का मन अपनी दाम-रोटी की तरफ लगा रहता है। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि उन को ट्यूशन नहीं करने देना चाहिए। तो उन की तनख्वाह को देख लीजिए। एक शिक्षक है, क्या उसकी पत्नी मजदूरी करने जायगी? क्या उस का भरण पोषण उस तनख्वाह में हो सकता है? इस की ओर भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हमारे गांवों के अन्दर आज क्या हालत है ? मैं अपने जिले और अपने जेत की हालत बताता हूँ । 1204 प्राइमरी पाठशालाएँ वहाँ हैं । उन 1204 प्राइमरी पाठशालाओं में से 282 शासकीय भवन में हैं, 355 पाठशालाएँ गांव के लोगों और ग्राम पंचायतों ने बनाए हैं । बाकी जो पाठशालाएँ हैं वे किसी पटेल की परछी, उस के कराटे या हनुमान जी के मंदिर ने लग रही हैं और स्कूल खुल गए । बारह-बारह साल हो गए । एक एक शिक्षक पांच पांच कक्षाएँ पढ़ा रहा है । यह हमारी ग्रामीण शिक्षा का स्तर है । हम कैसे अपेक्षा करें कि हमारे बच्चे और देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी किस तरीके से मजबूत बनेगी । एक इंजीनियर को तयार करने के लिए पालक का और शासन का 80 हजार खर्चा खर्च होता है । एक डाक्टर को तैयार करने के लिए पालक और शासन का 80 हजार खर्चा खर्च होता है और डिग्री मिलने के बाद, डाक्टर और इंजीनियर बनने के बाद हमारे पास उस का उपयोग क्या है ? पालीटेकनिक कालेज खुले हैं । जो गरीब लोग हैं कम आमदनी वाले, उन लोगों ने इंजीनियरिंग कालेज महंगा होने के कारण अपने बच्चों को पालीटेकनिक में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए भेजा । लेकिन वहाँ से डिप्लोमा लेने के बाद उन के रोजगार की कोई गारंटी नहीं है । इस तरीके की प्रवृत्ति से हम अपने देश में शिक्षा का कैसे विस्तार करेंगे और यह इतनी बड़ी भ्रष्टाचि जो देश में फली है उस को हम कैसे दूर करेंगे ?

इसलिए शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि ग्रामीण अंचल में शिक्षा को उठाने की चेष्टा करे और पाठ्य-पुस्तकों को भी देखें । शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने अपने बड़े भाई की पुस्तक से पढ़ा होगा लेकिन आजकल तो रोज पाठ्य-पुस्तकें लोग खरीदते हैं । देश की जनता का पूरा बजट इस में साफ हो जाता है । देख लीजिए, इस समय सब

इस किन्ता में है कि परीक्षा आ गई, इसके बाद स्कूल खुलने वाले हैं । वो महीने की तनख्वाह बच्चों की पाठ्य पुस्तकों में चली जायगी । इस तरह लोगों का सारा बजट उलटा पुलटा हो जाता है । तो इस का सरलीकरण होना चाहिए और ग्रामीण अंचल पर मंत्री महोदय विशेष ध्यान दें, इतना ही मेरा निवेदन है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सभी लोग मिल कर इस के ऊपर कुछ सोचेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I call the Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I want to make a submission and also raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Under the relevant rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless you quote the rule, you cannot raise the point of order.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am raising the point of order under the well-established practices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. You cannot just over-ride the House on a point of order. I have to regulate the debate of the House. Unfortunately, you are trying to take advantage of it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am sorry. I take strong objection to the word 'advantage'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Unless you quote the rule nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have been associated with the subject of Education for the last nearly thirty years, and yet I am not allowed to speak! At least you hear my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Under all relevant rules I am going to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat? You must know how to behave in the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I know how to behave. Don't tell me. I know how to speak..... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. What I also have said will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot have a point of order under all relevant rules.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is this. Under the established practices and as intimated to us by the Lok Sabha Secretariat under the guidance of yourself and the Speaker, they ask us Members of Parliament to convey to the Chair which are the subjects on which we want to speak, telling us also for how long we could speak. I have given a particular choice of preference under which Education naturally gets the higher priority. I am given only ten minutes for three Ministries, but I have not exhausted my time. Under what rule, therefore, can you stop me if I have not completed my time limit of 10 long minutes. You must give me 3 minutes at least.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, please take your seat. You had given preferences for Information and Broadcasting, Education, External Affairs. But you cannot speak on the Demands of all the Ministries what you prefer. You were asked to give your preference so that we could give you time on whatever subject you thought important. You have already spoken on Demands for Information and Broadcasting Ministry and you have taken 8 minutes here. There-

fore, you cannot speak on Education also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have taken only seven minutes on Information and Broadcasting. Others have taken much more time. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are others who want to speak and they have not been allowed because there is something like a time-table. You cannot speak on all subjects. There are parties which are not given time, they have better rights than you have.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)\*\*

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In the past, debates have been extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is extended, it is a different matter.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record, whatever he says. The hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDLER): I should like to thank the hon. Members for having given some valuable suggestions on this very important debate on education and social welfare and culture. I am sorry that towards the end my esteemed friend and hon. Member Prof. Mavalankar was annoyed and I request him if he has got any points to make, certainly I would welcome them. I would welcome any suggestion and I have accepted many suggestions from him earlier and I do not think that any particular point concerning education or my ministry which might occur to my esteemed friend Prof. Mavalankar will go unattended.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am on a point of order, there is no quorum.

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** Let them count the Members, if there is no quorum let the Bell be rung

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR** I will see that every time now, quorum is demanded! You punish us for sitting here. People make speeches and go away. I am not interested in hearing my voice, but I have a duty to perform.

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** Every Member has that. Some names have to go out because there is some time regulation. You can't have all the advantages.

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR** I do take objection to the word 'advantage'.

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** Whatever objection you may take that is what you are trying to do. It is very evident.

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR** What is evident?

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER** I am sorry Mr Mavalankar, I never expected you to do like this. I think you should have better sense.

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR** I am very sorry. What do you mean by 'better sense'? I object to those words. I never expected the Chair to use those words against me. I have not come here to hear such words. I expected better treatment from the Chair. I know how to respect the Chair.

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER** The Chair has been giving you all the best treatment.

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR** I do not want meharbani. If you do not like my coming to the House, for all times to come I will go.

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER** You have been given all the best treatment.

**PROF P G MAVALANKAR:** I could even resign from the House if you want, I do not mind, it is not important that I should come to speak here, I cannot tolerate the Chair using so many words for me. What have I done?

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER** Please take your seat now.

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER** As I said earlier, I should like to express my thanks to the hon Members for many valuable suggestions that they have put forth, with many of the points that they have raised I agree and I should like to point out how the present government has already tried to implement some of the points which have been raised during this debate and is also going to implement some of the other points. At the earlier stage, I shall try to indicate the broad policies which will cover a large number of points which have been raised and towards the end I shall deal with some of the specific points which have been raised by the hon Members.

I am sorry that my esteemed friend hon Member Shri Ram Awadhesh Singh had stated that he did not find any difference between the education policy of the Janata government and the previous government. If he had cared to listen to some of the debates which had taken place in this House and also read the newspaper reports it would have been clear. Still for the information of the hon Members of this august House, I should like to spell out the differences.

In fact we are at the threshold of a big change in our educational policy and we have proceeded far in implementing this change. You will notice that we have to place our education in proper perspective. First I agree that there is a lot of illiteracy in our country and it has been our Constitutional responsibility under Article 45 that within ten years after the Constitution, that is, by 1960, we should have made the education for all children upto the age of fourteen years free and compulsory. Unfortunately we have not done so and the result is that not only children in large numbers are not going to schools, but those who were children, but now are adults, are illiterate and their number runs into several crores.

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty has given us the figures and some other hon. Members have expressed concern and we are also equally concerned about this. Therefore, at the earliest possible opportunity, last year in April, I made a statement indicating the priorities of this Government and in this change of priority, you will find at once how our policy is different from that of the previous Congress Government. I stated that our first priority would be universalisation of primary education, non-formal education for drop-outs and others who could not be brought for economic and various other reasons within the formal system and we would have to start a big programme for adult education.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) यह  
प्रापकी नीति है या कार्यक्रम है।

उत्पायक महोदय : प्राप जरा सुन लीजिए।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER. Now these are the basic problems that we have to overcome and pursuant to that we have been taking steps and I would like to indicate what steps we have taken and what steps we are going to take.

In the first place, with regard to the broad-basing of education, which is dependent upon the universalisation of primary education, we are to bring within the next Five Year Plan, more than three crores of our children who do not go to schools into the education system, part of them will be taken in the formal education system and part in the non-formal system. There will be some spill over of about two crores of children who will be taken up the next year after the Five Year Plan. For this purpose we will require some more schools and newer type of policy in our primary education system so that children might be retained in the schools. It is not simply universal admission into the school, but universal retention which is also one of the most important points. Therefore, we

have indicated in our plan programme a number of points which will have to be taken into consideration and implemented for this purpose. We have thought of opening more and more schools for the purpose of our children who are not in the school system. In addition to this, not only for this type of children, but also for the drop-outs—their number is very massive, we are launching a big scheme for non formal education.

DR SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi)  
What about schools without teachers?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER. In addition, we are also trying to take up a massive programme of adult education. We have also already set up the National Adult Education Board, in which the National Adult Education Programme has been formulated. We had a number of meetings. I had met the leaders of all political parties in Parliament and I had discussed these problems with them. I met the various representatives of students, teachers and the trader unions and various other bodies for the purpose of implementing this massive Adult Education Programme. The target that we have fixed for ourselves is that we are to educate ten crores of adults, between the age of fifteen and thirty five within five years' time. It is a major shift in our approach to education and this has been followed up by our discussion with the Planning Commission.

You will be pleased to know that in the previous Plan we had not laid so much emphasis on education at the lower stage for the purpose of broad basing education. Under the previous plan, only 32 per cent of the plan allocation had been provided for elementary education. I am glad to point out that after our discussion with the Planning Commission, the Planning Commission has allotted about 50 per cent for elementary education. Under the previous plan, only Rs. 18 crores had been allotted for adult education. Now Rs. 200 crores have already been allotted for adult education. I had

discussions with the Planning Commission and also our esteemed Prime Minister, who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission. They have agreed that in view of the fact that we are having a rolling plan, more funds will be available if we can show results throughout the Country. If this is not a major change in the policy, I do not know what it is, because illiteracy has been a shame which has been imposed on us all these years. We have neglected the rural areas and poorer sections of the community. We have neglected the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have not given them the minimum education that they need. So we have slashed our allotments for higher education for at least five years to come. We have said that it will be less than 40 per cent whereas earlier, higher education commanded about 60 per cent of the plan funds. It that is not a change, I do not know what change is! This is our policy. We want to give education to the downtrodden and to the backward sections. We want to set up schools in rural areas. We want to give proper education to the drop-outs who have not been able to continue their schooling. That is the vital change.

Shri Dilip Chakravarty mentioned about Shri Javaprakash Narayan. I am quoting an extract from a letter which Shri Javaprakash Narayan wrote to me from Patna on November, 30. He had sent us the draft education plan for our people. He stated that this was expected to be finalised and published and placed before him before the end of December, 1977. He wanted to discuss this matter with me. However, that was not done. I am reading one sentence from his letter—not as a certificate to myself, but this is in appreciation of the new change that this government has made. He said:

"I appreciate your efforts for universal education. This is a massive change and if we can make it successful—I hope all sections of the House will come forward to help us—we

will change the whole intellectual climate in our country. Today the need is to give education to our down-trodden, to the backward sections of our people, who are coming from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and who have been deprived of all these advantages in the past. That is the massive change which we wanted to initiate and our respected J P also appreciated this particular approach which we have undertaken under this coming pattern.

I would like to indicate briefly the various proposals we want to implement stage by stage. First we have the question of universalisation of primary education. We have noted that formerly there was no proper allocation of funds in this matter. We have to place education in proper perspective. India is a big country. The Central Education Ministry has got only limited powers. Actually the powers for implementing education and also framing general and detailed policy for education are with the State Government."

Today we are facing the problem of Centre-State relations. More and more States are trying to claim more and more power. But we notice that earlier under the Constitution the State alone had got the power to deal with educational matters except under item 66 where the Central Government had power to set the standard for the universities and higher educational institutions and some technical institutions. But under the Forty-second Amendment, the matter has been brought under the Concurrent List. The matter has been raised here by several speakers and they wanted to know what is the attitude of the Government in this field. Now, this point is not yet finally decided because, as you know, some of the aspects of the Forty-second Amendment have already been changed with the concurrence of all sections of this House.

As regards the other amendments including this matter of education remaining in the Concurrent List or not,

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It is under discussion with the leaders of the Opposition Parties. Till that is done, it will not be in my power to declare what will be the attitude of this Government. But apart from that, I would like to point out that even if education is in the Concurrent List, that does not give power to the Central Government to exercise executive authority. Under the Constitution, only when Parliament passes some law, the Central Government will get the power. But even if Parliament passes the law, how is it possible for us, sitting here at the Centre in Delhi, to control education throughout the country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Kutch to Kamakhya, and that there will be one uniform pattern which will be imposed from the top? That is not possible, that is not desirable. Therefore, we always wanted to take the States into confidence to discuss the problems of education with the Ministers and Chief Ministers of States at the earliest possible opportunity. Last year, I had called a meeting of the Education Ministers of different States irrespective of Party affiliation and there were also representatives of Union Territories and there we discussed the basic problems relating to education, and I am glad to tell you, Sir, that there was total consensus in this matter so that the priorities which we had already indicated before this House and before the other House have been fully endorsed by all governments of different States and Union Territories, be they the Congress Government or Marxist Government or Janata Government or whatever might be the form of government. This is the position. After that we wanted to formulate our Plan preferences and discussions were going on with the Planning Commission. Different working groups had been set up to give effect to the policies that we wanted to introduce and ultimately the draft Plan has come up and I have already indicated to you how the policy has already been changed. This is the position.

If we are to bring about any change in our educational pattern, we cannot impose everything from the top. Even if we try to impose this, there will be resistance. Even here, during the debate which I had very carefully tried to listen to and make notes, have found that there is a difference of opinion among the hon. Members of the House. For instance an hon. Member from East Bengal said that education must be returned to the State List. One hon. Member from Tamil Nadu said education must be returned to the State List. This is the position. What we are trying to do is to take the States into confidence and the Central Education Ministry will try to set the guidelines in consultation with them so that there is proper debate throughout the country and there is general consensus among the people and ultimately whatever decision is taken, that is taken with the approval of the large majority of States where the policy would be implemented. Otherwise, what will happen is, as we have found in the case of 10+2+3 system, when it was decided upon, it was sought to be implemented among the States, but even now only 19 States and Union Territories have adopted this.

15.00 hrs.

There are many States and Union Territories which have not adopted it. We are not going to commit this mistake. Therefore whatever change we want to make, apart from the particular policy of priorities, we want to discuss these policies, in regard to matters of detail, with the State Education Ministers or their representatives at proper levels.

I will tell you how we have tried to proceed. In the first place, we noticed that there was a lot of controversy about the present educational pattern at the school stage. Many of the hon. Members have pointed out that the 10+2+3 system, particularly at the school stage, is over-loaded with subjects and books. I fully agree with this, because I myself have stated so earlier. But mere statement is not



enough. What have we done with regard to this? I have set up a committee with Shri Ishwarbhai Patel, Vice Chancellor of Gujarat University as Chairman, and this committee has submitted its report. I have already laid, on the Table of the House and also in the Library of Parliament, a full report of the committee and also a summary of its provisions. Only on the last occasion, i.e. on Monday last, in reply to the question put by hon. Shri Lakkappa, I gave a voluminous summary of the provisions of the report of this committee. What do we find there? We find that the number of subjects has been slashed—from 13 subjects in the school stage, according to the NCERT syllabus—and the Committee has directed that examinations cannot be held in more than 7 subjects. We also find that the books which have been prescribed at the NCERT level have been slashed; about one-third has already been reduced and in the last examination which was held in March 1978, i.e., last month, the Central Board of Secondary Education has already slashed one-third of the syllabus. It is true that the students were somewhat bothered with a heavy load. But they are not examined with regard to the books that they have already studied, i.e. to that extent. Now, for the coming examination, this body is revising its syllabus; and it will try to knock off a few of the subjects which have not been recommended by the Patel Committee. And instructions are going out, for the writing of new text-books, for this purpose, so that the load of books may not be there on the children. Is it not a definite achievement in this field? It is a positive step that we have taken. It has been followed up by the Central Board which is concerned with about 1100 schools in this country.

You can ask me, what about the few more thousands of other schools? As I have said, these schools are being managed by the State Governments through their Boards of Secondary Education. I attended two meetings

of the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education, one at Madras and another at Chandigarh, latter in February last. And I am glad to tell you that this Patel Committee's report was placed before the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education. By and large they have accepted the proposals of the Patel Committee, so that it is now for the State governments to cut down the courses to cut down the syllabus, to reduce the number of books and to reduce the number of pages of the books. We cannot do so, from here. Some of the hon. Members have rightly pointed out that this should be done. That is the major step that we have taken, viz., that even at the State level, this reduction and other changes in the school pattern have been accepted, and they are now going ahead with this task.

I am also glad to indicate to you that in West Bengal, already some reduction has taken place. And the Tamil Nadu Government is fully cooperating with us. They are going ahead with changing their education system on the lines which we have tried to formulate. These are the positive steps which have been taken in the field of secondary education.

We just now noted certain complaints about the books being changed. We do not want this to be done; but when a change of syllabus has to come in, books have to be changed. Some hon. Members, particularly Shri Tombi Singh for instance, warned us. And yesterday also, Shri Malhotra pointed out that there should not be quick changes in the educational policy or educational pattern.

I submit there is no quick change in this line. Because, the National Policy of Education, which was adopted in 1968 by this august House, had decided that every five years this policy should be reviewed and, after such review, changes which should be found necessary should be implemented. Ten years have passed and nothing was done earlier. We have

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taken thus massive and comprehensive review of the National Policy of Education and as a result of that, we have already accepted some of these major changes, and they are being implemented

श्री राम धबधेश सिंह : अभी कहा कि हम लोग जल्दी चेंज करेगे और फिर कह रहे है कि धीरे-धीरे करेगे। काट्ट्रिडक्ट्री बात घापस मे ही है।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : हम मे कोई काट्ट्रिडक्ट्री बात नही है। हम ने जो तय किया उसको काम मे लाने के लिए प्रान्तीय सरकार की सहायता की जरूरत है। हमने इस पर कदम उठाया है। मैं ने जो कुछ कहा, कान्फरेन्स आफ बोर्ड आफ सेक्रेट्री एजुकेशन मे भी इस पर बात हुई, मैं खुद वहा गया था। उन्होने इसको मजूर कर लिया और प्रान्तीय सरकार इस को लागू करने के लिए कोशिश कर रही है। इस मे कहा देर होती है ? कोई देर नही होती।

इमीलिए मे नम्रता से गुजारिश करूंगा, माननीय मित्र धैर्य से ध्यान दें तो देखेंगे कि हम जो काम कर रहे है, हमारी जनता पार्टी के एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो मे भी वह है। उसके मुताबिक ही हम काम कर रहे हैं। उसके खिलाफ कोई काम नही कर रहे है।

Coming to adult education, as I have already said, the National Adult Education Board has been formed. After that, we are trying to prepare various instructional courses. Books for the purpose of adult literates are being composed. I have noticed that they are large in number, because there are so many languages in our country and adult literacy should be done through the mother tongue. Now we have instructed the State Government to set up State Adult Education Board. Under the State Adult Education Boards, there will be District Adult Education Boards and Block Adult Education Boards so that there will be proper decentralisation of the

activities of the Adult Education Boards. The Planning Commission has also provided, as I have said, a huge sum and two-thirds of the allotment come under the State sector, because it is for them to utilize this fund to set up their own machinery. But we are trying to give them guidance. Further, we are preparing some pilot projects. Also, there are many voluntary agencies in this field. We have met a large number of representatives of voluntary agencies. They are also going ahead. We have set a deadline the date from which adult education programme will start, and that is 2nd October, 1978, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. From that date onwards we will start this massive adult education programme.

I find that many hon. Members have referred to vocationalisation of education and have shown great concern about vocational education. Under the 10+2 system, at the plus 2 level there is provision for vocational education. But we find from experience that it has not been attractive to the students. In West Bengal, while 66,000 students went in for the general stream only 2,000 and odd went in for the vocational stream. In Delhi proper, as far as I remember only 700 came in for vocational stream whereas near about 35,000 went for the academic stream. There may be certain inaccuracy in figures, but that is the difference that we found.

So, I met a large number of representatives of teachers and principals of schools from different parts of the country and in consultation with them I set up another committee with Dr Malcolm Adiaeshaiah, Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, as Chairman for the purpose of looking into this vocational pattern. They have submitted a report. Now it will be one integrated course with regard to work experience, but it is not simple work experience; it will be something we have designated as socially useful productive work—an expression

which was very dear to Mahatma Gandhi himself. From him this idea has been adopted.

Both the Patel Committee and the Adishesaiah Committee have given us some suggestions and we have tried to integrate this work content into education, so that, along with various academic studies, children from class one, the lowest class, onwards, will spend about 20 per cent of their time, and as they grow up, 15 per cent of their school time, on socially useful productive work. Even when they go to the vocational stage, there will not be any alienation in their mind from working with the hand.

What happens today? As some of the hon. Members have pointed out there is today alienation in this field because one who gets some amount of education does not find it within his dignity to do manual work. As one hon. Member pointed out yesterday, children are sent to school in the rural areas have often become a loss to the family altogether because they have lost all contact with working with hands. So, we have said that from the first class onwards this must be made compulsory. Not only that. Credit should be given for the purpose, so that children may get some special incentive in this matter.

We have set up special groups for the purpose of going into the details of this work content which will be socially useful. You can very well see that it is not a very easy task because India is a vast country and the problems are different. There is one sort of problem in the rural areas, another sort of problem in the urban area. So, we have to find out what type of work will be suitable and related to the needs of the society in the different parts of the country.

Therefore, I can assure the hon. Members who have suggested that the vocational content should be increased. Government is fully aware of this fact and vocational content is being increased, so that the mind of

the children towards this may be changed, so that they may be directed to socially useful productive work.

If we can do that, we may not certainly realise the whole objective of Mahatma Gandhi's policy of education, the *navi taleem*, but at least we can have some part of it injected into the present academic-oriented system of education.

Then I come to the structure itself. As I have already indicated, secondary education or primary education has to be studied from two angles—one is the content of education, and the other is the structure of education. So far as the content of education is concerned, I have already indicated to you briefly how we have attacked the existing pattern and the existing system. We are going to make it successful, so that we will find after some time that alienation is gone, that a rural bias is properly injected into this and even in the field of adult education, so that those who are working actually in the field or the factory may get some education which may be related to the work they are doing. I can tell you how we are trying to integrate education in this field.

Only the other day I had a discussion with my esteemed colleague, the Labour Minister here. He has got a number of institutions where he is giving workers education. He has got about 60,000 worker-teachers. Workers belong to the organised sector. So, if this workers' education can be linked with adult education, then, while the workers are doing their work and trying to understand the problems relating to trade unions and other matters, they will also get the basic literacy which will be useful to them and which will make them better types of workers.

Similarly, I had a talk with my esteemed colleague, Shri Barnala who is looking after the Agriculture Ministry. Under him and his counterparts in the States, there are a number of extension projects in different

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parts. I have submitted to him that when we will be starting this adult education work in the rural areas, this should be linked up with the development works which are going on under the rural extension work so that education and development should go together and the people who will learn 3—Rs must know that it is not simply book knowledge that they are taking but they are at the same time, getting better skill. In that manner, integrated approach towards education may be imparted. This is the new type of approach. Therefore, I do not know whether this House will agree that there is a significant change in our approach, in our policies. Now the question is: how are we going to succeed? We can succeed only if all the sections of the House have some good will for us, good wishes for us and also they help us in implementing the programme through their personal efforts and also carrying the message that we are trying to introduce to the distant places from where they come. Otherwise, I am quite sure, this massive programme cannot succeed simply by the efforts made by the Government. In this way, we are making a change in the contents of education.

As regards structure, there is a great deal of confusion created because of this debate of 10+2 and 8+4 pattern. I do not think, that this structure itself is so important. I do not know why so much is being made of this in the mind of some of our friends and also in the press. One agreement is there that the school education should be 12 years because if we add up 10+2, it means 12 and 8+4 also means 12. Therefore, total school education according to the pattern will be 12 years. Now the question is where we have a break in this 12 years period. Will there be a break at the level of 8? There is some virtue in this break because we have the constitutional responsibility of

imparting education upto 14 years and that must be free and compulsory. That terminates at the end of eighth class. Then there will be secondary education for four classes. But we lack of middle schools between 6 to adequate for this purpose. Roughly speaking, we have nearabout five lakh of primary schools in the country, one lakh of middle schools between 6 to 8, about 40,000 secondary schools up to tenth level and about 10,000 at the level of 12. Therefore, if we try to raise all these overnight to 12, it may not be possible for us to do all these things. However, the matter is still under consideration. Many of the hon. Members asked me to give a clearcut verdict in this matter. But how can I do so because this is a matter which will have to be taken up with the State Governments. If we decide something and try to impose this from the top, without consulting the State Governments, then there will be total upset in the field of education as the previous Government did because they imparted 1+2 system without taking into consideration the views of the State Governments. Therefore, I have proposed to call a meeting of the State Governments this year also after our new draft national policy on education will be complete. I have already indicated how piecemeal we are going to introduce these changes. But I do not want to place before this House all these piecemeal changes now. We want a comprehensive national policy on education so that the 1968 policy should be reviewed and the new picture will be clear before you. For this purpose instead of setting up a big committee like the previous one, I have been consulting some of the topmost educationists in our country. I can say—here there is no secrecy about this—I have been consulting Dr. D. S. Kothari, himself who was the Chairman of the celebrated Kothari Commission, Dr. Prem Kirpal who was one of the leading members of the Kothari Commission and other educationists and we are having exercises for bringing out a national policy

on education. After we have got piecemeal changes examined, this will be ready.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI *in the Chair*]

श्री राम कृष्ण सिंह : पब्लिक स्कूलों को खत्म करने के बारे में है या नहीं ?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Actually, we are having a discussion and, I think, it will be ready within a short while. If it is not possible to place it before Parliament during this session, certainly, it will be placed during the next session of Parliament. We will try to invite the Education Ministers of different States so that the draft policy will be produced before them and, ultimately, the clearer picture will finally come out. But, in the meantime, as I have said already even at the State level, a large part of four policy has been accepted and therefore, the structure need not stand in the way of change.

Coming to higher education, many of the hon. Members have indicated the futility of higher education. I do not think that higher education is futile. We need engineers, we need doctors, we need scientists and we need personnel to man our different services. Therefore, we need a very good system of higher education. If higher education, at this stage, is defective, these defects should be removed. We are allocating less funds for higher education. That does not mean that this will take away the scope of higher education. We may not go in for new universities, new colleges, new buildings, new library structures and so on. But we would like to give more attention to the quality of education which is imparted at higher education level.

Just as in the case of secondary education, I have consulted the representatives from the States in the field of higher education. The University Grants Commission in consultation with our respected Prime Minister and myself, have formulated a certain

scheme. This scheme was placed before the Vice-Chancellors of different States. The Association of Indian Universities consisting of Vice-Chancellors had a meeting at Rajkot which was attended by our respected Prime Minister and myself. All the Vice-Chancellors discussed the scheme which had been put-forth by the U.G.C. and, by and large, they have agreed to this scheme. Therefore, here also we can say that there is a broad consensus in respect of higher education and it will be for us now to insert it in the structure of the new policy on education.

It will, therefore, be seen that we have not been sitting idle. There is a fundamental change in our approach. We are trying to implement this, not simply making declarations from the house-top making tall claims, but silently, at the same time, with sure steps we are trying to go ahead and we are trying to take the entire country with us, particularly, at the State level because we know, for certain that if we cannot take the States with us, it will not be possible to impose anything from the top.

Similarly, in the field of technical education, we had a working group and this working group had looked into the man-power planning and other requirements in the coming few years. Considering all these aspects, the working group has suggested a large number of steps to be taken for improving the content and the quality of technical education. The All-India Council of Technical Education which consists of the representatives of industries the State Governments and the Central Government have also come to a conclusion which will be implemented and will also form a part of the new national policy on education. In this way, you will see that we are trying to undertake some basic changes in the matter of our education. The main emphasis is on education in the rural areas, on broad-basing our education and on the removal of illiteracy.

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Now, I would like to say something about some of the specific questions which were raised during the debate. The hon Member, Shri Sunna Sahib said yesterday that we are neglecting sports and, in that connection, he pointed out that when Mr Michael Ferreira became the World billiard Champion, we have not recognised his merit and that we have not given him any help at all when he went outside

I have a paper cutting that this statement has been taken up by one newspaper and it has said that we have not done anything. But for his information—he is not present here today—through you I can say that as soon as I got this very pleasant news, I sent a telex message to our Indian High Commissioner in Canberra requesting our High Commissioner to convey hearty congratulations on behalf of our Government. Our Prime Minister also made a public statement about that welcoming this success. Apart from that, his visit was wholly financed by us. So far as travelling expenses are concerned not only this gentleman but there was another billiards player, Mr S A Aleem for whom we have funded cent per cent air passage to that place. Therefore it is wrong to say that we have done nothing.

Similarly our respected lady Member, Shrimati Parvati Devi spoke about schools of Buddhist philosophy in Leh. I have already met a deputation which she led and we know the problems. There is a gentleman who is there in the acting capacity as Principal. That is not now but since 1953. Now I have assured her that this gentleman will be replaced by one who will hold this post permanently. For that purpose, because it is somewhat of a technical nature I mean the instruction which is given there we have to consult the proper parties so that we can get a good person because not anybody and everybody can know Tibetan study and matters concerning lamaism. Therefore we have taken some time and we will certainly look into the matter,

as I have already assured her in this matter.

Our good friend Shri Barrow to whom I am deeply grateful because he has spent a large part of his time as member of this Patel Committee and also the Adishesiah Committee, and he has helped us in formulating our new policy in the field of education of this secondary stage and also at the primary stage, he has referred to one important question about these public schools and minorities schools. Many of the hon Members have also indicated that the public schools must go. There cannot be two opinions about the idea that there should be one type of education throughout the country. But how are we going to effect it? That is the major problem. I have said, even now, there are 27,000 primary schools which are sitting under the trees.

One of the hon Members I believe, Dr Ramji Singh pointed out that in Bihar there are many schools which have walls only but no roofs. This is the position. But we want equality. But what type of equality even in material sense are we providing? We are not able to provide that till we say that we have to bring up the level of education at the school stage to the best of our ability. Therefore we have undertaken this programme for education at the adult level and also at the school level. But the point is that the question of these public schools was specifically taken up. It was also decided by our Party and we have consulted the Law Ministry by whose advice we have to be guided and they have pointed out that under Article 30 of our Constitution—as the hon Member Mr Barrow also referred to this Article yesterday—we cannot touch the schools which are established and administered by minorities, both linguistic and religious, it is not simply religious minorities but also linguistic minorities. Supposing there is a Tamil school in Delhi, now we cannot touch that school because it is a linguistic

minority school If they set up a school which they call a public school here, the advice has been that we cannot touch that in accordance with our Constitution So, that is the position

**श्री चन्द्रसेखर सिंह :** इस धार्मिक को निकाल देना चाहिए ।

**श्री उषसेन (देवरिया) :** इस धार्मिक को तोड़ दीजिए । पब्लिक स्कूल बनने ही नहीं चाहिए ।

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER** I have no objection if the hon Members can amend Article 30 to take away the rights of the minorities But the alternative was suggested

(Interruptions)

**MR CHAIRMAN** There is no point of order when he is speaking Please sit down

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER** Another alternative was suggested by the hon Members yesterday

**श्री उषसेन** दा तरह की मादरी जवान मे प्राइमरी शिक्षा दे रहे है । इस तरह से देश बन नहीं सकता है । तब तक नहीं बन सकता जब तक इन पब्लिक स्कूल को तोड़ा नहीं जाएगा ।

**श्री राम अश्वेश सिंह :** मेरा प्वाइट ध्राफ आर्डर है । मंत्री जी ने निग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज का मसाल इस में जोड़ दिया है । जहा बडे लोगो ने सौफिस्टिकेटिड लोगो के बच्चे पढते है उनको तोडने की बात हम कहते हैं । निग्विस्टिक या रिलिजस माइनोरिटी द्वारा जो स्कूल चलाए जा रहे है उनको तोडने की बात नहीं कहते है । सविधान की 30वी धारा अगर बाधा डालती है तो उसको हटाने लिए ध्राप प्रस्ताव लाए, हम लोग उसको पास करने ।

**सभापति महोदय :** यह कोई प्वाइट फ आर्डर नहीं है ।

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER** As I have been saying we had given full consideration to this matter. It was discussed at the highest level. We are all with the Members that there should be one type of education as far as possible But at the same time the Constitution has guaranteed the right to minorities, both linguistic and religious, to have educational institutions of their choice The Law Ministry says that, if public schools are run by minorities, whether linguistic or religious we cannot touch them The Law Ministry has also pointed out

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)** I will tell you the legal position. The legal position is that the minorities can run schools for themselves Nobody is against that For instance, the Christian minorities have the right to run a school of their own But what is happening is that whereas they run a school in the name of minorities, the majority of the students the overwhelming majority of the students, are from the rich people the upper classes, who convert that into a public school That is where the real problem comes Let them have a school for themselves Who stops them?

**श्री यशुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) :** मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि निग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज या रिलिजस माइनोरिटीज जो स्कूल चलाती हैं सविधान क मुताबिक हम उनको छु नहीं सकते हैं । लेकिन इनको यही लोग नहीं चलाते है । ध्राप सिधिया पब्लिक स्कूल को ले । यह ग्वालियर मे है । इसको माइनोरिटी या रिलिजस कम्युनिटी नहीं चला रही है । इसी तरह से और भी स्कूल हैं । मसाल यह है कि इन मे कौन लोग पढने जाते हैं । यहा किस तरह की और किस भाषा मे शिक्षा दी जाती है । बडे-बडे लोगो के बच्चे इन मे पढते हैं । अंग्रेजी माध्यम से यहा शिक्षा दी जाती है । बडी-बडी फीसे ली जाती है । यही लोग शिक्षा ग्रहण करके आई ए एस ध्रादि अखिल भारतीय सेवाओ मे आ पाते हैं और जो दूसरे प्राइमरी स्कूलो मे बच्चे पढते

[श्री यशुन प्रसाद श.स्त्री]

हैं वे नहीं आ पाते हैं । वे पीछे रह जाते हैं । इनको तो आप बन्द कर ही सकते हैं ।

**SHRI A E T. BARROW** (Nominat-ed—Anglo-Indians) I would say, with all due respect that Mr Sathe's interpretation is not the interpretation given by the courts Article 26 of the Human Rights has been quoted in the Bombay Schools case and it has been confirmed in the Supreme Court that the parents have a right to choose the type of education which they want to give to their children

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** Who is against that?

**SHRI A E T BARROW** If the parents want to send their children to an institution of their choice the police power of the State must give way to the right of the parents

डा० सुशीला नायर अगर पेन्टम अपने खर्च से अपने बच्चों के लिये स्कूल चला कर उनको शिक्षा देते हैं तो किम अघिकाय में सरकार उनमें यह छीन सकती है ? किम प्रकार मजबूर कर सकती है कि अपना खर्चा कर के अपना ट्यूटर रख कर बच्चों को शिक्षा न दें ? जो पब्लिक स्कूल है और सरकार से पैसा नहीं लेते हैं अपने खर्च में ही उनको चलाते हैं उनमें अगर काई फीस न देनी हो तो अपने बच्चों को न भेजे

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य यह स्कूल हैं या दुकाने हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

समापति सहोदय अब आप बैठ जायें । यह गलत बात है उनको अपनी बात कहने दीजिये । आप रूपया बैठे मंत्री जी का भाषण सुने ।

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER** I may assure Hon Members including Mr Barrow that they need not have any fear that the rights of the

minorities will not be protected. They will certainly be protected .

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** You first create conditions of inequality and then try to justify the inequalities.

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER** Regarding the special cases they have raised about Delhi schools, I have made enquiries and I am told that the Delhi Administration is prepared to look into the matters, without causing any harassment If the House desires that there should be some method whereby uniformly can be enforced, certainly I shall be very much happy to look into the matter

Now the question arose about various problems of languages It has been indicated that instruction must be through the mother-tongue So far as instruction at the primary level is concerned in the Constitution it is provided that, by and large instruction should be provided through the mother-tongue Now unfortunately in India we have a large number of mother-tongue The position is that—according to the last census of 1971—there are 1652 languages and dialects (which are like languages) So, in such cases it is rather difficult to have instruction through the mother-tongue at all stages However this Government is always trying to help the development of different languages—not only the major languages which have been recognised under the Constitution but other languages also There is an Institute set up by this Government which is trying to give help in the development of languages Where there is no script of a particular language we are trying to provide the Devnagari script With the help of the Devnagari script the people can have written languages research is going on in this regard

Then again for the purpose of writing of books also, as I had told the House earlier, Rs 1 crore each has been provided to the State Governments for the purpose of writing books in various languages at the college level and



near-about 4,000 books have already come out under the scheme. The position is that, so far as primary education is concerned, we are committed to giving instruction through the medium of mother-tongue as far as possible. I am qualifying my statement with the expression 'as far as possible' because, as I have said there are so many languages and sometimes there may be difficulty in having any written language or text-books.

So far as the secondary school is concerned, in many places, some of the other languages are also taken up—for instance, the 'Boro' language I was told by the Hon. Member Shri Narzary that at the secondary stage they have having this language. But when we come to the secondary stage, generally the regional language is being adopted—the mother-tongue or the regional language—because, as I have said, all the languages are not properly developed for the purpose of giving instruction at the higher stage.

So far as the Universities are concerned, the present policy of the Government, by and large, is to encourage instructions through the regional languages, as far as possible. That is why, the text-books at the college level are being prepared and more than 4,000 such text-books have come. There are many Universities now, where many subjects are being taught through regional languages, but in respect of science and technology, gradually, new books are coming ... (Interruptions) This is what is being done. This is how, we are trying to do this.

श्री कल्याणेश्वर सिंह (बराणसी) :  
जापान में कैसे बदल दिया था ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-  
DER: I do not know how the hon. Member, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh speaks of Japan. There is only one major language, the Japanese language, but here we have 1600 languages and dialects. When they bring in compari-

son with other countries, they should also have the difference in view. I have met the Minister from Cuba and I asked him how they could effect this miracle that within a short time, they could make most of their people literate. He said that they had a very great advantage, because they have got only one language, the Spanish language, whereas in our country we are facing this difficulty. Even then, we can say that this matter is still under consideration.

I would like to point out for the information of the hon. Member, Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh that the plan which has been sent by respected Jayaparkash Narayanji, 'education for our people' in that the three-language formula which this Government has been encouraging has been recommended and also been suggested for approval. I am reading only an extract from this:

- "(i) All elementary education should be given in mother-tongue of the child.
- (ii) At the secondary stage three-language formula should be adopted. In the non-Hindi areas, the formula is obvious—mother-tongue, English and Hindi and in Hindi areas, the official policy is that it should be mother-tongue English and other Indian language....

There is hardly any viable alternative to this and it will have to be implemented in spite of the difficulties involved. In this, the responsibility of Hindi areas is greater."

Now this has been recommended in the scheme which has been forwarded to me by Shri Jayaparkash Narayanji. That is the position ... (Interruptions) The present policy of the Government is also to develop all these languages.

With regard to sports, this Government is very conscious that sports should be encouraged. It is true that

[Dr Pratap Chandra Chunder]

it is not possible for the Central Government to provide adequate funds because under the Constitution, sports is still a State subject, but still we have provided funds. We have set up some training institutes at Patiala, Gwalior and other places and we are trying to help the State Governments to have play-grounds and to have various training camps and rural sports. We want to have a new sports policy so that the rural sports and other sports, specially Indian type of sports, could be encouraged. Our idea is not to concentrate only on competitions or international competitions, but to make sports and games part of our life so that we have broad-based sports in this country.

In this connection, in reply to what Shri Malhotra has pointed out on the last occasion, I say that although we want to spread our sports activities in the length and breadth of the country and want to encourage sports and also competitive sports, we have decided not to hold the Asian Games in 1982 here. When the question of holding the Asian Games was brought before the previous Cabinet that Cabinet did not give a final decision on the point and they had taken a very restricted decision by saying that an offer may be made to the international body for holding Asian Games in 1982, but for financial and other reasons this may be withdrawn. At that time, it was suggested that expenses will be only Rs ten crores, but when a Committee was set up, it was found that Rs. 80 crores will be necessary for the purpose of holding Asian Games. As soon as I took over charge I set up another Committee as I wanted to see if we could drastically cut the involvement of money in this regard. In spite of best efforts, this new Committee could not reduce the expenses below Rs. forty crores.

In addition, for the purposes of construction of buildings, tracks and other structures, we will require about Rs 10 crores more. Now, in a

poor country like ours where we cannot find money to build our schools and pay our teachers adequately, we cannot have the luxury of spending Rs 50 crores for the satisfaction of holding an Asian Games for one month or so. Therefore, we have decided that it is not possible to hold the Asian Games and that we would communicate our decision to the international bodies.

Sir, my time is almost over and I do want to take any more time. I have already indicated our educational policy. I suggest that if anything has been left out

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about Academies? Culture also comes under you. You have not touched that.

श्री श्रीव प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच)  
प्राचीन इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में आपने जवाब नहीं दिया। प्राचीन के सम्बन्ध में पुस्तकों में जो गलत बातें कही गई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: About the history books. I have told that we have sent them for the opinion of the experts in the line because there has been a lot of opposition from the other side of the House and also in the public that we should not interfere with the writing of books. So we could not take the responsibility on ourselves. We are awaiting the decision of the experts and when they send their opinions, we shall certainly take a decision. Meanwhile, I can tell you the whole textbook pattern is going to be changed and very soon we will have a new text book series. As I have already told you earlier, the secondary educational pattern is going to be changed and along with that, this text book along with other text books will go.

About culture we are certainly keen to implement whatever we can do. I fully agree with the hon Member, Shri Sathe that things should be improved

at the academies' level and we are trying to do that. We have got new Chairmen for two of these Academies and the problems concerning culture were being taken up.

Similarly, in the matter of helping the various dance troupes and others we are taking steps.

One matter I have left out and that Mr Sathe has pointed out. That is about prohibition. This is a very important matter. Prohibition is a matter which should not be trifled with and we should look at this from a proper angle ...

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** There I agree

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER:** This is again one of the Directive Principles which we have adopted in our Constitution. Then, Sir, it is not a fad of our Prime Minister—I am emphasizing this—as many people and particularly many journalists, are trying to paint. Here again I had called a meeting of all the Ministers concerned from all the States and Ministers representing the Congress Party, the National Conference, Marxists, Janata—all have come and they have unanimously decided that prohibition should be implemented within four years in a phased manner and the economic side also should be considered ...

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** This is hypocrisy.

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER:** This Government has accepted that policy because of this national consensus—I repeat this, this is the national consensus and even Mr. Sathe's party has accepted this point. Representatives from Maharashtra have come ...

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Not as a fad. You cannot impose.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER:** ...and others also have come and they have accepted the prohibi-

tion policy. Certainly I can say that prohibition has succeeded in Gujarat, it has succeeded in Tamil Nadu and it is going to succeed throughout India. That is a fact and that is going to happen.

I request that the Demands for Grants that are placed before the House may be passed.

**श्री कृष्णराज सिंह यादव :** सभापति महोदय, कल मैं ने एक बुनियादी सवाल उठाया था जिसको मन्त्री जी ने छोड़ दिया है। कल मैं ने कहा था कि मरकार ने जनता पार्टी के मैनिफेस्टो के मुताबिक पिछडे वर्गों के उत्थान के लिए काफ़ा काने लकर भायोग को रिपोर्ट को लागू करने का वायदा किया था लेकिन एक साल हो गया, उसको लागू नहीं किया है। उम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार शिक्षा सस्थाओं में तथा सरकारी नौकरियों में अनुच्छेद 15(4) और 16(4) के अधीन 25 मे 33 परसेंट तक स्थान सुरक्षित करने का प्राबिजन है। लेकिन यह मैनेटेडरी प्राबिजन होते हुए भी अभी तक उसको लागू नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं मंत्री जी इनका डेफिनिट जवाब दे।

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN- DER:** I have already said that we are broad-basing education and I have repeatedly said in the course of my speech that we are trying to help the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the field of education Even in the field of higher education, particularly in I.I.T. there have been cases where the Scheduled Caste students could not get promotion, we have said that there will be special coaching for them and they have been given promotion. Therefore, I can assure the hon. member that certainly we are very much conscious of that and when we are changing the education policy, certainly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will be in the fore front. (Interruptions)

[Mr Chairman]

MR CHAIRMAN How long will you do it अगर इस तरह से सब लोग एक-एक मिनट लेग तो दूसरी डिमाण्ड पुट नहीं हो सकेगी। इस मन्त्रालय की डिमाण्ड्स के लिये टाइम फिक्स्ड है, इस वक़्त टाइम बाकी नहीं है। (ब्यवधान)

Time at our disposal is limited

I take up cut motions Shri P Rajagopal Naidu, do you want it to be put to the vote of the House or are you withdrawing?

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) I am not withdrawing I want it to be put to the vote of the House

SHRI VASANT SATHE He does not want division

MR CHAIRMAN What about Prof Shibban Lal Saksena and Shri A E T Barrow?

PROF SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA I want to withdraw

SHRI A E T BARROW I withdraw

MR CHAIRMAN Is it the pleasure of the House that the hon. Members Shri Shibban Lal Saksena and Shri A E T Barrow be allowed to withdraw their cut motions?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes  
Cut motions Nos 5 to 10 and 60 to 62 were by leave, withdrawn

MR CHAIRMAN I shall now put the cut motions moved by Shri Rajagopal Naidu to the vote of the House  
Cut motions Nos 1 to 4, 12 to 25 and 39 to 49 were put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 25 to 27 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare "

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare voted by Lok Sabha*

| No. of Demand                                   | Name of Demand               | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978 |           | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House |           |
|---|------------------------------|---|-----------|---|-----------|
|   |                              | Revenue   | Capital   | Revenue                                       | Capital   |
| 1   | 2                            | 3   | 4         | 5   | 6         |
|   |                              | Rs.   | Rs.       | Rs.   | Rs.       |
| <b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE</b> |                              |   |           |   |           |
| 25  | Department of Education      | 29,31,000   | ..        | 1,46,36,000                                   | ..        |
| 26  | Education . . .              | 36,36,39,000  | 18,33,000 | 181,82,97,000                                 | 91,63,000 |
| 27  | Department of Social Welfare | 4,14,73,000   | ..        | 20,73,68,000                                  | ..        |

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the char-

ges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 97 and 98 relating to the Department of Culture."

*Demands for Grants 1978-79 in respect of the Department of Culture voted by Lok Sabha*

| No. of Demand         | Name of Demand          | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978 |         | Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House |         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|---|---------|
|                       |                         | Revenue   | Capital | Revenue                                       | Capital |
| 1                     | 2                       | 3   | 4       | 5   | 6       |
|                       |                         | Rs.   | Rs.     | Rs.   | Rs.     |
| DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE |                         |   |         |   |         |
| 97                    | Department of Culture . | 1,82,54,000   | ..      | 9,12,67,000                                   | ..      |
| 98                    | Archaeology .           | 1,19,99,000   | ..      | 5,99,96,000                                   | ..      |

15.56 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,\* 1978-79—

Contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Mottron moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Demands for Grants 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Labour submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

| No. of Demand             | Name of Demand        | Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978 | Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| 1                         | 2                     | 3   | 4   |
|                           |                       | Revenue<br>Rs.  | Capital<br>Rs.  |
| <b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR</b> |                       |   |   |
| 65                        | Ministry of Labour    | 13,68,00  | 63,39,000   |
| 66                        | Labour and Employment | 11,50,66,000  | 1,60,000 57,53,33,000 8,00,000                                |

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Vasant Sathe.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** Mr Chairman, Sir, I am privileged to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants for Labour, the Ministry of my very good friend, the hon Labour Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma, because, while participating in these demands, we are on some common ground, and that common ground may lead us to the field of industrial relations.

We must appreciate in this country that the first and foremost consideration in the field of industrial relations is that there must be harmony between labour and management and industry. Sir, it does not pay anyone, whichever party there may be, to have any breach of peace, any industrial unrest because as a result of this there will be loss of work loss of mandays, loss of production and in totality, loss to the country. Therefore, when I approach this question, I am approaching it from a national angle. Let us take stock, instead of living in some euphoria. I know the moment I say something critical, the other side asks the question, what about those nineteen months. I would therefore only beg of my friends on the other side to look at the question not from any partisan angle. Let us see what happened in respect of

mandays lost, in respect of strikes, in the year 1976-77

Sir, the Report which was presented by my hon friend shows that while the number of strikes and lockouts was 1, 56 in 1976-77, this number increased to 2,653 just in one year.

श्री मनोहर लाल (बानपुर): यह सब आप लोगों की वजह से है।

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** Sir, let us not go into the point who did it and so on because that will not help us.

16.00 hrs.

As a matter of fact, the workers involved last year were 6,68,852. But in the year preceding, it went up to 18,76,710 workers three times more. The mandays lost were 1,14,77,540 in 1976-77 but, in 1977-78, it went up to 2,12,14,281. This is the picture. Has the nation benefited by this? Obviously, everyone will say that this is not a desirable thing. Who is responsible? Let us search our hearts. If you sow the wind, you are bound to reap the whirlwind. The workers are encouraged to have their demands met by gheraos, by strikes etc. in essential services like the Railways thereby paralysing the key sectors of our economy. Merely because there is a change now and somebody else has

come to power, the workers' attitude will not change overnight.

श्री वसुन्धा प्रसाद वाचव (रीवा) : क्या आप चाहते हैं हड़ताल का अधिकार छीन लिया जाये ?

Shri VASANT SATHE : बिलकुल नहीं। शास्त्री जी जरा मुझे सुनिये। मैंने मजदूरों के बीच में अपनी जिम्मेदारी बितायी है। मजदूरों के अधिकार को मैं कभी नहीं छिनने दूंगा।

Sir, I am pleading that we must create conditions whereby it will not be necessary for the workers to go on strike.

How will those conditions be created? My hon. friend, Shri Ravindra Varma and so many others on the treasury benches have spent their lives in the trade union movement. So have I. The only way to stop this is to create a sense of belonging and confidence among the employees. If they feel that the industry belongs to them and they belong to industry, then what for is the strike—strike against whom?

Therefore, the primary necessity, the basic necessity, is this. We have been paying uptill now only lip sympathy on workers' participation in management at all levels all these years irrespective of whichever Government there was. I had been critical even of the previous Government as I am today.

श्री मनोहर लाल : सभापति महोदय, यदि आप इजाजत दें तो हम इनसे एक क्लेरिफिकेशन ले लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is in possession of the House. Let him go on.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, Sir the first and foremost thing to do is this. There is also a mention about a Committee which had been set up on the Workers' participation. It has given its report and it is under considera-

tion. But, I would like the hon. Minister to take in all seriousness the question of workers' participation whether it be in the public sector or in the private sector. It must be made mandatory under the law. Please keep this as a key factor in the new comprehensive legislation that you are bringing forward here. There should be workers' representative in the Board of Directors. I suggest this— I have in fact suggested this in a paper to the Planning Commission—that you remodel the entire managerial structure on the basis of 1/3-ratio-one-third on the Board of Management from employees' representatives, one-third from the entrepreneur or the investor and the one-third from the financial institutions. As you know most of the financial institutions are public financial institutions of Government. There should be one-third workers' representatives elected directly by the workers. But, do not bring in the trade unionism at all there. If we believe in the theory of one industry, one union, then the only way to achieve it, is to allow all the workers directly to elect their representatives on the boards of management. As I said it should not be a show. Don't take one man and put him on the Board of Directors and say that there is workers' participation. That will be a mere eye-wash. On the other hand it will create frustration. Effective management participation must be there and that must be from the floor level to the top board level. Sir, what happens is in all these disputes—wage disputes, bonus disputes, etc.—the workers are always doubtful of the real balance-sheets or real profits shown by the management. This has been experienced by us who have been practising. Balance-sheets can be manipulated from production level to the end-product level. If they have their men in the management who have a stake in the results then the workers will know that this is the exact result of their endeavour and effort. Then you can evolve a system of automatic sharing in the end result.

[Shri Vasant Sathé]

Sir, because they will be themselves in the management they would never want to go on strike against themselves. This is the only solution. There is no other solution. Any half-hearted approach of merely providing industrial adjudicating machinery is no solution.

Having said this I come to the question—all the same—of the industrial legislation. All those who have been working in this field, we have experienced that the most important thing in industrial legislation that hurts the employees and that has been hurting the employees is the delay which is caused in settling disputes. Whatever the machinery that you have provided no dispute gets settled below some years I gave you the example of a student some time back. There was a wage dispute which had been going on for 16 years and ultimately in the Supreme Court the matters get remanded. That again takes another ten years. What do you expect the workers to do? One generation is gone by. Who is to get the benefit of the wage fixation. The Industrial Law is absurd. Let us take the concept of minimum wage. The Supreme Court in a series of decisions has decided that the concept of wage is divided into three categories—living wage, fair wage and industrial minimum wage. Having defined this under the Minimum Wages Act, however, we do not insist on the concept of industrial minimum wage being adhered to. That concept is very simple. The wage must provide at least the minimum necessities of life and some modicum of comforts, education and health facilities. Can anybody say this extra-ordinary? But having put that now you know fully well the system of working indexes and how dearness allowance is linked to the index. You take a base year and whenever the index changes by 10 points or whatever the ratio you neutralise the rise by a certain increase in dearness allowance. Obviously the concept is clear. If what you

are giving is a minimum wage then there should not be an erosion in the minimum. This is plain common sense because if with the rise in price the minimum wage is not protected, unless there is a full neutralisation of the rise in price, then erosion will take place and when he gets it later on it will be even less than what his minimum wage would be. Now, these things have been settled. But have we incorporated this under the Minimum Wages Act? We have not. Our Minimum Wages Act of 1948 still goes on with the old concept and there is no effort taken to neutralise or to protect the real wage of the employees. Nowhere it is done under the Minimum Wages Act or by any other method. Therefore, while we are thinking of this comprehensive legislation, two or three things must be done.

First is the definition of Industry. Now, according to the latest decision of the Supreme Court—you have mentioned about the reversion to the Hospital Mazdoor Sabha Case—they have defined in a wider base the term 'Industry'. What we want you actually to do is that instead of giving too much importance on the question of definition of industry, it must be an employer-employee relationship. That is what is to be done. Wherever a person may be employed and whoever may be his employer, he should be protected. If this is the scope that you keep before you, then you will be able to cover practically all the employees wherever they are in our country. So, it must be an Employment Protection Act, Employment Relations Act instead of putting it under the Industrial Relation Act. Otherwise we get bogged down on the definition of Industry.

Then the second thing is that you must come to the definition of workmen. Now, you know even that definition is artificial and restricted and with the change in times those who have since been selling agents of Medical Companies are put out of the definition of workmen, merely because



the person crosses a certain amount of wage. Here comes the representative of the biggest employer ....

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BLJU PATNAIK): Like Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ..and the terror of employees. Therefore, I would say that the definition of workmen also needs to be looked into.

Then another cause which contributes to the industrial dispute, as I said, is a wage linked with cost of living index. You must have a system where wages will find automatic escalation by way of time-scale as also by way of protection of the wage according to the rise in the number of cost of living index. These two things are very essential.

Thirdly, in the matter of the disputes due to fixing up of the percentage of bonus, we must go by the concept of bonus being considered as a deferred wage. Suppose you have a revolutionary change. According to the concept of workers' participation and when they are themselves in the management and they know what the real profits are, a real profit sharing scheme could be introduced. But till now that is not done. I am glad and I congratulate you for having restored, although for one year, 8.33 per cent bonus. I hope you will come with a legislation, extending that legislation, not only for future years but for all other sectors. Why should it not be applied to Railwaymen and why should it not be applied to P & T employees? Why should it not apply to Defence workers? All of them must be covered, once we accept the principle. Therefore, I would beg of you to consider this factor also.

Another factor which is responsible for industrial disputes, normally is removals or dismissals. Some machinery must be evolved. A worker let us suppose, is dismissed or removed. The matter is taken to the court. The

labour court *prima facie* feels that there is a good case. If it is a hopeless case, if the employee has indulged in sabotage or done something like that, if the employee is undesirable, I can understand. Otherwise there must be provision that when the dispute is pending, the court may order that the employee must be taken back. What happens. Ten years go by. I have experience of such cases. After ten years he is reinstated in service with full backwages. If the dismissal is wrongful the employer is required to pay for the period when the employee did not work. Heavens will not fall if the court says: keep him in service till I try and find out; take work from him and you pay him. Why should it be a matter of honour for the employer a prestige issue? Whether it is in the public sector or any other sector, it is not your private property or private business. Why should you think that having the employee back in work is something insulting to you? It is a wrong approach. He could be reinstated pending a decision on the dispute.

I now come to the question of lay offs and lockouts. This is something which has hurt the working class and the employees too much. The law in regard to this question is defective. When there is lockout the employee is put on the street. There is no protection given to him; he is out of job. Must you not protect his emoluments? In the same way I would beg of the Labour Minister to consider along with the Minister of Industries the question of taking over the management of concerns when there is a lockout which is *prima facie* illegal and is meant only for forcing the employees. By a suitable law you must be able to order the employer to start the working of the factory immediately if it is a *mala-fide* lockout. That power is not there, I think; if you cannot do it, you must take those powers so that you can take over the management. To some extent you will have to amend the Industries Development and Regulation Act for that purpose.... (Interruptions).

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

The last point I want you to consider is about agricultural labour. That is one sector which has been completely neglected, all these years. Let us not go into the question of apportioning blame. We have all to tackle these problems. Agricultural labour is scattered labour; it is not possible to organise it because it is not employed by one particular person.

Now, he can, therefore, be protected only by law and by ensuring him that he is able to contribute to the work and protect his work. Suppose you want to strictly implement the minimum wage, the danger of his losing the work is there. It must be linked and you must be able to protect that. How is that to be done is again a matter for comprehensive study which has to be done and applied. I do not believe that normal concept of trade unionism can be applied to agricultural labour. It will be disastrous for him. Therefore the concept of cooperativism, collective effort and cooperative effort on the part of agricultural labour of both having the wherewithal, the inputs, etc. getting through them, some such mechanism will have to be evolved. It is only that which will help the agricultural labour.

Then I come to the question of employment. That is another field, after labour legislation, which is under your charge. I find that with all our talk about the people on the employment registers, we have not been able to do much in the field of employment. This is a question which cannot be solved by the Labour Ministry alone. It is an integrated question. Therefore, it has to be solved along with other Ministries by the Government and by the nation as a whole, if you ask me. Unless you correlate the productive activity in the rural areas, in the decentralised small scale sector and other sectors, you will not be able to ensure job to the unemployed. Therefore, I again emphasise that when you start industries, agro-industries or small scale industries in the rural areas to provide employment to our millions of

people, the first and foremost thing to do is to guarantee and protect not only the supply of raw material, but the marketing of the end products. The main point is ensuring the marketing of the products. If you cannot market the products of those persons who produce—out of sixty crores of people, at least thirty crores being work worthy that is the amount of productive capacity in the country, they can produce goods and goods are the real wealth—where can these goods be sold? The markets will be limited so long as your economy is based on demand and supply concept of marketability and only the urban areas are the markets. There is hardly two crore population which has the purchasing power, a small Japan within the country, and you want all the goods to go to these metropolitan centres—this is a small basis. Will that help? Is it possible for them to sell these goods at all? So create purchasing power in the rural areas and see to it that there is no competition which will kill the product and the employment. The entire marketing activity in this country will have to be brought under one umbrella, one national organisation. Unless that is done, you will not be able to ensure production and guarantee employment. Therefore, I say that this is an integrated service and that this problem cannot be taken in isolation. Sometimes I have a feeling that Labour Department like Education Department is considered a non-priority department by the Government. The most important departments like Steel and Mines, Finance, Industry are with persons like Mr. Biju Patnaik and labour—

बिचलाने वाले लोग हैं छोड़ दो थोड़ा सा दे रबीन्द्र वर्म को बिठा दो करता रहेगा।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Long and short of it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Long and short of it—you are right. Long is Biju Patnaik and short yourself.

I beg of you to consider this and persuade the Government to take this

matter in all seriousness because the situation in the country is deteriorating. Let us not be complacent, and once it goes down the slope, it gathers momentum, it will go out of hands, out of gear, and nobody will be able to control it, neither you nor any successor government that will come or whenever it comes. It will damage the whole nation.

With these words and with this warning I hope that the progressive Minister, Shri Ravindra Varma, will be able to persuade his colleagues to formulate a proper labour policy. What is happening to that comprehensive labour legislation? We are still waiting to see the light of that legislation. I hope he will bring it at least in this Session.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

PROF SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA  
(Maharajganj) I beg to move—

'That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Injustice to organised sugar labour whose minimum wages are less than Rs 300 per month for 6 months in the year when the minimum wages in Cement, Textile, Steel, Docks and other organised industries range from Rs 400 to Rs 600 per month for all the 12 months (1)]

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA  
(Tezpur) I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Ineffectiveness of Regional Labour Commissioners. (2)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of welfare scheme for plantation workers of Assam. (3)]

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN  
(Coimbatore): I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to reorganise the working of the Employment Exchanges and root out corrupt practices with the help of workers' representatives. (4)]

That the demand under the head, 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recover amounts due from employers to the ESIC and take penal action against the offending employers. (5)]

That the demand under the head: 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to ensure full implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act (6)]

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to introduce legislation to guarantee unemployment allowance. (7)]

'That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to bring all railway workers under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act (8)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in introducing a system of recognition of Trade Unions by secret ballot. (9)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recover dues of Provident Fund Scheme from defaulting employers and institu-

[Smt Parvathu Krishnan]

tion of penal action against them (10)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to take urgent action to introduce legislation as recommended unanimously by the convention of Trade Unions held in 1971 (11)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to ensure minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent to all Central Government employees including railways (12)]

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to restore 8.33 per cent bonus from the year 1975 (13)]

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to intervene and initiate talks where strikes break out and leave workers to be blackmailed by employers both in public and private sector (14)]

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to improve ESI facilities and further streamline the working of the ESIC (15)]

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Inordinate delays in clearing Provident Fund dues and need to streamline the organisation (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to ensure adequate housing under the Industrial Housing Scheme (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to implement recommendations of Mines Safety Conferences (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to streamline the work of the Directorate of Mines Safety. (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to ensure employment to workers of closed units in engineering textile and jute industry by Government takeover (20)]

That the demand under the head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need for more vigorous action to eradicate bonded labour while ensuring protection and employment for such labour (21)]

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU  
(Chittoor) I beg to move —

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to bring Labour Relations Bill soon (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to protect the labour from exploitation by the factory owners. (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to implement labour laws effectively (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the conciliation machinery in solving the industrial disputes and thereby avoid strikes. (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make the factory owners to appear before the Conciliatory Officers along with the labourers (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to provide houses to coal miners (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to evaluate the employment exchanges. (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to implement labour welfare measures (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to strengthen maintenance of labour statistics. (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Labour and employment' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to strengthen safety measures in mines. (31)]

भीमती अहिल्या भी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में लेबर प्राबलम ला एण्ड धार्डर की प्राबलम बन गई है। पिछले कुछ समय से हमारे देश में कोई ऐसी स्टेट नहीं रह गई है—बगल और त्रिपुरा को छोड़ कर उड़ीसा या एक दो जगहों को छोड़ कर—जहाँ बर्कर्स के ऊपर फायरिंग न हुई हो जहाँ बर्कर्स की भीर्तें नहीं

हुई हों। पिछले बर्कों में 100 से ऊपर बर्कर्स फायरिंग से मर चुके हैं, इतना बड़ा रिमिशन हमारे देश में इतने बड़े समय में कभी नहीं हुआ—यह बात ध्यान में खानी चाहिये। इस प्राबलम को हमें बहुत सीरियसली देखना चाहिये। कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो जान बूझ कर इसको ला एण्ड धार्डर की प्राबलम बनाना चाहते हैं, इससे पूरे देश का सत्यानास हो जायगा। ये जितनी फायरिंग हुई है, इनमें नेजोरीटी केसेज में मजदूरों का कसूर नहीं था। इसमें ज्यादा कसूर उनका है जिन्होंने नेगोसियेशन से इसको साल्व करने की कोशिश नहीं की, बल्कि पुलिस का इस्तेमाल किया। हर स्टेट में ऐसा हो रहा है, इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसमें दखल देना चाहिये।

कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि मजदूर मशीनरी तोड़ रहे हैं—सभापति महोदय—इन बातों में ज्यादा सच्चाई नहीं है। इस वक्त जो हो रहा है—वह यह है कि मजदूर मांग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन धाज कल जो मीनेजमेन्ट है, वह कुछ ज्यादा खोरदार बन गया है, उनकी तरफ से मजदूरों के ऊपर ज्यादा हमले बानू हैं। हमारे माटे साहब ने अभी कहा कि "मैन-डेज लास्ट"। लेकिन सरकार की रिपोर्ट और लेबर कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट यह कहती है कि जो मैनडेज-लास्ट है, उसमें ज्यादा दिन लाक-आउट और लेभाऊ की बजह से हैं, स्ट्राइक की बजह से मैनडेज-लास्ट नहीं है। माटे साहब ने अभी जो किन्ता ब्यक्त की है, मुझे अण्ठा लगा। मैं उनसे बिनती करती हूँ—अपार इण्डस्ट्रीज में जो लाक-आउट है, वह इल्सीयल है, आप सबसे पहले अपने एम०पी० को कह कर उसको बानू करावें, बाद में यह सोचियेगा कि क्या चीज सच है। "एकमें" में भी यही स्थिति है वहाँ भी इलीगल लाक-आउट चल रहा है और हमारी महाराष्ट्र की मबर्नमेन्ट उसमें इन्टरबीन नहीं कर रही है। इस लाक-आउट की बजह से मजदूरों के अन्दर,

[श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर]

प्रसन्नोप बढ रहा है। मजदूरों पर हमले हो रहे हैं। आप यह देखिये कि कानपुर में जो कार्रवाई हुई, उसमें मजदूरों की क्या गलती थी।

श्री कंसल साठे : कौन एम०पी० थे ?

श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : श्री डी० डी० देसाई। मजदूरों ने वहाँ पर दो महीने काम किया और उसका उनको वेतन नहीं मिलता है और वे भूखो मरते हैं अब आप क्या यह चाहते हैं कि मजदूर काम करें और उनको वेतन न मिले और घर जा कर उनको भोजन करना चाहिए और राम नाम लेना चाहिये। यह नहीं हो सकता है। ये जो श्रमत्याचार बढ रहे हैं ये मानिकों की तरफ से बढ रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस मामले में कुछ नहीं करती हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इन्टरबीन नहीं करती हैं तो आपको इसमें इन्टरबीन करना चाहिए। अगर आप इन्टरबीन नहीं करेते, तो सिन्डिकेशन और भी खराब होती चली जायेगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हू कि पिछली मई में केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी ने एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी और लोगो को प्रोमिज किया था कि इनर्जैसी में जो कुछ हुआ है, जो श्रमत्याचार हुए हैं, वे वापस ले लेंगे। अभी तक गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट्स में इमर्जेंसी के दौरान जिन लोगों को मीसा के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया था या डी०आई०धार० के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया था, उनको भी काम पर वापस नहीं लिया गया है। गवर्नमेंट के ग्राइड एण्ड एकाउन्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट में, डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में, जिन लोगों को मीसा के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया था, उनको काम पर नहीं लिया है। इतना ही नहीं, उनकी जो पगार थी, वह भी नहीं दी गई है। इसी तरह से जो नेशनल टेक्सटाइल्स कार्पोरेशन है, वहाँ पर भी यह काम खालू है और जो प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज हैं, उन्होंने भी मीसा और डी०आई०धार० के

अन्दर जिन लोगों को बन्द करवाया था, उनको भी वहाँ पर काम पर वापस नहीं लिया है। इस बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए और अपने बचन को पूरा करना चाहिए, जो गये महीने बचन दिया है, उसको पूरा करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात बोनस के बारे में है। यह क्या बात है कि हर साल बोनस डिक्लेयर कर दिया जाता है। यह रास्ता गलत है। बोनस के बारे में एक पालिसी होनी चाहिए और कुछ न कुछ स्टेटूटरी पालिसी होनी चाहिए। हर साल बोनस डिक्लेयर करना गलत है। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा आपका बक्त नहीं लूंगी लेकिन एक बात मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि एल०आई०सी० या ऐसी जो इस्टीम्यूशन्स हैं, उनके साथ जो इस बोनस के बारे में एग््रीमेंट हुआ था, उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोर्ट में नहीं जाना चाहिए था। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार कोर्ट में गई, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि हम एग््रीमेंट को ध्यानर करना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज में जहाँ जहाँ ऐसे एग््रीमेंट्स हुए हैं, जिनको ध्यानर नहीं किया गया है, उसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए और ऐलान निकालना चाहिए कि जो एग््रीमेंट्स हुए हैं, उन सब को ध्यानर करना चाहिए क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट एल०आई०सी० के मामले में हुआ है, इसलिए सब जगह उसको लागू करना चाहिए।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हू कि इमर्जेंसी में एक बड़ी बात यह हुई थी कि काम का बोझा मजदूरों के ऊपर हर जगह बढ़ाया गया था और आपने कबूल किया है कि यह बोझा कम हो जायेगा, लेकिन अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। यही कारण है जिस की वजह से आज यह स्ट्रगल चल रही है। जो बोझा इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में बढ़ाया गया था ;

बहु कम होना चाहिए और गार्मेंसली रेस्टोर करनी चाहिए। इसी के कारण बहुत सगड़े बड़ गये हैं और गवर्नमेन्ट ने जो इस बारे में बायबा किया था, उसको उसे पूरा करना चाहिए।

डियरनेस एन्नाउन्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि आपके जो पब्लिक सेक्टर के एन्टरप्राइज है, उन सब ने यह कहा है कि जो महगाई भत्ता बढ़ना है, वह 1 प्नाइन्ट पर 1 30 रुपया देना चाहिए और इसमें ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहिए। यह तीन बात आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर एन्टरप्राइजेज ने की है। इसलिए जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाल मजदूर हैं, उनको महगाई भत्ते के बारे में कोई न्याय नहीं मिलना है।

अगनी बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो बेज बोर्ड्स है जिनको आप ने मान्यता दी है, उनमें न्यूजपेर्स के बारे में जा बेज बोर्ड है, उसका एम्प्लायमें ने बायनाट किया है और फिजूल वारणा से बायकाट किया है। डेड दो साल तक एम्प्लायमें के बुठ नहीं किया लेकिन अब कहने हैं कि थ्री दन और भगवती जो उसक मेन्बर है वे इन्विपेडेन्ट नहीं है। यह फिजूल का बहाना निकालकर उन्होंने उस बेज बोर्ड का बायकाट किया है पोर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी यह प्लान किया है कि जैसे मजदूरों को स्ट्राइक करने का हक है वैसे ही एम्प्लायर्स को भी बायनाट करने का हक है। यह हमारी नीति है, यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट की नीति है। इस नीति को सब प्राइवेट एन्टरप्राइज वाला पर जबरदस्ती लागू किया जाना चाहिए नहीं तो वे इस पर भ्रमल नहीं करेगे। अभी तक बेज बोर्ड के बारे में जो भ्रमल होना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ। अगर सरकार ने सच्ची से इस पर भ्रमल नहीं कराया तो कोई भी इसको भ्रमल में नहीं लायेगा। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि जो भी इस पर

भ्रमल नहीं करे उसको कानून बना कर जेल भिजवाना चाहिए। यह सम्भव न हो तो कोई और कदम उठाने चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो कोई भी बेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को भ्रमल में नहीं लायेगा।

एक आपने अच्छा काम किया है कि आपने पुरानी अपेक्स कमेटी को डिजाल्व कर दिया और ट्रेड यूनियन्स लीडर्स की मीटिंग बुलायी। आपने सभी यूनियस के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स को इसमें बुलाया, यह आपने अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन इस पर सभी स्टेट्स में भ्रमल नहीं हो रहा है। बंगाल में वर्कर्स ने अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स का चुनाव कर लिया है लेकिन फिर भी उनको रिप्रेजेन्टेशन नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए इसके बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए।

प्रोबिडेंट कमिश्नर के आफिसिज में बड़ा गोल-माल चलता है। जैसा गोल-माल बहा चलता है, ऐसा गोल-माल कहीं नहीं चलता है। बहा के कमिश्नर जिस तरह से चलते हैं वैसा कहीं नहीं होता है। उनके बहुत सारे टूर लगते हैं। कभी बम्बई, कभी कलकत्ता, कभी बमलौर का टूर लगता है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देती हूँ कि बंगलौर में दो घंटे की मीटिंग बुलायी जाती है और तीन दिन का आफिसियल टूर बन जाता है। जो लोग एम्प्लायर के खिलाफ करप्शन की बात करने हैं उन्हें बान पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाता है। इस तरह से वे टूर लगाने हैं लेकिन मजदूरों के लिए वहाँ फण्ड नहीं बचते हैं। मजदूरों के वे एरियर्स कम करते रहने हैं। दूसरे दूसरे कानून बना कर वे मजदूरों का पैसा कम करते रहने हैं।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। आपके 478 पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइज कंसर्नस हैं। उन्होंने भी मजदूरों का पूरा प्रोबिडेन्ट फण्ड नहीं भरा है। अगर इस तरह की सड़कड़ी आपके पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजिज में चलती तो मजदूरों का आपको साब मिलने वाला नहीं

[श्रीमती प्रहिल्ला पी० रायनेकर]

है। इसलिए मैं रवीन्द्र बर्मा जी से कहती हूँ कि वे इस मामले में इन्टरवीन करें। वह बात मैं इसलिए कह रही हूँ कि मुझे उनसे उम्मीद है और उनसे मिलना भी बहुत आसान है। दूसरे मिनिस्ट्रो से तो मिलना भी बहुत मुश्किल होता है।

एक बात मैं विकिटमाइजेशन के बारे में कहती हूँ कि किस तरह से सब जगह पर विकिटमाइजेशन चलता है। जो भी धाज करप्शन के खिलाफ धाबाज उठाते हैं उनको विकिटमाइज किया जाता है। इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहती हूँ। धाफके एटोमिक एनर्जी में एक बैद्यनाथ नाम के अफसर हैं। उन्होंने धाफने लडके को काट्टेक्ट बेने के लिए सिफारिश की कि उनका लडका किसी फर्म में काम करता है, उसको काट्टेक्ट दिया जाये। इनके लिए उन्होंने खान लिखा। उस खान को हमने प्राइमिनिस्टर के सेक्रेटरी को दिया। लेकिन धाफी तक उस अफसर के खिलाफ कोई कायबराही नहीं की गयी। जो एम्प्लायर्स के करप्शन के खिलाफ लडाई लडने है उनके खिलाफ कायबराही की जाती है और उन्हें काल पकड कर निकाल दिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि मिनिस्टर साहब इन सब बातों में इन्टरवीन करें।

मुझे रवीन्द्र बर्मा जी से उम्मीद है कि वे इस मामले में इन्टरवीन करेंगे और प्रोविडेंट कमिश्नर के आफिस में जो गडबडी है उसको ठीक करेंगे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY  
(Bombay North-East): I will not take more time than Mr Sathe has taken.

Firstly I would like to congratulate the Labour Minister on the manner in which he has been conducting the activities of this Ministry. I myself happen to be the President of a number of labour unions which come in contact with this Ministry and, although I cannot say that his bureau-

cracy is as co-operative as one would like it to be nevertheless as a Minister he does exercise authority and the functions in a manner which all sides have greatly appreciated. I would also like to say that if one were to list the achievements of the Janata Government of the last one year, such as scrapping of the compulsory deposit scheme, the re-instatement of workers, giving of bonus and so on, one finds that most of the achievements of the Janata Government happened to be by and large due to the efforts of the Labour Minister. I will say that here also he can be justly proud. When the Janata Party took over we did have a large amount of bottled up tension amongst workers and it was natural that when a democratic Government came that this tension would blow up and therefore, if there was rise in some amount of industrial strife. I think that is something we would accept and something we would try to accommodate. But even if you take into account that fact, I would say that things would have been much worse if a less adroit handling of the situation had taken place. I know that Mr Sathe's intellectual mentor who dominated the ideological thinking during the emergency thought that the only way to solve the labour problem was to bottle it up. I do not know in the new context whether Mr. Sathe would like to acknowledge the intellectual leadership of the person you acknowledged during the Emergency. In fact, the problem before our Government has been that we have to spend quite a good portion of our time in trying to undo the mischief done by them. I would say, during this one year, on the labour front, we could have achieved a lot more and shown lot more results than we already did which is quite substantial, if we had not spent our time undoing the mischief done by Mr. Sathe and his mentors during the 19 months of the Emergency. It takes 9 months to produce the fruits of labour but Mr. Sathe has been labouring a very hard for 19 months and created a lot of mischief. This



is the mischief that we have to undo and consequently, the performance in concrete terms has not been as high as it might have been. I am sure, therefore, in the coming year the Labour Ministry would perform even better than it has in the last one year. There has been three kinds of strikes during the last one year. I have myself collected statistics on that. Some of these strikes are genuine and I would like to associate myself with these strikes. For example, the one-day strike of the Life Insurance Corporation's Class III and Class IV employees was perfectly a genuine strike. There was an agreement signed in 1974 between the workers and the management which was a written agreement. Afterwards, the Finance Minister initiated it and okayed it and it was in operation. During the Emergency unilaterally, this was scrapped. I would have assumed that when our Government was formed, automatically we would have re-instated that contract but it is a matter of regret for me also that the Government decided to contest it in the court when the spokesmen of the labour side took it to court. I wish, the labour side had also not taken it to court. I wish, it had been settled by talking. Even after taking to the court, I think, it would have been proper for our Government not to have contested in the court. Here is a clear case where the employees were perfectly right and they did not sustain the strike—they went on one-day strike—they won it in the court. All congratulations to them. If they had prolonged the strike. I do not think any right thinking person in this country could have really objected to this. Similarly, there are such contracts which were signed during the emergency but were not implemented. The Indian Oil Officers did sign a contract before emergency but that was withdrawn during the emergency and still not being re-instated. I would like the Labour Minister to examine such contracts which were signed bilaterally between the management and

the Labour before emergency but unilaterally withdrawn during the emergency and still not being re-instated. But these are genuine ones.

There are also some strikes which in Bombay particularly which is an important industrial centre are conducted deliberately to embarrass the Janata Government. After the strike takes place, the workers are told, "What can we do. The Janata Government has come; since the Janata Government has come, no demand of labour is met. In fact, the population of mosquitos has also increased due to emergence of the Janata Government." This is the kind of thing. (Interruptions) I am not the President of any union which has gone on strike to embarrass the Janata Government. These are strikes which are there in many parts of the country primarily aimed at embarrassing the Janata Government. There is no love for the workers at all. There are no demands which one can say are meant for the workers. But actually the primary aim is to embarrass the Janata Government.

I would say, many premier industries in Bombay are suffering and the workers are suffering because of this. The workers themselves do not want it. They are afraid of the goondaism. For example, the union of Mr. Dutta Samant in Bombay today is engaged in terrorising the workers and preventing them from going to work.

The third kind of strikes which are there are primarily aimed to retain their leadership. It is quite clear that the Congress and their Ministers are losing ground in the labour field. They are slowly slipping; they are afraid that they may lose it to the nationalist elements in the country. Take, for example, bank employees. It was quite clear that the Government was interested in negotiating with bank employees on the question of wage revision. But the bank employees led by the Congress and the bank employees' union led by the

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

CPI both felt that they will lose ground completely if there were negotiations. So, they created one-day strike, two-day strike or three-day strike, wild-cat strikes, primarily because they wanted their hold on them. (Interruptions) The Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh is a fast-growing union; they have a very positive attitude.

Now, if you subtract these kind of strikes due to these elements to embarrass the Janata Government and to retain leadership, actually, the number of strikes that have taken place in the country, in 1977, has less than the number in 1975. I have done this calculation. It is no use to blame the workers as such. They have genuine grievances. Their share in the national income has gone down very much since Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government came to power. In 1968, the share of workers in the national income was 42 per cent and it declined after 10 glorious years of rule to 35 per cent. This has not happened in any other country except in India. Similarly, you will be surprised to know that the real wages in 1977 were lower than those in 1964. There is hardly any country in the world where the real wages of organised labour are lower after a period of 13 years. But this miracle has happened in India Under the rule of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the organised labour's real wages today are 2 per cent below to level that was prevailing in 1964.

I would say, what is most important is to get to the root cause of it. Actually, I think, the conditions can be created in this country by which the strike as a weapon can become obsolete. There are industries in this country which have not had strikes in the last 15 or 20 years. One should examine why there are such industries where the workers have not gone on strike. One comes to a conclusion that the management shows human approach, exhibits human approach, in dealing with

workers, not try to suppress them, not try to throw them out of job but to engage them in human relations. In this regard, I would ask the hon. Labour Minister to strengthen the process of collective bargaining. The concept of collective bargaining is very weak in India. It is really suffering because of two reasons. First the old recognised unions are out of date, particularly the Congress and Communist unions; they are literally out of date. In fact, I would say that as far as the influence of communists in the labour union field is concerned, it is a declining field as communists are declining everywhere else as the Congress ideology is also declining. Therefore in places like railways and banks, there should be proper verification and enumeration of membership should start afresh. Here, I would like to bring to the notice of the Labour Minister that you have to be careful about the bureaucracy; the bureaucracy is, in fact, in collusion with these elements because they may have been put there. Qualification and merit was not a very important factor in the last 10 years of Mrs. Gandhi's rule because if that was a consideration, she herself should not have been the Prime Minister. During the rule of Mrs. Gandhi, people without any qualifications, on the basis of favouritism were staffed in the Government particularly in the Labour Ministry and they are likely to sabotage any attempt to democratise the union field.

I would like to draw the attention of the Labour Ministry here to the way in which verification is going on in the banks, in the banking industry. Bureaucrats have conspired to see that the communist and the Congress unions get their recognition; they have chosen a date of reference which is of the emergency; they have done it without informing other bank unions in the field; they have arbitrarily chosen this. I have already drawn the attention of the

Labour Ministry to this. I would like this to go on record to show how the bureaucracy, some elements of the bureaucracy in collusion with the former frustrated Congress elements are trying to sabotage the good standing of the labour. Therefore, I would like to urge the Labour Ministry please try to get elections as soon as possible and bring in a concept of election in the unions. In those places where elections have taken place, the traditional unions have lost. For example, in BHEL, what happened after the elections took place? The communist unions evaporated; the Congress unions evaporated. And if you look at the total results of BHEL, you will find that those unions which are new, which are alleged to be pro-Janata party, they have got two-thirds of the seats in these recent elections.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Jhansi.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They are absolutely out of date. You do not know what is happening in this country. Therefore, I would like to suggest, in conclusion, to the Labour Minister that it is very important that in order to bring about a better situation in labour for the coming years, he must consider a few points which I would like to place before him. First and foremost, I would like the Labour Ministry to evolve a national wage policy before an income and price policy is evolved. I do not see why we have to wait till a comprehensive income and price policy has to come. The Bhoothlingam Committee is still looking at the ghost, I do not know. For their report, we need not wait. I don't think there can be much faith in a committee headed by somebody who has been in the top echelon of the bureaucracy all his life and then afterwards becomes a Chairman of a multinational corporation. Therefore, I would say that we would have much greater faith if the committee is headed by the Labour Minister himself. There is a lot of faith on him in this

country as Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar herself has said that the workers feel that they have direct access to him. It is probably only the Minister whom.....

श्री बल्लभ शांडे : द्राप विन्नी श्री चानलुनी वरें द्रापकी युन्दियन को रेकगनीशन नही दिवेंगी ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: चापलूती वा कायदा तो द्राप जानते है ।

Anyway, I would like that before the wage policy comes, income and price policy is formed. In this regard, it is quite surprising to see that there are 9 components of wage. It is a total mess; it is a total confusion. This should be grossly simplified and reduced to four components—basic wage, incentive, bonus and terminal benefit—all adding upto about 187 per cent of the basic wage.

Secondly, I would like him to consider seriously the concept of right to work because that is the only way we can bring about a sense of security in the mind of workers. As long as there is a job security, as long as the concept of right to work is not there, it is never possible to assure the workers to be peaceful. Thirdly, in view of the fact that Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan has come here, an equal employment opportunity programme for women, particularly the concept of part-time employment should be there: it is not enough to have equal remuneration for women, but it is also necessary that the concept of job should be parcelled out in a part-time form so that women can participate in it.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): In that case, you ask for rule 104 of the Delhi Education Act to be amended. The Labour Minister may convey this to the Education Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:  
Your recommendation will be given a serious consideration.

Therefore the concept of part-time employment must come about. Otherwise women cannot seriously participate in the labour force.

Fourthly, I would like the Labour Minister to spruce up the Labour Commissioner's office. The Labour Commissioners are over-worked. I do not think that it is possible, honestly speaking to work in the conditions in which the Labour Commissioners are working—in the kind of offices they have. In fact, I am representing presently one of the Bank Unions in a negotiation with Labour Commissioner. I have seen the condition of office: the building may come down on any day even while we are busy negotiating. Therefore, such an important and vital office must be spruced up; the level and the status of that office; must be raised.

Finally, I would urge on the Labour Minister to call a national Round Table Conference of all economic interests, so that we can work out some concrete method for industrial relations. In this regard I would endorse the call that the Industrial Relations Bill must be brought before Parliament at the earliest.

श्री मनोहर लाल : (कानपुर) सभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। सबसे पहले मैं श्रीमन्त्री जी और जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि 19 महीने के इमर्जेंसी के टाइम में जिस तरह से माटे साहब की सरकार ने हमारे मजदूर भाइयों के अधिकारों को छीना, उनके बोनस के अधिकार को छीना, उनके ऊपर कंप्लेसरी डिपार्टमेंट स्कीम लागू की, उनके सारे ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को छीन लिया उनको जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने रेट्टोर किया। जनता सरकार ने मजदूरों के

बोनस के अधिकार को रेट्टोर किया, कंप्लेसरी डिपार्टमेंट स्कीम को समाप्त किया तथा उनके ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को रेट्टोर किया। इसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से श्रीमन्त्री जी को और जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आपने मजदूरों के बोनस को रेट्टोर किया है, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि रेलवे एम्पलाईज और पी एंड टी डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस देना चाहिए जो कि अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है। इसके बारे में मंत्री जी को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा पी एंड टी डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों को भी बोनस मिलना चाहिए।

माटे साहब कार्य दिनों की हानि के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे थे और आंकड़े पेश कर रहे थे कि जनता सरकार के काल में कार्य दिनों की अधिक हानि हुई है जबकि उसके पहले यह हानि बहुत कम हुई थी। मैं उनको 1976-77 के आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ। 1976-77 में एक करोड़ 28 लाख कार्य दिनों की हानि हुई थी जब कि उस समय साठे साहब और इंदिरा कांग्रेस की सरकार में मजदूरों के सारे ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार छीन रखे थे। ऐसी हालत में भी 1 करोड़ 28 लाख कार्य दिनों की हानि हुई थी जबकि गत वर्ष 1 करोड़ 15 लाख 20 हजार कार्य दिनों की हानि हुई। अब साठे साहब ही इस बात का हिसाब लगा लें कि इमर्जेंसी के टाइम में, जबकि मजदूरों के सारे ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार और बोनस का अधिकार छीन लिया गया था—अधिक कार्य दिनों की हानि हुई या बाध में अधिक कार्य दिनों की हानि हुई? इस बात को मैं उन्हीं पर छोड़ता हूँ। इसमें बहुत से लोक प्राउट्स और ले आफ की वजह से कार्य दिनों की हानि हुई है उसके बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि मुझे और बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं।

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair].

यह ध्यान सही है कि जनता सरकार की स्थापना के बाद मजदूरों में बहुत अशांति हुई है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि जिस तरह से 19 महीने के इमर्जेंसी काल में मजदूरों के ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकार छीन लिए गए थे, मजदूरों में उनका बोनास का अधिकार छीन लिया गया था, उन पर कंप्लेरी रिपाब्लिट स्कीम लागू कर दी गई थी—यह सारी बातें मजदूरों के विभाग में भरी हुई थी। बर्कलोड बढ़ जाने पर भी उनको अपना बात उठा सकने का अधिकार नहीं था। मनमाने ढंग से बर्कलोड बढ़ा दिया गया था। जो प्रबंधक थे उनको पूरी छुट दे दी गई थी। मजदूर गेट मीटिंग नहीं कर सकते थे। वे किसी प्रकार का प्रदर्शन नहीं कर सकते थे, लेकिन अब हम देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में श्रमिकों का किनना महत्व है। उन 19 महीनों में जिन तरह से हमारे मजदूर साक्षियों ने काम किया, जब उन की आवाज डी० आई० धार० और मीणा में बन्द थी, उसके बाद जब जनता सरकार आई तो यह “बट-नैचुरल” था, स्वाभाविक था, कि उन की 19 महीनों की दबी हुई आवाज निकलती। उन 19 महीने के काल में साठे साहब की सरकार ने उन की ज्ञान बन्द कर दी थी, उस की ज्ञान पर नाना पडा हुआ, लेकिन जब वे आजाद हुए तो सारी बातें निकल कर सामने आईं। इस लिए हम कह सकते हैं कि जनता सरकार बनने के बाद, एमर्जेंसी के बाद इस देश में श्रम शांति पैदा हुई . . .

17.00 hrs.

श्री बलराम साठे : क्या आप का यह कहना है कि उन दुखी कामगारों ने नाराज कामगारों ने देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाया, जिसकी वजह से आप ने बिदेसी मद्रा कमाई ?

श्री मनोहर लाल : आप ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि जनता सरकार के बनने

के बाद मजदूरों में अशांति हुई है, लेबर-अनरेस्ट बढ़ा है।

श्री कृष्ण कान्त : (चण्डीगढ़) वह एमर्जेंसी को डिफेण्ड कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनोहर लाल : डिफेण्ड तो वे करेगे ही। मैं बड़े दुख के साथ यह बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—य० कमलापति त्रिपाठी जब पिछले दिनों कानपुर गये तो वहा पर उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम चाहते हैं कि जनता इन्दिरा गांधी से माफी मागे। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि इन्दिरा गांधी जनता से माफी मागती लेकिन वह उल्टा यह कह रहे हैं कि जनता इन्दिरा गांधी से माफी मागे। मैं जानता हूँ—साठे साहब भी इसी बात का समर्थन करेगे।

प्राज श्रम जगत में, सभापति जी, श्रमिकों में जो अमनत्व है, उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में कांग्रेस सरकार ने, साठे साहब की सरकार ने उन के ट्रेड यूनियन अधिकारों को छीन लिया था, उन को हर तरह से दबा दिया था, उनकी आवाज को खत्म कर दिया था। हम चाहते हैं कि श्रम मंत्री जी ने जहा उनके बोनास को रेस्टोर किया है, वही पी० एण्ड टी० और रेलवे के बारे में भी सोचें, उन को भी ये सुविधायें दी जायें। द्राप ने सी० एम० डी० को खत्म कर दिया है, लेकिन उस में भी कुछ शर्तें लगा दी हैं जिससे कि उन को अपनी किन्ने वापस लेने में बहुत कठिनाई आ रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन का जो पैसा जमा है उस को वापस लेने में जो शर्तें लगा दी गई हैं, उन में ढील दी जाय, जिससे उन का पैसा उन को वापस मिल सके।

एक बात में बड़े दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ—हालांकि मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ कि हमारा श्रम मन्त्रालय अब बहुत अच्छे ढंग में काम कर रहा है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी मैं कुछ नौकरशाही की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ। अभी आप के मन्त्रालय में नौकरीवाही उसी तरह से हाबी है, जिन तरह से कांग्रेस कब्जे में हाबी थी उनके कुछ

[श्री मनोहर लाल]

उदाहरण मैं धाप के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहला उदाहरण तो यह है कि कानपुर में स्वदेशी काटन मिल में पिछले दिनों जो बटना हुई, वह ऐसी बटना थी जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये बड़े शर्म और कलक की बात है। इस मिल में जो काण्ड हुआ उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी लेबर डिपार्टमेंट पर है। अगर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट उसको पहले से देखता तो यह बटना न होती, इस बटना में 11 आबमी मारे गये। सभापति जी, मैंने कल भी कानपुर में लेबर कमिश्नर को टेलीफोन किया था। मुझे मालूम हुआ है—अभी की 187 मजदूरों ने अपनी तनख्याएँ नहीं ली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये 187 मजदूर जिन्होंने तनख्याएँ नहीं ली हैं, वे कहाँ हैं? यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी दायित्व है, इस लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार जानकारी प्राप्त कर के बतलाये। लोगों में इन के बारे में भ्रम फला हुआ है। इन्दिरा गांधी ने पटना में अपने भाषण में कहा है कि वहाँ पर 300 मजदूर मारे गये हैं। इन लोगों के घन्दर हिंसा मजकानों की आदत पड़ गई है, ये लोग सब जगह इस तरह से हिंसा फलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारी तरफ से इन को ऐसा मौका क्या दिया जा रहा है। इस लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जनता सरकार इस बात को साफ करे, ताकि जनता में भ्रम न फैलने पाये। मैं सरकार से माग करना हूँ कि स्वदेशी काटन मिल, जो बन्द पड़ी हुई है, उस को शीघ्र चालू किया जाय, क्योंकि यहाँ पर सी० पी० आई० और कांग्रेसके लोगों ने हिंसा फैलाना शुरू कर दिया है "जेल भरो" आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया है, मीटिंग्स और नारेबाजी शुरू कर दी है। कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश का एक बहुत बड़ा औद्योगिक शहर है। जो बात कानपुर शहर में होगी, सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में वह फलेगी। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी की इस बात को देखना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल से जे० जे० कैलाश मिल बन्द पड़ी हुई है। इस मिल को जल्द चालू करने के लिए भी मंत्री महोदय जी प्रयास करें।

यह जो जनरल बातें मैंने धाप से कहीं। अब कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन को मैं खास तौर से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहली बात मैं प्रोबीडेंट फंड के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रोबीडेंट फंड का एक ऐसा संगठन है, जिस को आटोनोमस बोर्ड कहा जाता है। हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह एक आटोनोमस बोर्ड है। जब यह आटोनोमस बोर्ड है, तो फिर डाइरेक्ट लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर क्यों यह काम करे। यह अगर आटोनोमस बोर्ड है, तो इस को अपना काम करने का अधिकार दे देना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। जो रोजमर्रा की जरूरतें हैं, उन के लिए भी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना पड़ता है और धाप में नहीं बल्कि बहुत पहले से प्रोबीडेंट फंड का जो हमारा आगेनाइजेशन है, उस पर उन का कंट्रोल है। आटोनोमस बोर्ड होत हुए भी, लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का उस पर कंट्रोल है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के कंट्रोल में नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इस को बिल्कुल आटोनोमस बोर्ड बना देना चाहिए। मैं यह भी बनाना चाहता हूँ कि फिक्सेशन ग्राफ पे, वर्क नार्से, क्रीएशन ग्राफ वैकेन्सीज और फॉलिंग ग्राफ वैकेन्सीज के लिए, ये सारी जो चीजे हैं, इन के लिए लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाना पड़ता है। हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें और जो नीकरशाही का रबैया चला आ रहा है, उस को खत्म करें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाप जो प्रोबीडेंट फंड एक्ट के तहत 73,000 इस्ताब्लिशमेंट ऐसे आते हैं, अभी तक जिन का एरियर बकाया है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में

73,000 इस्टाब्लिशमेंट ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने 1827-28 साख खपया था नहीं किया है। अब प्राप अन्वेषण लगाए कि जब 73,000 इस्टाब्लिशमेंटस 1827.25 साख खपया था नहीं करेंगे तो किस तरह से मजदूरो का भला होगा। उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं की जाती है और उसको बसूल करने के लिए कोई सख्त कदम कभी नहीं उठाये जाते हैं। कठोरो खपया उन के पास बाकी पड़ा हुआ है। इसमें किस का नुकसान है। इस में मजदूरो का नुकसान होता है। जो मजदूर मर जाते हैं या ग्टायर हो जाते हैं और जिन कम्पनियो ने प्रोबीडेंट फंड का पैसा भ्रमा नहीं किया है, उन को वह पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। हम चाहते हैं कि डम भागसे मे मंत्री जी को मन्त्र कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। बहुत सी फक्ट्रिया ऐसी हैं जहाँ पर प्रोबीडेंट फंड स्कीम लागू नहीं है। अभी हमारे जो वेन्दीय स्टेट लेबर मिनिस्टर डा० राम त्रपाल मिन्हा है, उन्होंने मद्रास में एक भाषण दिया था जिस में उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जिन फॅक्ट्रियो में 10 मजदूर भी काम करते हैं, वहा पर भी हम प्रोबीडेंट फंड की स्कीम को लागू करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने मद्रास में यह कहा था। यह उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी। अगर इस स्कीम को लागू किया गया तो लाखों आरामी प्रोबीडेंट फंड स्कीम के तहत भा जाएंगे और मजदूरो को उस का फयदा मिलने लवेगा। तो हमारे स्टेट लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो 10 आरामियो वाली फॅक्टरी को प्रोबीडेंट फंड स्कीम के अन्तर्गत माने की बात मद्रास में कही थी, उस को फौरन अमल में लाना चाहिए और अम में लोगों को नहीं रखना चाहिए। यह बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हू।

अगली बात प्रोबीडेंट फंड के बारे में मुझे और कहनी है और यह यह है कि प्रोबीडेंट फंड स्कीम के अन्तर्गत हमारे जो अन्वेषण

मि० नाथन, कमिश्नर हैं, उन के बारे में मैं थोड़ी सी बात करना चाहता हूँ।

समापति महोदय किसी का नाम मत लीजिए।

श्री मनोहर लाल अब उहा तक प्रोबीडेंट फंड स्कीम का सवाग है, उस के बारे में मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी थी लेकिन प्राप घटी न बजा दे, इसलिए मैं अब और दूसरी जरूरी बातों के बारे में सरकार का ध्यान आबोधित करना चाहता हूँ।

प्राज मजदूरो में बड़ी अभावति है। इस के क्या कारण है। मैं समझता हू कि इस के तीन कारण हैं और हमारा लेबर डिपार्टमेंट अगर उन की तरफ ध्यान दे, तो मजदूरो की कठिनाइया दूर हो जाएगी। सब से बड़ी जो कमी है, जो दिक्कत है वह यह कि नेशनल बेज पालीसी नहीं है। ऐसा न होने के कारण डिस्पेटी इन बेजेज है। एक कारण तो यह है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि लेबर साज बहुत पुराने हो गये हैं, मोल्ड साज है और नीसरा कारण यह है कि इन्स्ट्रियल रिलेशन जो हैं वे ठीक होने चाहिए। ये तीन कारण ऐसे हैं जिनकी वजह से मजदूरो के अन्दर अभावति है और हम चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान दें। डिस्पेरीटीज आफ बेजेज के लिए मंत्री महोदय को जल्द से जल्द नेशनल बेज पालीसी बनानी चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि नेशनल बेज पालीसी अभी ही घोषित करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने घोषित नहीं की है। उन्होंने एक कमेटी बनायी है। एक बेजिज के बारे में कमेटी बनायी है जो भूतलियम साहब की अध्यक्षता में बनयी गयी है। इस कमेटी में मजदूरो का बिश्वास नहीं है क्योंकि इस कमेटी ने मजदूरो के प्रतिनिधियो से कोई बात नहीं पूछी है और न पूछी जा रही है। इसकी वजह से ही भूतलियम कमेटी में मजदूरो का बिश्वास कम होता जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर

### [श्री मनोहर शाह]

साहब इस पर ध्यान दे और जल्दी से जल्दी मेजानस बेज पालिसी की घोषणा करे ।

हमारे जितने भी लेबर लाज हैं, वे सब बहुत पुराने हो चुके हैं । कोई 1927 में बना था, कोई 1947 में बना और कोई 1950 में बना था । आज उनमें से कोई भी इफेक्टिव नहीं है । मिसाल के तौर पर फील्ड्रीज एक्ट को लीजिए इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट को लीजिए । इनमें से कोई भी कानून आज इफेक्टिव नहीं है । बहुत सी फेडरलीज में इसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया जाता है । कहीं पर भी इनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं होता है । सब से बड़ी दुःख की बात तो यह है कि हमारे यहाँ करोड़ों करोड़ों मजदूर टेम्पेरी पड़े हुए हैं । उन्हें इसलिए परमानेंट नहीं किया जाता है कि 240 दिन वे पूरे नहीं कर पाते हैं । मालिक लोग हर महीने उनसे फार्म भरवा लेते हैं और मजदूर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी नहीं कर पाते हैं । हर महीने फार्म बदल दिये जाने से उनका 240 दिन पूरी नहीं हो पाते हैं और वे परमानेंट भी नहीं किये जाते हैं । दस बारह सालों तक इसी तरह से चलता रहता है और तब भी वे परमानेंट नहीं हो पाते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि इस तरह भी मजदूरों को ध्यान दें ।

लेबर कोर्ट्स की वजह से भी मजदूर बहुत परेशान हैं । वहाँ बहुत देर से फैसले होते हैं, जल्दी से नहीं हो पाते हैं । कोई भी मजदूर यह पलन्द नहीं करता है कि वह अपना मामला लेबर कोर्ट में ले जाए । हम चाहते हैं कि क्लेक्टिव बारमेनिंग की बात बहुत जल्दी होनी चाहिए मसलौता जो भी हो वह इफेक्टिव होना चाहिए । मसलौते को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाना चाहिए । यही सब के लिए फायदेमन्द होगा । क्योंकि मजदूरों का विश्वास लेबर कोर्ट्स से उठ गया है । लेबर कोर्ट में किसी भी डिस्प्यूट का फैसला होने में पाच से दस साल लग जाते हैं । अब बिचारा मजदूर जो कि नौकरी पर नहीं होता है वह कैसे अपने बच्चों का पालन पोषण करे, कैसे कोस लड़े ?

यह सोचने की बात है । हम चाहेंगे कि बड़ी महोदय इस जोर ध्यान दें और लेबर कोर्ट्स में काम में सुधार लायें । इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाएँ और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे जिससे वे जल्दी से जल्दी फेसला करे ।

समापति महोदय, हमारे जहाँ संगठित और असंगठित मजदूरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है । लेकिन उन मजदूरों ने इन्स्ट्रुमेंट के लिये बहुत कम बोला जाता है । आप पालियामेंट के अन्दर ही देखिये कि क्या हालत है । जो लोग उनके हितों पर बोलने वाले हैं वही लोग बैठे हुए हैं । यह स्थिति बहुत पहले से चली आ रही है ।

समापति महोदय इसके लिए आप रबीन्द्र वर्मा साहब का बोलिये ।

श्री मनोहर शाह हम आप माध्यम से मजदूरों को बताना चाहते हैं कि मजदूरों की संख्या में बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है । जो भी हमारे मजदूर माफी है वह वे उत्तर प्रदेश में ही जा रहे बिहार में ही नहीं । जो भी है उन्हें वहीं पर चार रुपये कच्चा पर माँके चार रुपये, पाच रुपये मिलते हैं । कच्चा पर उन्हें पूरा पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । 6 रु 70 पैसे बहुत कम जगह पर दिया जाता होगा । समापति महोदय आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि आज कितनी महंगाई है । वे लोग इस महंगाई के जमाने में दो सौ, सवा दो सौ और ढाई सौ रुपये महीने की तनख्वाह में कैसे अपना गुजारा कर सकते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि इन मजदूरों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाए जिससे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की हो । हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं, किसी भी देश की तरक्की श्रमिकों पर निर्भर करती है । अगर श्रमिक चाँई ठीक से काम करेंगे, इन्स्ट्रुमेंट से काम करेंगे तो उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो देश खुश हाल होगा । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मजदूरों की तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दीजिए ।



नहीं जी उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे, ऐसी हमें आशा है ।

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barack-pore): I have listened to many of the speeches including Shri Sathe's and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's. I am sorry I cannot be ridiculously eulogising in my speech about the Labour Minister as Dr. Swamy was. In spite of all said and done and all the weaknesses personally I may have for Dr. Verma, I charge this Government with total inaction and incapacity for action during the last one year.

I will shortly get into the facts but what has been the labour situation in the last one year. I know that it is not the Labour Minister who alone determines the labour situation. Often he is a helpless spectator while the other Ministers of the State Government do not act. Often he is not in a position to intervene because his own party trade union will not listen to him. I know of another Labour Minister who was there before him but with unhappy heart had to pass the Act, the Law which took away workers right to bonus. To-day, I believe, Mr. Ravindra Verma is caught in such a cage, while he sits and sees that the whole industrial situation in this country is growing from bad to worse, but he cannot do anything.

I say, if the year 1976 for labour can be categorised, can be bracketted with suppression, the year 1977 can be categorised with Government inaction and violence in trade union activities. I am surprised that in spite of all the unrest that has taken place, the complacency of this Government is about the labour situation.

On page 8 of this Report it has been said:—

"An analysis of the statistics during the last seven years shows that on an average the total mandays lost ranged around 20 million, except in 1971 when it came down to 16.55 million."

In 1974, when it rose to 40.26 millions because of strike by railwaymen, in 1976 it came down to 12.80 millions due to emergency. According to the available provisional figures the number of mandays lost during 1977 was 21.21 millions. I detected some complacency here. Well, it has been 20 million mandays last year. Every year we have got almost that figure. That has created complacency. Not only that, there is jugglery of statistics that has been done here. They also say—a marked feature of the labour situation was that the percentage of time lost due to lock out showed an upward trend. In 1976 the lock outs accounted for 78.83 per cent of the total mandays lost whereas it came down to 52.83 per cent in 1977. This is nothing but a jugglery of figure which intelligent officers in his Ministry have done. The fact is in 1976 the mandays lost due to lock out were approximately 10 millions. In 1976 mandays lost due to strikes were about 2 millions whereas in 1977 it went up to 10 millions. So, the mandays lost due to lockout are the same. The employers are behaving in the same way. Only the workers are resorting to most strikes. Either the Government has lost the moral authority or the capacity to intervene. So, what I am afraid of is that these strikes and lock outs have not affected the private sector only. The private sector is notorious because of bad employers in our country. What I am afraid of is that this has affected the public sector very badly. In the last one year, if you just look into that, there have been so many cases of strikes in the public sector. In April last there was a strike in H.E.C. Ranchi. In May the Bombay Port workers went on strike. In August, in Hindustan Shipyard there was trouble. In September there was strike in Kota Atomic Power Plant and there was strike in H.M.T. Kalamassery which went on for 2½ months. In January, there was lock out in H.E.L., Hyderabad and then

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Southern Railway employees in Madurai Division went on strike in March. We saw LIC Development workers going on strike. In April, there was a strike going on in the Indian Space Research Organisation in Trivandrum. Not only that, another feature of this whole situation is that the Government's overall policy has been lukewarm to the public sector. So, in so few cases the Central Labour Minister cared to intervene. Here it is said with fanfare that the Labour Minister intervened in as many as a dozen cases. In one full year the Labour Minister intervened in one dozen cases; i.e. one case in 30 days whereas the strikes are almost eight to ten per day. Eight to ten strikes are taking place in the country per day and the Labour Minister is intervening in a dozen cases per year. I congratulated him then and I am prepared to do so even now. When the Port and Dock workers went on strike the award given by the Labour Minister was helpful to the employees. But today he pleads his inability when Bailadilla workers are retrenched and fired upon. Today he pleads his inability when 105 workers of Swadeshi Cotton Mills in Kanpur are fired upon and killed. Today he pleads his inability when there is firing of workers of the Bharat Heavy Electricals in Hardwar. Today he pleads his inability when there is a strike at the Bhopal unit of BHEL. I would like him to assert himself at this time, tell the other Ministers that it is the business of the Central Labour Ministry to intervene when there is a strike in the other Ministries. But I have a feeling that the other Ministers do not cooperate with the Labour Minister and as a result of that, its function is getting reduced. Its function is only limited to 'Essay-writing' as one of the former Labour Ministers put it. They only write letters and pious circulars and pious wishes. What happened in regard to the newspaper employees?

In April last the Minister announced an interim settlement for newspaper employees. Then we found that in December suddenly the employers decided that they would opt out from the Wage Board, both for newspaper employees and for working journalists. Here the Report says that the Labour Minister is talking with them so that a solution can be found. But they opted out almost two or three months back. Uptill now no solution has been found out about the Newspaper Wage Board. Not only that I have also a feeling that probably Mr Ravindra Varma also wants to earn a distinction. Shri Charan Singh has made a name for himself in appointing Commissions. Mr Ravindra Varma also wants to make a name for himself in appointing committees. There has been a Committee on Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law. There has been a Committee on Labour Participation in Management. There has been a Committee on Consumers Price Index Numbers. There is a Committee which is of course appointed by the Finance Minister, the Bhoothalingam Committee on wages, prices and incomes policy. These are the committees which are there. With all these committees uptill now no concrete action has been taken so far. The Industrial Relations Law was proposed sometime in the last December session. It is almost middle of April now and the comprehensive industrial relations law has not come out. I hope the Minister will come up with this. I do not want now to speak about my proposals for Industrial Relations Law, because I have spoken on that in the Labour Consultative Committee and I will speak again when the Bill comes up. But I wish to say that all these committees are taking up a lot of time with the result that one of the principal functions of this Ministry has not been fulfilled which is legislation. There have been only two legislations brought in by this Ministry in the last one whole year,—one is amending the Payment of Bonus Act—the

much trumpeted thing—and the other one is a small amendment in the Payment of Wages Act. No other legislation has come. So, even in the field of legislation I want to tell you, Sir, that this Ministry lags very much behind.

At this stage I want to say some more important things on the industrial situation. This Book says that one of the contributing factors is the fluidity of the loyalty of trade unions. Indirectly it says, that the multiplicity of the trade unions is causing this thing. Now, Sir, who is causing this multiplicity of trade unions? You suddenly revived the Indian Labour Conference, which is an all right decision, but you invited everybody from Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, which is an employers' organisation to UTUC etc. You invited almost everybody. Now you are allowing multiplicity of trade unions. When you invite anybody and everybody without proper verification into the Industrial Labour Conference, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy may have every reason to be pleased with you, but we are not, because, we feel, it is dividing the workers' movement. If you want, you have a secret ballot for the recognition of trade unions. We have no objection, but do not invite trade unions on this large scale. There is labour unrest and firing in Ghaziabad; there is firing in Kanpur and in Bailadilla and other places. These incidents show that the pent-up feelings of the workers are coming out. One year is over. Even the Janata party has lost in Andhra and in Karnataka. It is no longer fit to talk about emergency and today there is a strike in three Public Sector undertakings. In emergency, the congress lost the maximum support of the industrial workers when the right of bonus was taken away. We were the sufferers. Unfortunately, Mrs. Gandhi has not changed her view upto now. Recently, in an interview, she said that the working-class voted against her in cities because the workingclass could be in-

fluenced by the employers. I am totally at variance with this attitude. But, I say that it is not emergency now. It is mainly because the prices are rising, the consumer price index is going up and wages are not keeping pace with that. The employers are not paying heed to the Government. Government has not got the moral authority to control the employers. Therefore, the employees are resorting to violence and the police is resorting to firing. This is the labour situation in the whole country. I am not saying this or criticising in order to gain something. I want to say that it is time that Government takes stock of the situation and intervenes effectively in the labour disputes that are taking place, particularly, in the labour disputes, that are taking place in the public sector companies. Why should there be labour disputes, strikes or lock-out in public sector undertakings when they are supposed to be model employers? I do not find any reason at all. If there are lacunae, we are prepared to help you.

Mr. Chairman, I think my speech will be continued on the next day. So, I will continue with some points only to-day.

Next thing is with regard to agricultural workers. In the last Government, they have done something about the agricultural workers and the bonded labour. Under the Twenty-Point Programme, regarding agricultural workers, most of the States have fixed minimum wages for them. What is needed now is a comprehensive law on the agricultural workers according to the Kerala model. I do not think that the Central Government, at this stage, is prepared for bringing out such a law though the report points out that there will be such a special conference called for the agricultural workers.

Under the Twenty-point Programme, the last Government freed census, the Lok Nayak demands, the

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the bonded labour. But, what has the present Government done after their coming into power? They say that the bonded labour as on 31st December 1977 identified was 1,02,060, the bonded labour freed was 1,00,962 but the bonded labour rehabilitated was only 28,728. Out of the identified bonded labour, you are rehabilitating only a very few of them. It appears to me that the rehabilitation of the bonded labour is proceeding at a very very slow rate.

I want to say something about the biri workers. You have introduced now the E.S.I., employees' state insurance. This facility has now to be extended to the cottage industries workers also. Likewise we have fixed the minimum wage also for the agricultural workers. If you are going in for the expansion of khadi and village industries in a big way, you should also fix the minimum wages for the khadi and village industries workers.

Regarding the safety in coalmines, much has been talked about earlier. Chasnala incident was there. I just want to mention about how callous is the Director-General of Mines Safety about the safety of the workers. Sir, only yesterday morning, myself and Mr. Chitta Basu gave a call attention motion on the accident at the Tara colliery on 30th March where five workers were killed. In the evening I was looking at the notice board. I found that suddenly the accident in Tara colliery on 30th March had been reported and notice comes in for that ten days after the accident.

Is this the way the Director-General of Mines Safety should function? For ten days why no notice was given? Why a statement of the Minister was not made at all? Don't you believe that toning up of the mines safety measure is necessary? Chasnala does not come every day. (Interruptions) Mines safety has

come down. It must also be remembered that fatality does not take place everyday. In Tara colliery, so many people died. You sympathise with them. The mines safety measure has to be toned up. (Interruptions).

In regard to houses for coalminers, that comes under the charge of this ministry. After nationalisation in the first, second or third year there was building activity. But Government is lagging behind very much. A large number of coalminers are still living in their old *jhuggi-jhopri* and *bastis* as they used to be. About the jute industry the less said the better. Jute mills are closed for months together. Previously, at least the Central Government made many efforts to get the jute mills opened. Sir, in my constituency, two jute mills employing 12,000 people, Naihati and Kinnyson jute mills, are closed for over six months or so. Not a single effort has been made by the Central Government to reopen them. The decision of taking over of some sick industries was taken by the last Government. But that has not been implemented in regard to these jute mills which have been closed for six months or seven months or eight months. 78,000 jute mill workers have been laid off only due to power shortage. And nothing has been done. When power goes off there is lay-off. Nothing has been done about the workers.

There is no direction gone from the Central Government to the State Government about what is to be done about the power shortage. Mr. Chairman, I think, 5-30 is the limit for me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not 5-30 because there is the other Member from your party who is there. If he agrees, then you can speak.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I shall finish now because he is going to Ahmedabad to-day.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** To-day I cannot give you more time.

**SHRI SAUGATA ROY:** Sir, the Labour Minister happens to be the Minister of Employment. Unfortunately, in the total Ministry, the Labour Ministry receives a back seat and in the Labour Ministry the Directorate of Employment receives a back seat and as a result of which the Controller of Employment Exchanges is not there. There is lot of corruption in the employment exchanges. Workers representatives have not been associated with employment exchanges. Last year we find that there was a spurt in the number of unemployed on the live register. Further, Sir, the total number of placements in 1977 were 4.62 lakhs as against 4.97 lakhs in 1976. No proper reasons has been given as to why number placements have gone down and the number of unemployed on the live register has gone up. One explanation given by the Government is that a number of vacancies are not intimated to the employment exchanges. Government should come forward with a legislation so that all the vacancies intimated to the employment exchanges.

With regard to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in 1976 their number in employment exchanges was 10.78 lakh whereas in 1977 it has gone to 12.8 lakhs. The placements in scheduled castes in 1976 were 38,000 whereas in 1977 the number has come down to 35,000.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that two governments in India—West Bengal and Kerala governments—have come forward with bills for unemployment allowance. It is our misfortune that in this country even after thirty years of Independence—or Congress rule—there are so many unemployed people. Now two State Governments have come forward and shown the way that unemployment allowance can be given. Let the Cen-

tral Government come forward with courage to pay unemployment allowance to the unemployed people. It will come to Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per man per month or in other words it will come to Rs. 60 crores per month as there are one crore inemployed persons in this country. It is not a big amount. You can make a start somewhere. What is happening at the present moment is that placements are going down whereas unemployment rate is going up.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the welfare measures. I want to say that there are ESI and provident fund defaulters. Positive penal action should be taken against them. Unfortunately, I am told, that even public sector undertakings are defaulters with regard to provident fund and ESI. Unless strong action is taken this malady will not get removed. Now, a word about 'bonus'. I spoke on the Payment of Bonus Bill. Today the Minister is advocating the theory that bonus is a deferred wage. May I know then why have you referred it to Bhoothalingam Committee. If you accept it as a deferred wage then it should apply equally to railways, P & T, etc. The Bhoothalingam Committee is something about which workers are apprehensive. So, about bonus, Government should come out with a policy announcement within the next two or three months, not make bonus for only one year, but make bonus a permanent feature so that this problem of having bonus legislation every year is diminished. With that I wish the hon. Minister good luck in his very difficult task of maintaining peaceful industrial situation in the country and I hope that in the coming years, we will see an improvement in the industrial situation in the whole of the country.

अथ सत्वा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण सिंह) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री सौगत राय

[डा० राम कृपाल सिंह]

का बसतब्य सुन रहा था, उन्हें यह तकलीफ हुई कि अम मंत्रालय ने बहुत सारी उपस्थितियाँ बनाई गई हैं। मुझे थोड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ लेकिन सोचने पर लगा कि उनके मुह से ऐसी बात सुनने पर आश्चर्य नहीं होना चाहिए था। वे ऐसे मित्रों के साथ कार्य करते रहे हैं जिनका प्रशासनिक प्रणाली से और पद्धतियों से, कमेटी सिस्टम से जोकि इमैक्रोटिक सिस्टम का एक अभिन्न अंग है, कम ताल्लुक रहा है। कोई एक व्यक्ति ही निर्णय लेता रहा है और उसी के आघार पर काम करने की उनकी प्रारत पडी हुई है। अम मंत्रालय ने जो भी निर्णय लिए जाते हैं वह अमिकों के प्रतिनिधि, नियोक्ताधो के प्रतिनिधि, राज्य सरकारो के प्रतिनिधि और केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि—सभी मिलकर निर्णय लेते हैं। इसलिए निर्णय लेने की जो प्रक्रिया है वह प्रजातांत्रिक है और इससे हमारे मित्र को कोई कष्ट नही हुंना चाहिए। अम मंत्रालय बहुत बड़ा है और समस्याये भी बहुत बडी है लेकिन हमारे सौगत राय जैसे मित्र बार बार कहते हे कि इमरजेसी की बाते भूल जाइये परन्तु कम से कम हम देग का जो अमिक वर्ग है उसके लिए इमरजेसी का भूल जाना बहुत कठिन है बल्कि मैं कहूंगा असम्भव है। क्या कि हम देग ने जो प्रजातन्त्र पर आघात हुआ, व्यक्तिगत अधिकार, मानव अधिकार छीन लिए गये उसमें यदि सबसे अधिक कोई एक ममुदाय या एक वर्ग आक्रात हुआ, तो वह अमिक वर्ग था। मैं आपको जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहूँगा लु लगभग 44 हजार अमिक इमरजेसी के दौरान इसलिए अपनी रोजी रोटी से वचित हो गए और उनमे से अधिकतर जेलो के गिकजे मे बन्द कर दिए गए क्योंकि वे अपने अधिकारो के लिए लड सकते थे। बाकी तो माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान आकषित किया ही है कि क्या क्या ज्यादातिया हुई। अम विभाग ने उन ज्यादातियों को समाप्त करने के लिए, मीसा और बी आई आर में जो बन्धी बनाये गये, उनकी नौकरियों छीन ली गई, उनको फिर से नियुक्त करने के

लिए और बाकी बेजेग देने के लिए जो निर्णय लिये हैं वह सर्वविधित हैं।

मैं इस मंत्रालय के अनेक पहलुधो में न जा करके अम मंत्रालय मे मजदूरों के लिए, अमिकों के लिए, सामाजिक सुरक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए जो विभाग है उसी पर आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहूँगा। अभी तक इस मंत्रालय मे जो अमिक शिक्षा की परिषद् या बोर्ड है वह गहरी कामगारो के बीच काम करता रहा है। जनता सरकार के आने के बाद यह निर्णय लिया गया कि अब जो ग्रामीण मजदूर हैं, जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, जिनको कोई देखने वाला नही है, सरकार कानून बनाती है लेकिन उनको कोई जानकारी नही होती, उनके अधिकार और कर्तब्य क्या है, सामाजिक परिस्थिति मे उनको किम प्रकार से कार्य करना है, उनके बीच मे अम सगठन कैसे उत्पन्न हो—इन सारी बातो की उनको कोई जानकारी नही दी जाती थी। आपको जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि देग मे लगभग 13 से अधिक स्थानो पर इन बार पहली बार मछुआ अमिको के बीच, ग्रामीण अमिकों के बीच और जो मार्जिनल फार्मसे हैं उनके बीच तथा जो आदिवासी ग्रामीण क्षत्रो मे रहते हैं उनके बीच इस तरह की योजनायें रखी गई है।

हम का एक दूसरा पहलू यह है कि हमारे अमिको के बीच अनेक ऐसे बधु हैं जो अभी निरक्षर हैं—लिखे-पढ़े नही हैं। तो अमिको की शिक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड यह है कि प्रौढ शिक्षा के साक्षरता अभियान के साथ इस को जोडा जाये। हम सब मानते हैं कि संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के बाबजूब या आदेश के बाबजूब भी हम सारे देश के लोगों को साक्षर नही बना पाये हैं। इस बार सरकार ने जो एडव्ट एयूकेशन बोर्ड बनाया है, उस के साथ इस कर्बल एयूकेशन बोर्ड का ताकतेल बैठा कर इस काम को तेजी के साथ बढ़ावें—ऐसी

वास्तविकता हम कर रहे हैं। हमारी श्रमिक शिक्षा परिषद् के पास लगभग 50 हजार वर्कर्स-टीचर्स सारे देश में हैं, यदि वर्कर्स-टीचर्स की इतनी बड़ी सेना प्रोढ़ शिक्षा और साक्षरता अभियान में लग जाए, तो इस के बहुत अच्छे परिणाम शीघ्र निकल सकते हैं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से, जितने भी श्रम संगठनों के कार्यकर्ता हैं, देश में जितने भी प्रकार के श्रम संगठन हैं, उन सब से अपील करता हूँ कि वे इस काम में सहयोग दें और श्रमिकों के बीच साक्षरता और ज्ञान का प्रकाश फैलाने में अपना योगदान करें।

सामाजिक सुरक्षा को हम उत्तरोत्तर दृढ़ और व्यापक करना चाहते हैं, खास कर श्रमिकों के लिए, और इसी दृष्टि ने हमारे यहाँ कर्मचारी भविष्य-निधि की योजना है। इस निधि के सम्बन्ध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातें यहाँ पर उठाई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में बहुत ज्यादा एरियर्स हैं बकाया है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में एक साल के अन्दर यानी पिछले साल में लगभग 500 करोड़ रुपया जमा होगा। अभी तक कुल एरियर 20 करोड़ से कुछ अधिक है, शायद 20 से 21 करोड़ के बीच में है। इस में जैसा कि माननीय सीमित राय जी ने कहा—कुछ एरियर तो बीमार मिलों का, जैसे जूट मिलें हैं या कपड़े की मिलें हैं—इन का है। जब सरकार ने उन मिलों को अधिग्रहण किया तो उस में से कुछ बकाया तो इन टैक्सटाइल और जूट मिलों का है, इन्वीनियोरिंग का नम्बर दूसरा है। यही कारण है कि सब से अधिक भविष्य निधि का बकाया बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र में है जो कपड़ा और जूट मिलों पर है। मगर यह कहना कि भविष्य निधि संगठन इस बकाया की बसूली के लिए सचेष्ट नहीं है यह सत्य से परे है। क्योंकि इसी रिपोर्ट में—जो हमारी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट आप के सामने पेश की गई है—उस में यह बताया गया है। इसे खोज नंगा मूले अभी यह

मिला नहीं है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जितने केस किये बचे हैं, जब कभी एरियर्स होते हैं वे कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और जो कोर्ट का फैसला होता है, उस के अनुसार पैसा रिकवर किया जाता है और कहीं भी यह बिबाई नहीं होगा कि किसी को छोड़ा जा रहा है। भूतकाल में जो भी होता हो, मैं सदन को यह विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि अभी यदि कोई एरियर बाकी है और हेबिचुअल जो डिफास्टर्स हैं, तो उन के खिलाफ केस किया जाता है। अब केस में कितने ही स्ट्रेजेज होते हैं? सोच अपील में चले जाते हैं और जब तक उस प्रक्रिया से हम निकल नहीं जाते हैं, तो बसूली में कठिनाई है।

श्री सीमित राय: कानून को बदलना पड़ेगा।

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह: उसके लिए एक सुझाव यह थाया है कि जिस तरह से इन्कम टैक्स प्राफिसर्स को बसूली के अधिकार दिये हुए हैं, उसी तरह से क्या प्रोबीबेट फंड के जो रीजनेल कमिश्नर हैं, उन को ऐसा अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता है? सुझाव थाए है लेकिन सुझाव धराने से ही यह नहीं हो जाएगा। इस को गहराई से छानबीन कर के, उस पर बिचार करके, निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा।

मैं यह भी आप को बता दू कि हम ने पहली बार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जो श्रमिकों को साढ़े सात पर सेंट ब्याज दिया जाता है, उस को बढ़ा कर 8 प्रतिशत कर दिया है और यह सन् 1977 में पहली बार किया गया है। यह एक उपलब्धि है और नाना प्रकार की चीजे हम श्रमिकों के हित में कर रहे हैं। आप ने देखा होगा कि पहली बार जो संगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिक हैं, उन के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है सामाजिक सुरक्षा की, भविष्य निधि की और अब हम एक और कदम यह उठा रहे हैं कि जो असंगठित श्रमिक हैं उन को भी हममें लाए। पहली बार बीड़ी मजदूरों को, जिन की हालत इस देश में बहुत ही खराब है, इन बीड़ी मजदूरों की कोई सामाजिक सुरक्षा पहले नहीं

[डा० राम कृपाल सिंह]

थी, उन्हें पहली बार सन् 1977 में नई सरकार ने भविष्य निधि का साथ दिया है और अभी हमारे सामने कई समस्याएँ हैं लेकिन उन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए हम तत्पर हैं और जैसा आप ने कहा कि जो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करने वाले हैं उन पर भी हम को लागू किया जाए, तो कानून में और सुधार करने की अगर आवश्यकता होगी, तो फिर आप के सामने आये लेकिन हमारा यह विचार है कि अभी जो हमारे कानून हैं उन के अनुसार हम अधिक से अधिक जिन लोगों पर इस को लागू कर सकते हैं, करे। बीडी मजदूरों पर लागू पर रहे हैं और घाने घोरो पर भी करेगे।

17.48 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair]

हम भविष्य निधि में डिसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन करने की बात कर रहे हैं जो केन्द्रीकरण हो गया था, उस को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। एक प्रदेश में यदि बहुत सारे कार्यकर्ता हैं, अधिक हैं और वे प्रश्रदान करने हैं और भविष्य निधि के लिए एक ही जगह पर आते हैं तो हम ने निर्णय लिया है कि इस को डिसेन्ट्रलाइज कर के जहाँ पर अधिकों का समूह अधिक है, वहाँ पर ज्यादा कार्यालय खोले जाए अगर इन दृष्टि से, इस रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है, कितनी ही जगहों पर देश के अन्दर नए कार्यालय खोले गये हैं ताकि भविष्य निधि के निपटान के लिए अधिकों को ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े और ज्यादा खर्च न करना पड़े। यह संक्षेप में मैं न भविष्य निधि के बारे में कहा है।

उसी तरह में कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं अधिक हैं जिन की मर्यादा लगभग 6 लाख 70 हजार है। ऐसे अधिक जो बायला अधिक भविष्य निधि है, उस के माइग्रेशन आते हैं और उन के लिए हम न इन कार्यालयों को सभ्य बनाते, इन में सुधार करने, जन्दी काम निपटाने और छद्माधारको समाप्त

करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए हैं और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कोयला भविष्य निधि, इन सब से सब से बड़ी दिक्कत यह थी कि एनुअल रिपोर्ट कर्मचारी को जन्दी नहीं मिलती थी। हम ने कदम उठाए हैं कि कर्मचारियों को शीघ्र में शीघ्र उन के एनुअल एकाउन्ट्स मिल जाए। इस लिए ये सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं।

समापति महोदय, अपने देश में करोड़ों की सख्या में असंगठित मजदूर हैं जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं। उन मजदूरों के लिए भी सरकार काफी चिंतित है हम नाननीय सदस्यों से भी अपील करते कि वे अपने मुझाव हमें सोच समझ कर दे कि किस प्रकार से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले असंगठित मजदूरों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। हमने इस के लिए चिंतन प्रारम्भ कर दिया है लेकिन हमारा चिंतन अभी आकार ग्रहण नहीं कर पाया है। उनको जो समस्याएँ हैं उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं उनके बारे में ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करने वाले, अधिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले बहुधो से मैं चार्गा कि वे इन सम्बन्ध में अपने मुझाव दे।

हमने अभी एम्प्लॉय स्टेट इन्स्योरेंस कार्पोरेशन के अस्पतालों के बारे में भी इस साल महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये हैं और इन दिशा में प्रगति भी की है। ई०एम्०आई० कार्पोरेशन के पास अधिकों के लिए अस्पतालों में 1976 तक लगभग 16 हजार शय्याया का प्रबन्ध था। लेकिन हमने निर्णय लिया है कि इनकी सख्या बढ़ा कर 20 हजार कर दी जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में नये अस्पताल बनाये जा रहे हैं। 23 नये अस्पताल बन रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि मैडिकल फेसिलिटीज की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है। दिल्ली जैसे स्थानों को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी जगहों पर चिकित्सा से सम्बन्धित व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों के अधीन है। हमने राज्य सरकारों से निवेदन किया है कि वे अस्पतालों की स्थिति



सुधारें। बैंक बंधन में मीने देखा कि नर्सिंग की बहुत कमी है। कलकत्ता के बसिण में मीने एक अस्पताल में जा कर देखा कि वहाँ पर वेरा-नेडिकल स्टॉक की कमी है। हमने राज्य सरकारों से भागह किया है कि अमिकों से सम्बन्धित जो अस्पताल हैं उनकी अस्पत्ता को ठीक करने के; वे अल्ती से प्रबन्ध करें। इस मध्यम्व में शिकायतें आती रहती हैं, कभी कभी माननीय सदस्य भी आते हैं कि अस्पतालों में दवाएं अछठी नहीं मिलती हैं। अछठी दवाएं अमिकों को उपलब्ध हों, इसके लिए हमने कदम उठाये हैं। दवाओं की सूची में भी सुधार किया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं मजदूरों के बीमार हो जाने पर ई० एम० आई० कारपोरेशन 56 दिन की छुट्टी देता था, 56 दिन की छुट्टियों का भुगतान करता था। उसका बढ़ा कर, विकासमान देशों में जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा विद्यमान है, उसके अनुसार नयी सरकार ने 1977 में उन छुट्टियों को 91 दिन कर दिया है। इसी तरह और भी अनेक प्रकार की सुविधाएं उनको दी गई हैं। जैसे मजदूरों के दांत और कान की बीमारी के लिए मशीन का लगाना, बैसाखी लगाना। वह सुविधाएं पहले नहीं मिलती थीं। अब हमने सब शुरु करवा दी हैं। मजदूरों के लिए हमने निर्णय लिया है कि अगर किसी मजदूर का गुर्दा बराम हो जाता है तो उसके रिप्लेसमेंट की तरफ भी ई० एम० आई० कदम उठाये। ऐसा न करें कि बहुत लोगों के गुर्दे बराम हों। भगवान करे किसी का न हो।

श्री बुधराज (कटिहार) : अस्पतालों में जो मजदूर जाते हैं दवा दार के लिए उनको बहुत पैसा भी उसका भुक्ताना पड़ता है क्या आपको यह मालूम है? मेरे पास करपान की भी शिकायतें आती रहती हैं।

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : मीने खुद कई जगहों पर सप्राइज बैक्स किए हैं। जहाँ कहीं भी अछठार है उसको मिटाने के लिए हम तन्त्र हैं। इसमें माननीय सदस्यों का

भी सहयोग हमें चाहिये। कई बार डाक्टर भी शिकायतें करते रहते हैं। मजदूरों का नेला कोई आ जाता है और कहता है कि यही दवा लिखो। कभी कभी यह भी शिकायत आती है कि मजदूर को ससुराल जाना है साली जी ने बड़ी अछठी चिट्ठी लिखी है कि आकर मिल जाओ, वहाँ जाना है इसलिए उसको छुट्टी चाहिये और वह आ कर मजदूर करता है छुट्टी के लिए, सिक लीव के लिए जबकि वह बीमार नहीं है। इस तरह की शिकायतें भी आती हैं। दोनों तरफ से आती हैं।

श्री उन्नतैन : आप चाहते हैं कि मजदूर ससुराल न जाए ?

श्री केशवराज धोंडगे (नांदेड़) : पिछली सरकार ने नसबंदी की, आप ससुराल बन्दी करने वाले हैं क्या ?

डा० राम कृपाल सिंह : जरूर जाएं। अम विभाग में जो कुछ हुआ है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा था। कहीं हड़ताल होती है, मांग उठती है तो अमर में जायज चीजें होती हैं तो आप उनका समर्थन करते हैं। लेकिन अम विभाग में शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से अमिकों की सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए, उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए, उनकी पेंशन की राशि देय के लिए, बाकी जो सामाजिक और कल्याण के कार्य होते हैं जो हम करते हैं विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि पिछले एक साल में जो काम हुआ है यदि आप उस पर गौर करेंगे तो आपको संतोष ही होगा कि आपकी सरकार ने, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उनके हित में महत्त्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं।

श्री रामनाथ सिंह (गिरीडीह) : सब से पहले मैं अम मंत्री जी को जो आपातकाल में बटनाएँ घटी और जो उन में प्रसिद्ध मजदूर थे उनको जो उन्होंने राहत विभाई उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन इससे पहले मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे भुला कर आपने छः साल बरस पहले जो मेरे साथ बटना घटी थी उसकी

[ श्रीरामदास सिंह ]

अपने मुझे याद दिला दी है। तब इस विभाग में एक भी के० एस० चारी साहब सेक्रेटरी हुआ करते थे जो रिटायर हो गए हैं। तब इयनेश्वरम साहब चेयरमैन लिगनाइट हुआ करते थे। वहाँ पर मुझे फाइल करना पड़ गया था। एक व्यक्ति को तब उन्होंने इंटरव्यू के आधार पर सिलेक्ट कर लिया था जबकि उससे सीनियर और एक्जेंट प्राइमी की उमेदा कर दी गई थी। और जब मैंने इसके बारे में पूछा तो कहा गया कि यह डिसक्रीशन उनकी है और उन्होंने अपनी डिसक्रीशन एप्लाइ की है। इसको लेकर मैंने पांच बरस तक केस लड़ा था। समापति जी, आपको नामों की लिस्ट दी जाती है और अपनी डिसक्रीशन के हिसाब से आप चुकाते हैं। अगर मैं यह जानता कि देश के इतने बड़े न्यायालय में, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में डिसक्रीशन को इस तरह से एप्लाइ किया जाता है तो शायद मैं तब सविश की कास्ट पर इतनी बड़ी लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से लड़ाई नहीं लड़ता। दो बार मैंने चेयरमैन को लिख कर दिया। आज भी दिया।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं, उनको जनता पार्टी की सरकार के आने के बाद—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Singh, you can continue your speech on the next day, i.e. on the 14th instant. The Half-an-Hour Discussion will start now.

18.00 hrs.

#### HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

##### DELAY IN COMPLETION OF KUDREMUKH IRON ORE PROJECT

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the half-hour discussion. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I rise to initiate an half-hour discussion on the issue of the Kudremukh project which is under construction in

Karnataka State. This discussion is being initiated by me not on account of any political considerations, but to see that the project is implemented in time, as per schedule.

Kudremukh is the first project which is undertaken directly with oil money assistance from Iran. According to the agreement with Iran, the shipment of iron ore to Iran has to commence in August, 1980. The project is facing certain formidable construction problems which indicate that the targets may not be achieved.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Why are you reading?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to quote certain facts. I knew that the dynamic Minister would understand.....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no quorum.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Do not avoid this useful discussion by raising a technical objection.

When I raised the issue that there were no jobs for the local people when this proud project is in progress, he assured me that he would visit the project along with me, but he has not fulfilled it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is why you are raising this half-hour discussion?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have no quarrel with that, but subsequently some important questions were raised by hon. Member regarding the delay in the implementation of the project.

There are certain reports which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister in this connection. The *Business Standard* of the 27th February says that in the Kudremukh project deal with Iran, India may incur a loss. The hon. Minister has brushed it aside by saying that it is a hypothetical apprehension. Whatever it maybe, we want to see that

this project is implemented in letter and spirit according to the agreement.

Apart from the timely construction of the project, the question has to be examined whether the necessary infrastructures are being laid. The inside story of the project reveals lack of will, lack of projecting the scheme, construction difficulties and administrative bottlenecks which have to be gone into by the hon. Minister. In order to complete the project, there are certain processes which have to be followed.

According to the scheme, the construction and implementation of the project is based on the machinery that you have to put up. But even the projects like dams and others things have not been completed. You have envisaged about 12 big contractors involving more than a crore of rupees. But even the contractor's problems have not been solved. You are still negotiating with the contractors for the price of the machinery that you have to put up for the implementation of the project. These are the escalating clauses. These are the obstacles that these contractors are putting in the completion of the project and creating inordinate delay. You have to construct a deep slurry for the ore concentrate, according to this programme. How are you going to implement even the construction part of it within the stipulated time? This construction is also delayed because of paucity of power. Have you made organisational effects to see that there is no paucity of power so that the project is completed by August, 1980? I feel that no organisational effort has been made. Even the infrastructure has not been completed. Certain doubts are being created. These are not political doubts but these are administrative bottlenecks.

Your office is in Bangalore and still you have to go to the site by helicopters. They have promised at that time that they will construct an administrative office in either Chik-

magalure or in Mangalore which is not even more than 100 kms. from the site. Even that has not been done. They have constructed palatial buildings in Bangalore which is a beautiful city and they want to take advantage of that.

Even the strength of the Board of Directors has not been completed. You have included the Chief Secretary of the Karnataka Government in the Board. But you have not accepted the case of the Karnataka Government for inclusion of two persons though Karnataka and ultimately other southern States are going to be the big beneficiaries of this project.

For the timely construction of the project, berthing facilities at Mangalore port have to be speedily completed so that ships of 60,000 DWT carrying iron-ore could come. But the facilities have not been provided. I asked this question to the Shipping Ministry but there was no reply. How can you complete the project by August, 1980? What will happen to the first instalment of hundred million dollars? According to the specification of the contract, if you do not complete it within the stipulated time, there are stipulations and penalty clauses which will go to the advantage of the other country and unnecessarily, you will have to pay the penalty at the rate of their choice thus losing thousands of dollars. Instead of our benefiting, Iran will get the benefit. It has been stated that in case of failure to comply with the clause, Iran will be free to take this iron-ore from other countries and thus India will suffer. How much loss we are going to sustain by this? This is a small affair for you. Your Ministry has not applied its mind to find out as to what are the losses whether this delay really causes net loss so far as implementation of the project is concerned. Still there are not enough engineers employed for this project. A number of unemployed engineers are

(Shri K Lakkappa)

available Mechanical engineers are available in the State. But no organised effort is made to see that the project is completed within the stipulated time. As a consequence of that, we have to pay the price

What will happen? It has been stated

"The expansion of port and ship berthing facilities at Mangalore to accommodate ships upto 60,000 DWT which would carry the concentrates to Iran is under way"

Then there is another report which says

'The Kudremukh project being aided by Iran gets the largest share of Rs 200 crores of the total plan outlay of Rs 567 crores of the Department of Steel for next year (1978-79) "

All these conditions and administrative bottlenecks are to be removed. But the organising skill and the administrative ability of the people who are around the project are completely absent. Therefore, your effort of going there, visiting the place and coming back, and patting the officers will not do anything. Kindly see that the effort inside the project and by the Ministry is made

Apart from the purely construction of the project, the port and ship berthing facilities at Mangalore have to be provided immediately. The road that has been constructed is not in accordance with the specifications. The machinery that they have placed at their disposal to complete the project is still in the office. In Delhi, the officers are daily coming and going and spending a huge amount of money. They are at the mercy of the contractors. Many of the contractors are also blacklisted. These contractors are favour with the officers and making delay. What will happen is that in the world market the iron ore prices have already declined and further delay would

not only cause financial loss but will put the finances of this project in doldrums and, ultimately, it will ruin the national economy. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take it seriously and, if he has a mind to do it, he can take care of this baby in a proper manner.

Apart from that, there is a lot of dissatisfaction in the matter of appointment of local people. There are a large number of unemployed people in Karnataka, including my constituency of Tumkur. Whenever you want to go to the Kudremukh project you have to across my constituency. A large number of unemployed people are there diploma-holders and engineers and all these people could be drafted. Several thousands of people can be employed in that project. Why do you deny an opportunity to them? We have to absorb them for the construction work, for the earth work for the operation of machinery, for the construction of dams and all that. That is very necessary. It can be done immediately. There is no dearth of suitable and qualified persons there so far as the employment is concerned. The officers there are rejecting the people who are offering their services for such a prime project which will ultimately pave for the socio economic changes in the southern States, particularly, in Karnataka State.

I would like to pose a question as to whether the hon. Minister is going to think of creating an atmosphere of confidence, in the matter of structural changes in administration, in order to achieve the speedy implementation of the project ahead of schedule in accordance with the agreement.

What are your plans to see that our country will not suffer any losses because of the changes in the atmosphere of the world market regarding these price tariffs in accordance with the agreement, that is the penal clause will not operate on such changes in the project? Therefore, I would like

to ask the Minister what are the assurances that he would give to remove bottlenecks which are coming in your way of administration of implementation of the project. Then there is a question of arrival of machinery for the construction of dams and other things and augmenting the required power shortage to meet the situation and construction of vital item. According to the schedule, there are certain items which had to be completed by certain dates. According to the schedule, take for example, the Tailings item. It must be completed in 1978. I do not know at what stage it is pending; as far as Warehouse at Kudremukh is concerned, it must be completed in August, 1978; as far as slurry pipeline is concerned, it had to be completed in June 1979; as far as pre-production development of mine is concerned, it has to be completed in June 1979; as far as tailings handling and pump house is concerned, it has to be completed in July 1979; as far as crushers are concerned, they have to be completed in October/November 1979; as far as slurry storage and dewatering plant at Bangalore is concerned, it has to be completed in November 1979; as far as shiploading facilities are concerned, they have to be provided by November 1979 and as far as concentrator is concerned, it has to be completed in December 1979. Only four or five months have passed. Within this period, what is the progress.

As far as these contractors are concerned, this is a big headache. They do not allow even other contractors to work for small construction of roads. They want big contractors and global contractors to work. Why should they need such big contractors? You know about the U.S.A. Company who is operating there. There are many controversies. I do not want to raise it here.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** Raise it.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** There may be some efforts to cause this delay by these contractors; there is an apprehension to cause this delay regarding

the construction of this project. What are your guidelines and what are your plans to see that such kind of things are stopped, as far as construction of projects is concerned, that have been stipulated above, by these contractors? I would like to know what are the schemes or guidelines that you have got about them?

In view of all these things, I want a categorical answer for all the questions that I have put which were not covered by the answer given by the hon. Minister and also the various questions put by various Members of parliament. He has stated; no delay. In one word, he has finished all the questions. But I want a detailed answer from the hon. Minister. If there is anything from our side to do, we will support the Ministry to see that everything is streamlined in a proper manner and see that the project is implemented in letter and spirit in accordance with the agreement. You will get a good name and reputation for that.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Dr. Henry Austin.

**DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam):** Mr. Chairman, Sir....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is better if the Minister replies at the same time. Otherwise, you will have no chance to clarify your points.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar):** The rule provides that after the Member who has raised the discussion and who asks a number of questions, finishes his speech then the Minister replies to those questions and thereafter other Members who have given their names can ask questions. That principle is being followed. That is why, if the Minister now replies, then some of the questions which we have to ask will be eliminated.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK:** There are hardly five minutes left.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Minister may reply.

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK)** I do not know what is the grievance. There was a Starred Question No 325 dated the 16th March, 1978. My hon friend Mr Lakkappa whom I lovingly call Lakdawalla has raised this discussion. The Starred Question No 325 was

"(a) whether it is a fact that the prestigious Kudremukh Iron Ore Project which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1979 may take another two years for completion and

(b) if so the reasons therefor. My answer was

(a) No Sir. My answer was that it is not a fact that the prestigious Kudremukh Iron Ore Project which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1979 may take another two years for completion. Therefore to part (b) I said Does not arise.

To all his arguments saying that this is the problem or that is the problem my answer is still the same my answer is No Sir it does not arise.

**SHRI K LAKKAPPA** Sir are you satisfied with the answer? I have put specific questions. I have mentioned about power shortage and asked as to what are their plans. I have said that the machineries are not moving and asked as to what are the reasons. I have pointed out that there are administrative bottlenecks and asked as to what are the reasons for the same. He has not replied to my questions at all. To all my questions he says 'Do not arise. Is this the reply in the Half Hour Discussion?'

**MR CHAIRMAN** It may not be satisfactory to you. But he has replied.

**SHRI K LAKKAPPA** He has to answer to my specific questions.

**SHRI BIJU PATNAIK** To his specific questions that there are some bottlenecks, delays, administrative inefficiency, and all that which will delay

the project my answer is still the same, my answer is 'No, Sir'.

**DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam)**—When the Agreement on the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project was executed with Iran on 4th November, 1975, by the Steel Authority of India, great hopes were raised all over the country particularly in those who wanted speedy development of our country. But when this Starred Question was put in the Lok Sabha on 23rd March 1978 the hon Minister's reply was not at all meeting the point on which Members wanted elucidation. In fact Mrs Parvathi Krishnan characterised the Minister's reply as 'flippant'. I shall read out a portion from her supplementary. She was referring to the article in the *Business Standard* which gave out the impression that the project was bound to be delayed causing heavy losses for our exchequer and creating complications in our relations with Iran—which we are considering to be a big thing in the context of the situation obtaining in South Asia. After hearing the Minister's reply Mrs Parvathi Krishnan said

I would like to point out that the article referred to in the question is of a serious nature, but the answer is of a flippant nature."

I have been an associate of the hon Minister, Shri Biju Patnaik for the last 20 years. I know his capabilities. If only he was aware of the great expectations roused by this new project particularly in the southern part of our country—I should not be parochial, I would say in the whole country he would not have answered that question then in that manner and also now particularly when it is raised as a Half-an-Hour Discussion. It has been raised as a Half-an-Hour Discussion because people want further enlightenment on this subject. By no stretch of imagination could it be said that the project is progressing in a manner which reinforces confidence in the people who look forward to the completion of this project according to the schedule. This prestigious project is a

time-bound project as per the stipulations of the Agreement but I am afraid it is not likely to be completed according to the schedule. According to the project schedule it has to be completed I think by December 1979. Commercial production is to start with four months thereafter and shipment of concentrates to Iran should be begun by August 1980. My Constituency is not far from there and I have reports that in the various segments that are there, the progress that was looked forward to is not there: there is hardly any appreciable progress.

You have allotted eleven contracts involving a crore of rupees and above, to eleven contractors, most of whose antecedents are shady. Some of them have been black-listed and it has been known that contractors in this category have been on record for always asking for more time. They want the escalation of prices so that they can argue for more prices. Delay means, as you know, international complications as well and so people have begun to feel that, having employed these contractors who have been proved to indulge in this kind of dilatory tactics, this project is likely to suffer, with disastrous consequences to our nation and particularly to our economy.

Hardly a few months are left for completion and, in the field of construction of 292 residential quarters which is a pre-requisite for effective work, what is the view? We would like to know the progress that has been made—though this is not a basic or substantial aspect.

Now, in the piling work of silos the progress, according to our report, is negligible. This is a vital segment. You have said "I still stick to the reply that I given" but that is not illuminating enough. In Parliament, we Members of Parliament are duty bound to extract from you or to ask of you to give further information.

When we have reports, for instance, that in a vital sector of the project, the piling work progress has been practically nil or not at all commendable, you have the responsibility to enlighten us. In the Civil Engineering Works also the work is tardy: it has not been progressing. In the last six months there is considerable lack of progress: there is delay. Particularly, there is this lethargy or difficulty in the construction of the Lakya Dam which is a basic component of the whole scheme. The dam is affected by various factors. All these things have been detailed by Mr. Lakkappa—managerial or structural, or probably lack of co-ordination, proliferation, duplication or whatever may be the reason, whether managerial or administrative or due to many other factors like lack of coordination and a proper direction as well. Even in regard to the foundation for concentrates storage, it is said that Penambur is reported to be behind schedule. This is no small matter: this is a matter which is going to affect the nation vitally. For instance, he has said that he has given this contract to Messrs. Dorsel Private Ltd. for laying of iron-ore slurry pipeline. This is a most important thing. If it is not completed...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Austin, you have two questions. One question is whether the project will be completed in time: that is the main question. The second question is, how far the progress is going on. These are your two questions?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The manner in which he has answered is not satisfactory. Please direct him to give full details. Or, he may make a statement tomorrow: we have no objection, if he has not studied the problem properly. We should not be treated in a light manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are your two important questions. Now the Minister.

DR HENRY AUSTIN I have not completed

MR CHAIRMAN There is no time (Interruptions)

SHRI K LAKKAPPA It is dereliction of duty on the part of the Minister We will take it very seriously He has no respect for Parliament

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Lakkappa has spoken everything in detail Now Dr Henry Austin has asked two questions, one whether this project will be completed in time two how far the progress is going on

DR HENRY AUSTIN The hon Minister has a background of stewardship of Orissa State and he has been very dynamic But in this project there is hardly any involvement of the people Those who have gone to Mangalore to study this project, they say that the people in the area do not know what is happening there It has become a completely bureaucratic and official arrangement How can a project of 600 million dollar investment be completed without the participation of the people? I am afraid even the State Government does not have a locus standi there The leaders of that area do not know about this The whole thing is being concentrated in Bangalore and Delhi among the officers The Janata Government is on record of saying and it has proclaimed from the house tops that they are going to involve the rural population but even for manual work they are not involving the people here and the project is nearing completion Nobody knows what is happening There is no people's participation

You are duty-bound to explain to the House how far the work has progressed in these eleven years Here you have invited these multinationals and some of them are those who have a shady background The hon Minister cannot say that every-

thing is progressing well You know, the things are not progressing satisfactorily All these projects are running at a snail's pace Kindly enlighten us, I do not want to put the questions formally

PROF P G MAVALANKAR Let three of us complete the questions and then the Minister can answer all together That has been the practice

MR CHAIRMAN Let the Minister answer this first

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Sir, I do not want to go into all the details of the road, tunnel and things like that I will just take one item The hon Member said that the silos were highly complicated and sophisticated and that there was no sign of it I would like to tell for the information of the House that the first silo with a height of 36 meters and a diameter of 18 meters employing highly sophisticated technology for construction was already completed on the 7th April 1978 Therefore, the original report on which they are relying, the manner of their presentation and from wherever they have got this report are all totally at fault, they are faulty, there is no basis and in fact they are baseless My answer was categorical I could not be more categorical than that I do not think, on a project like this, the Government has been more categorical when I say there shall be no delay and the first ore shall be exported on 23rd August 1980 What more can I say?

PROF P G MAVALANKAR I shall be very brief, and I will tell you how I was prompted to participate in this half-an-hour discussion In January this year, I had occasion to go to Mangalore and it was my first visit to that beautiful part of our country I must say that not only I was impressed by the Mangalore port and its surroundings, but while I was going round the Karnataka area, I also happened to go through the



Kudramukh project areas. That is how, I got interested, and when I got the press reports about Kudramukh and read them later on in Delhi, I felt prompted to participate in this discussion.

I want to ask only two very brief questions. While I ask these questions, I want to go on record that I am in agreement with the Minister when he says that the Government have been going on schedule. In fact, my information is, and he may correct me if I am wrong, that in respect of some projects in some areas, they are even ahead of the schedule. The Minister himself has said so, and even the Chairman of the Project, Mr. K. C. Khanna also said, that they will stick to the date and the first ship will go to Iran on the 23rd August, 1980. So far so good. We are proud of the fact that India's second generation of good promising, bright, technically well-qualified engineers are at this job, and they are doing such good work in time and it will lead to India's development, and it will be very good economically.

Now, my question is: first of all, does he not envisage— it is all right saying that there will be no delay in terms of targets—a certain additional cost in the process of going ahead? My question is: even though he may be able to reach the target, whether the 630 million dollars which Iran gave by way of credit will not go upto some more millions and if so, what is the additional expected cost involved? This is No. 1.

Secondly, with regard to the need for power, it is true that the months are still many. But you have to exclude the monsoon months because the rainfall in that part of the country is very heavy and it ranges between 200—250 inches and so you have to exclude the monsoon months of July—September when practically the work is almost stopped. This is one obstacle and if there is going to be an additional obstacle of inadequacy

of power, there will be perhaps some delay and I want to know whether the supply of power to the project operations is adequate or not and what steps are the government taking to see that power is also adequate? I hope he will answer these points.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am also interested in taking part in this short discussion because there are various press reports. The press reports are that India may incur big losses in this project. It also suggests that India will get lower prices than the comparable international prices and added to these as my esteemed friend has suggested there will be cost escalation also. If on the one hand, there is cost escalation due to various reasons which I do not want to mention as some of them have already been mentioned, one aspect of the thing is that there are possibilities of escalation costs. On the other side there is the press report that this project will not earn profits. Whether it will incur heavy losses should be clarified to this House. On these two points, whether there will be a heavy loss and whether there will be an escalation of costs, the House would like to be assured. He said that it will be completed according to schedule and there I have no quarrel with him.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The simple point is of escalation which was raised by Prof. Mavalankar. As the time goes on there is bound to be some marginal escalation as costs of many things go up. Power rates go up, customs duty is increased. These are accepted escalations. Import duty is one of them. Taxes have gone up. Power Rates have gone up. The Parliament has added 2 paise as duty. The excise has gone up from 2 to 5 per cent. These escalations are bound to take place. But that will not jeopardise the project. It will be only marginal to the extent of 7 to 8 per cent and it will not be of the order of olden days when a Rs. 20 crores project went up to Rs. 200 crores. This I can assure the

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

House categorically... (Interruptions)  
In your government's time it was happening. Nevertheless I do not want to enter into politics.

Second is the price. There are certain escalations and de-escalations and on the basis of world market prices certain base prices have been fixed which will help us. To-day if we have to fix the price on the depressed world market, it will not be helpful. So, certain base prices including the cost of transport from Mangalore to Iran and oil prices have been taken into account in fixing the price and to the extent that is regulated, it will not give us an enormous profit if there is a higher rise in price and it will also not give us an enormous loss if there is a depression in prices. So I think, by and large, the project will do well.

As far as power is concerned, the dams are left with the Karnataka Government and their work so far is likely to be delayed by one year. Their progress of work has not been satisfactory. But the government of Karnataka is bound by an agreement to supply from their sources 80 MW of power to the Kudremukh project so that the project is not hampered.

For example you talk of costs. Government of Karnataka has just doubled the power tariff in that State. I have written a letter in protest to the Chief Minister. If that comes there will be additional cost of Rs. 2 crores. Mr. Lakkappa and other friends from Karnataka will do well to take up with their Chief Minister not to raise the cost by this kind of arbitrary action. In no other State it has been done so far.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You have put only one Director. Why have you not put another Director?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If it is going to bring power tariff down, I am prepared to appoint Mr. Lakkappa. If he may give me guarantee to bring power tariff down, I am prepared to

do that. That is not the question. But no State in the country has doubled the power rates.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH  
(Nandyal): Haryana.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Nobody has doubled the power rates. The extra rate is only on the Excise duty that has been levied by the Central Government. Over and above that they have doubled the rates. By this not only the Steel Works are being affected, all your plants consuming higher power too will be affected. All your mini steel plants will be closed very soon. This will have an additional cost of Rs. 2 crores in construction and running cost of about Rs. 500 lakhs every year; which will raise the cost of production.

So, my first action was that I have written to the Chief Minister. I am sure he will consider it in the interest of the State and the project in the South. I am sure you will have to convince him. There is some necessity.

You will take care of the project that is going on there. You do not want to kill that project. It may prove so expensive which is not provided in the original agreement-rates and tariff.

There is another question that has been asked by Shri Chitta Basu. I have already answered that question. I would like to convince him but I do not know how to convince the unconvinced. But I wish to say quite emphatically that the project is going on, on a sound basis. There have been bottlenecks which the Ministry have cleared. For example there was going to be considerable delay in building that road on the Western Ghat because it was, at that time, handed over to the PWD in Karnataka. They neither had the capacity, nor the machinery to do that. As soon as I took over, I asked the Army Border Road Organisation as well as the Railways to take up the bridges

and the roads on a very high priority footing. The road which was according to the Karnataka PWD to be completed next year has already been completed and the vehicles are running. This would in turn take heavy equipments from Mangalore Port to Kudramukh the heavy items like concentrators, etc.

He says about delay. Out of the tunnel of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilometre all that is left is only 200 metres.

I do not wish to use rough words—some correspondents writing something and somebody else writing something else and making hullabaloo Sensationalism, I do not believe in. You

must have noticed for the last whole year, since I have been in Government, I have not made one political statement. I do not believe in sensationalism. I have been authorised and asked by the Prime Minister to do a job and I am doing it to my own satisfaction and I may assure that it will be ended to the full satisfaction of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your reply.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 14, 1977/Chaitra 24, 1900 (Saka).