

Thursday, April 6, 1978
Chaitra 16, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday April 6, 1978/Chaitra 16,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH (Karnal)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of Chanchal Sarkar
Committee

+

*617 SHRI PRASANNBHAI
MEHTA

DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a state-
ment showing

(a) the main recommendations con-
tained in the interim report of the
Chanchal Sarkar Committee,

(b) the recommendations which are
not acceptable to Government and the
reasons thereof, and

(c) when the final Report of this
Committee will be ready and when
it will be placed on the Table of the
House?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE) (a) to (c) Since the
submission of the interim report of
the Chanchal Sarkar Committee there
have been further discussions with a
view to finalising it This is expected

2

to be completed shortly and Govern-
ment will study the report and con-
sider further action as soon as it is
received

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:
May I know from the hon Minister
whether it is a fact that government
have received some general complaints
against the functioning of Indian Mis-
sions abroad and if so the nature of
the complaints and the action taken
by the government to remove deficien-
cies?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE I
presume the hon Member wants to
know about the complaints relating to
the information wing attached to our
Missions abroad There are a num-
ber of complaints and the Chanchal
Sarkar Committee had been asked to
go into those complaints and to sug-
gest ways and means in order to
streamline our foreign publicity

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA I
should like to know whether the interim
report submitted by the committee has
been studied? What measures do gov-
ernment contemplate to see that there
is proper publicity of the policy and
programmes of the Indian government
in foreign countries?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
The interim report is being studied in
depth I had an occasion to discuss
some of the recommendations with the
Members of the Committee As the
House is aware the Committee is
headed by Mr Chanchal Sarkar and
other two Members are Shri M V
Desai, Director, Institute of Mass Com-
munications and the Joint Secretary in
the Ministry of External Affairs who
looks after foreign publicity who is
the Member-Secretary Some of the
recommendations are very important

Two Members of the Committee have visited certain capitals in the world for example, London, Paris, Washington, New York without incurring any expenditure on the part of the Government.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: How did they go like that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Because they had certain other assignments and with those assignments they combined this job also. We are awaiting the final report and it will not be proper for me to give out the recommendations or the Government's decisions thereon before the final report is received.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am glad that the Government is seized of this rather important and sensitive issue. May I ask the hon. Minister whether the final report is likely to take long or short in terms of the time factor and secondly, especially when the Committee is headed by a knowledgeable person like Mr. Chanchal Sarkar and consisting of two experts in the subject, should you not give us some indication of the kind of direction, which the Government is going to take in this field? I do not want him to give the recommendations at this stage but at least the direction in which the Government is going may be indicated so that we may be satisfied that things are going on the right lines.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The report is going to be finalised and submitted shortly. So far as the question of direction is concerned, the Government will always go in the right direction.

श्री कबंर लाल गुप्त मंत्री महोदय को पता है इस बात का कि विदेशों में जो हमारे इन्फार्मेशन सेंटर हैं उनके अधिकारियों को भारतीय संस्कृति और परम्परा के बारे में बहुत जगह पर बिलकुल भी ज्ञान नहीं है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता

हूँ कि क्या जो यह चंचल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसके संबंध में सरकार इसके बारे में भी ध्यान देगी और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने, भारत क्या है इसकी ठीक जानकारी देने के लिए विदेशों में क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है ?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिति ने जो अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें इस भाषण की भी एक सिफारिश है कि भारत से जो सूचना अधिकारी नियुक्त किये जाते हैं उन्हें भारत की संस्कृति और परम्परा का अच्छा ज्ञान होना चाहिए। ऐसे उदाहरण हमारे ध्यान में आये हैं जिनमें पूरी जानकारी हमारे सूचना अधिकारियों को नहीं है भारत की विषयताओं के बारे में और इसलिए वे भारत की सही छवि प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि अगर इस दोष को दूर करना है तो इंडियन फारेन सर्विस और इंडियन इन्फार्मेशन सर्विस की ट्रेनिंग का जो तरीका है उसमें भी कुछ सशोधन और परिवर्तन करना जरूरी होगा।

खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में तारखर की सुविधायें

* 618. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 23 जून, 1977 को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि देश के खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में तारखर की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी;

(ख) तदनुसार, अब तक कितने खण्ड मुख्यालयों में यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी गई है और कितने खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में अभी तक यह सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) शेष खण्ड-मुख्यालयों में यह सुविधा प्रदान करने संबंधी योजना का ध्येय क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) 4250 स्थानों पर, जहाँ खड-मुड्यालय हैं, तार सुविधा दे दी गई है। ऐसे 388 स्थानों पर अभी यह सुविधा दी जानी है।

(ग) ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि बाकी खड-मुड्यालयों में भी तार सुविधा 31-3-1979 तक दे दी जाये।

श्री सुरेन्द्र ना सुमन अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'रचवर्धीय ग्राम विकास की दृष्टि में आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी ने जानना चाहना है कि 13 जुलाई 1977 को "हिन्दुस्तान" पत्र 1 छपे हुए बकाय्य के अनुसार सनार मंत्रों न कहा था कि पूर्वी क्षेत्र में 830 तारघर वर्ष 1977-78 में खोले जायेंगे तो उन पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कितने तारघर खोले गए हैं और कितने अभी बाकी हैं तथा खुले जाने वाले घरों में कितने शहरी और कितने देहाती स्थान हैं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी माय : नार्थ ईन्ट न 295 बका हेडक्वार्टर्स है जिनमें 165 में खोले गए हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र ना सुमन शहरी ग्राम देहाती स्थान के बारे में नहीं बताया।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय इसके लिए नोटिस की आवश्यकता होगी।

श्री सुरेन्द्र ना सुमन 8 अगस्त 1977 को सदन में माननीय संचार मंत्री ने बक्तव्य दिया था कि 4 हजार स्थानों में तार टेलीफोन लगाने की योजना है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ उन 4 हजार बका कितना पूरा किया जा सका है ? ग्राम क्षेत्र में तार टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था के लिए उन्होंने कहा था कि 5 हजार की आबादी वाले ग्रामों में इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी तो क्या वे बतलायेंगे कि ऐसे गावों की संख्या इस समय देश में कितनी है और अब तक कितने गावों में तार फोन की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय : नार्थ जो बने है 2 हजार पापुनेशन के उममें यह भी है कि अगर ईकवर्ड एरिया में है, दो हजार का जो डेफिसिट है उसको हम बहन नहीं करेगें, 25 प्रतिशत जो खर्चा है उसको हम बहन करेगें और हिली एरिया में हम 10 प्रतिशत बहन करेगें, बैकवर्ड एरिया में 15 प्रतिशत बहन करेगें लेकिन इससे अधिक भी 5 हजार तक बहन कर सकेंगे, धामे हम बहन नहीं कर सकेंगे।

श्री रशीद मसूद माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस डिपार्टमेंट से ज्यादा बचलेबाकी किसी और डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं है। जहाँ पर टेलीफोन लगे है वहाँ पर बैटरिया का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है जिससे टेलीफोन काम नहीं करत। मंत्री जी न जो बकाक में टेलीफोन लगाने की बात कही है वे जानना चाहता हूँ कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि टेलीफोन के इन्स्ट्रूमेंट लग जायें और वह काम न करे इसलिए वे इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि अगर टेलीफोन लगाये जायें तो वह 24 घटा काम भी करे।

[شری رشید ماسود : مابہ]

ادھیہکھس مہودے۔ اس ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے زیادہ کھلےبازی کسی اور ڈیپارٹمنٹ میں نہیں ہے۔ جہاں پر ٹیلیفون لگے ہیں وہاں پر بیٹریوں کا کوئی پروبلیم نہیں ہے۔ جس سے ٹیلیفون کام نہیں کرتے۔ مینٹری جی نے جو بلاک کے ٹیلیفون لگانے کی بات کہی ہے میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہہیں ایسی بات تو نہیں ہے کہ ٹیلیفون کے انسٹریومینٹس لگ جانوں اور وہ کام نہ کریں۔ اس لئے وہ اس بات کا دھیان رکھیں کہ اگر ٹیلیفون لگائے جائیں تو وہ 24 گھنٹے کام کریں۔]

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय . टेलीफोन लगाने का हम खयाल कर रहे हैं लेकिन

यहाँ पर ब्याल टेलीग्राफ आफिस के लिए है।

श्री छबिराम शर्मा : मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं वहाँ पर कई ऐसे विकास खण्ड हैं जहाँ पर टेलीग्राफ और पी०सी०ओ० की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्या जल्दी से जल्दी इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी? मुरेना में डी०डी० ब्लाक है जहाँ पर पी०सी०ओ० और टेलीग्राफ की व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्या आदिवासी विकास खण्डों में जहाँ इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है वहाँ पर इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी?

श्री भरहरि प्रसाद सुन्दरन साहू : जो भी नाम्स हैं ब्लाक हेडक्वार्टर्स के लिए उन पर हम खोलेंगे लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश में 459 ब्लाक हेडक्वार्टर्स हैं जिनमें से 412 में टेलीग्राफ आफिस है।

Malaria Control Programme

*619. SHRI JYOTIRMOY:
BOSU:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2100 dated 9th March, 1978 regarding United States Assistance for Malaria Control Programme and state:

(a) whether Government has reached any agreement with the United States Government in regard to Malaria Control Programme;

(b) if so, the fullest details thereof; and

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of the said agreement?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राज नारायण) : जी (क) नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठने।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Has the hon. Minister read the 167th Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1974-75 about foreign participation or collaboration in research projects in India, in which it was stated:

"These projects however have been closely concerned with the collection of vital virological, epidemiological or ecological data, which are well capable of being used against the security of the country and that of our neighbouring countries. The utility of some of these projects to India, especially the Genetic Control of Mosquitoes Unit Project, seems to be only doubtful of potential, whereas ..."

Is the Minister aware of the fact that involving foreigners in the matter of genetic control or any malaria control project is fraught with the danger of their getting passport for entering into an area which is very sensitive?

श्री राज नारायण : माननीय सदस्य का कथन सही है। 1977 के धन में आर्थिक कार्य विभाग ने हमें सूचित किया कि अमरीका के धनदर राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी मलेरिया विरोधी गतिविधियों के लिये सहायता देना चाहती है। हमें उन क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने के लिये कहा गया, जिनमें ऐसी सहायता का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। अभी इस विषय पर बातचीत चल रही है, बातचीत पूर्ण नहीं हुई है। इसमें जिन अन्य देशों के नाम हमारे सम्मानित मित्र लिये हैं, वे देश भी इसमें शामिल हैं। बाद में जब कोई पूर्ण फैसला हो जायेगा, तब इस सम्मानित सदन को सूचित किया जायेगा।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is he aware of the fact that during the period of about eight years, the American Defence Department, Migratory Animal Pathological Survey of the United States Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Smithsonian Institute have conducted extensive research, particularly from four centres on biological, herbicidal and chemical

warfare, and if so, how does he propose to prevent such things in future, if they allow them to come and do research again in the country?

MR SPEAKER The question is bone-cracking

श्री राज नारायण श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्य के मूल प्रश्न से यह प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है और न ही हमारे पूरक उत्तर में यह प्रश्न पैदा होना है । लेकिन मैं बताना देना चाहता हूँ कि कीटाणुओं को मारने के लिये रिस्ब के काय में जिनकी सहायता भारत सरकार कर सकती है वह करेगी ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The Minister made an observation which does not apply I am talking about a project which was named as Genetic Control of Mosquitoes In that connection I said that under the garb of such a research project American Defence Department has conducted successfully, research on chemical biological and herbicidal warfare

MR SPEAKER The Minister said that it did not arise He wants notice

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What is your observation on the same?

MR SPEAKER I do not know.

SHRI CHITTA BASU The answer of the hon Minister is very short and clear, viz that there has been no agreement with the United States Agency for International Development in regard to any anti-malarial programme May I know from the hon Minister whether it has been, or it is the policy of the Government or of his Ministry to rule out any kind of agreement with the United States, for that particular purpose? May I know further whether he is aware of the fact that the World Health Organization has made a forecast saying that there will be an incidence of 12 million malaria cases by the end of this decade? If

so, what is Government's concrete proposal to fight malaria indigenously—as he is very much enamoured of—ie by way of preventive and curative measures?

श्री राज नारायण इस सदन को कई बार सूचित किया जा चुका है कि मलेरिया के कीटाणुओं को पैदा न होने देना और मलेरिया के कीटाणुओं के पैदा हो जाने के बाद उन्हें मारने के लिये यह सरकार अनेक प्रकार से प्रयत्नशील है प्रयत्न कर रही है मगर मूले हैरत होती है जब ससदीय प्रयासों के इनमें पुराने जानकार लोग और जो हमारे मित रह चुके हैं

एक माननीय सदस्य अब भी है ।

श्री राज नारायण हा अब भी है यानी पहल में चर्चा है उन्होंने यह कहा मैं नहीं जानता कि हम राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा में तनिक भी खलल हान देंगे । ऐसी बात नहीं है चाहे वह अमरीका हो चाहे वह रूस हो और चाहे वह कोई आर देश हो, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा हमारे लिए सर्वोपरि है और हम राष्ट्रीय हितों की तिलाजलि किसी तरह भी नहीं हान देंगे ।

डा० सुशीला नायर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी न अभी मलेरिया के कीटाणुओं की बात नहीं । शायद इस से उनका मतलब मच्छरों से होगा क्योंकि जो कीटाणु मच्छरों द्वारा एक से दूसरे व्यक्ति तक ले जाए जाते हैं वे कीटाणु मनुष्यों के शरीर में रहते हैं । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि मच्छरों को मारने का या मच्छरों को पैदा न होने देना का जैटिक कन्ट्रोल ऑफ मास्कोटोज, जो काम कई सालों तक भारत में चला, उसका कोई नतीजा निकला है या नहीं निकला । अभी वह काम बन्द कर दिया गया है ऐसा मैंने सुना है । तो उसकी जगह पर मच्छरों को काबू में लाने के लिए, मच्छरों को पैदा न होने देने के लिए या उनको मारने के लिए कोई विशेष

कार्यक्रम सरकार न चलाएँ हूँ क्या, यह बताने की कृपा मंत्री महोदय करें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि इनेज का इस मामले में मुख्य स्थान है और उस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च आता है, तो उस के लिए कोई व्यवस्था सरकार ने की है या कोई अन्य तरीका सरकार ने मन्त्रों को समाप्त करने का सोचा है ?

श्री राज नारायण : मुझे अफसोस है कि श्री सुशीला नायर ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . आप परिहार क्या करते हैं। 'श्री' शब्द सभ्य भद्र महिलाओं के लिए भी लगाया जाता है। आप अपनी अज्ञानता का परिचय क्या दे रहे हैं। 60 वर्ष के हो गये हैं और आपको इन का पता नहीं है। (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न जो पूछा गया है, वह इस तरह से है (क) क्या भारत और अमरीका सरकार का मेलरिया नियंत्रण के बारे में कोई समझौता हुआ है, (ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा विवरण क्या है, और (ग) उक्त करार की शर्तों का व्योम क्या है ?

इन सब का उत्तर हमने दे दिया है और सुशीला नायर जी, जो इस सम्मानित गदन की मदद है, ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह इससे उठता नहीं है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, it is for you to decide whether a question should be allowed or not. Once it is allowed by you, it is not for the Minister to say that it does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: He says it does not arise.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Once you allow a question, the Minister cannot say that it does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has information, he would give it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is all right. Then he can say "I want notice". But he cannot say that it does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: That is right.

श्री धर्मवीर बक्षिष्ठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा, मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत और अमेरिका के दरम्यान यह जो समझौता हुआ है, उसकी शर्तों के मुताबिक क्या पिछली सरकार ने कोई ऐसी हैलथ स्कीम बनायी थी जिसमें मोस्किटोज का मास्टरलाइजेशन शामिल था ?

श्री राज नारायण : इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए।

Strike in Khetri Copper Mines +

*620. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khetri Copper Mines in Rajasthan is closed as a result of strike by 7,000 workers causing a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs per day;

(b) if so, details of the steps taken for settlement of disputes and results thereof; and

(c) what further steps are taken/proposed to start the mines?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) It is not a fact that Hindustan Copper Limited is incurring a loss of Rs. 12 lakhs per day as a result of strike in Khetri.

(b) and (c). In spite of the fact that the strike is illegal, every effort has been made by the Company, Rajasthan State Government and the Central Government to persuade the workers to go back to work. Government has given the assurance that there will

be no victimisation because it is convinced that the strike was illconceived and irresponsibly led since there is no recognised Union in the Khetri Copper Mines. Central Government and Hindustan Copper Ltd. are continuing their efforts so that strikers can go back to work early.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is the most callous reply that the Government can give to a question about a company where a large number of employees, more than 7,000 are involved in stoppage of work for over a month. He replies in part (a) that the loss is not Rs. 12 lakhs per day. Do I understand that the loss is less, or there is no loss at all or it is even more. He is trying to take a technical defence by saying there is no loss of Rs. 12 lakhs per day. How much is the loss. I would like to know from him whether there is any financial loss or not due to stoppage of work and, if so, how much?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The loss or profit of a company is not only on production. He had asked whether there is loss of production and the value of loss of production, whether it is Rs. 12 lakhs. It was not clear to me. I think it is the actual loss incurred by the company. The hon. Member would be interested to know that what is the loss as a result of the strike?

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is: what is the loss as a result of the strike?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If it is the question as to what is the loss as a result of the strike, I do not know what is the loss.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the question. He did not say production loss. Please see the question. It reads "whether it is a fact that the Khetri Copper Mines in Rajasthan is closed as a result of strike by 7,000 workers causing a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs per day."

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Causing a loss of what—production less or profit and loss? About his question, if he

wants to ask on the basis of an improper question, I am prepared to answer it. If it is production loss, I would say the loss is Rs. 12 lakhs. If it is profit and loss on the actual production to the company, I would say it would come, as the mines are closed, to about Rs. 1 lakh and odd per day, rather Rs. 1.28 lakhs per day.. (Interruptions) The loss would be Rs. 1.28 lakhs per day. Now it does not work at all. I am just trying to give the whole picture. He said that I have not done my home work. I have done my home work. Even if it goes into full production, even then there would be a loss of Rs. 20 crores for the current year. That is the position of loss.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hold over the question for the next day. Because the question, to my mind, is fairly clear. Of course, it could have been worded better. What is the daily loss as a result of the strike? It may be production, it may be other causes.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The production is Rs. 12 lakhs a day. The loss to the company is Rs. 1.28 lakhs. I have said that.

MR. SPEAKER: He says the production is Rs. 12 lakhs, other things Rs. 1.28 lakhs. So, it is Rs. 13 lakhs and odd.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If there is no production, the salaries and other expenditure would come to Rs. 1.28 lakhs a day.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The production loss according to the Minister is Rs. 12 lakhs a day. For a month we can imagine how much the loss will be. Even now the mine is closed. In his answer to parts (b) and (c) of the Question, he himself declares that the strike is illegal. How can the Minister say whether a particular strike is legal or illegal unless it is declared by a competent authority to be legal or illegal? On the basis of his declaration, it cannot become illegal.

Then, because there is no recognised union, he makes an allegation against all workers that their strike was illegally conceived and irresponsibly led by different factional leaders. This is one instance in which the strike cannot be politicalised, because all employees are concerned and disturbed, irrespective of any colour.

Their simple demand is that they should be given some *ex gratia* payment, call it bonus or anything else, just as it is done in the adjoining mines, on the basis of the production earlier. What is the hitch? Why can't you settle this matter with the employees, and why are you standing on prestige by yourself calling it an illegal strike?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I mentioned that it is an illegal strike though I have not taken it up with the competent authority in the Labour Ministry to declare it illegal. The moment it is declared illegal, there will be large-scale dismissal of the workers. I do not wish to do that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then, how do you say it is illegal?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said it is illegal, it is illegal because....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even if it is illegal, you cannot dismiss them.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Under the law, one can prosecute. You do not perhaps know, others know. You are unnecessarily complicating the matter.

In this copper mines, there has been a loss of over Rs 8 crores, last year i.e. in 1976-77. In 1977-78, the loss was around Rs. 20 crores. Under the Bonus Act, which is the law of the country, this mine is not entitled to 8.33 per cent bonus.

All these questions were raised by the Joint Action Committee or whatever it is called, because there is no recognised union, as a subsequent

thought. It has no bearing whatsoever on the strike. The strike was only for one hour and 40 minutes, not going to work by one section, a small section, of workers, 130 workers to be exact. Then they went back to work. Later on, they went back to strike after a day.

Then the question came up whether the wages should be paid for this one hour and 40 minutes, and that was resolved when my esteemed colleague, the Labour Minister, took the initiative in the matter. There was a meeting of the Deputy Labour Commissioner here along with the company Chairman and the various labour unions, although they are not recognised, and it was settled on 23-3-78 that the wages for the one hour and 40 minutes, i.e., the time lost on 20th February, would be paid.

It was said that overtime for the general staff could be reviewed on the same basis as obtains for similar categories of staff in the steel and coal industries.

On the question of stipends for training apprentices, although it is not strictly negotiable, it was conceded that the management would be prepared to consider liberalising the position in this regard. The recruitment and promotion rules can be reviewed in consultation with the unions.

They wanted a college there. In spite of the heavy loss by the company, an offer has already been made to the State Government that the company would donate a lump sum of Rs. 10 lakhs provided the State Government is persuaded to set up and run a college in this complex... medical facilities and so on. All these were agreed to. Even then, they are not going back to work. The reason is that the strike was not called by the unions. Unions are not responsible for that. They did not send any memorandum, notice, etc. But subsequently, they have joined together and

created two demands—one is reinstatement of nine workers who were dismissed in June, 1975 and criminal proceedings were started by the State Government. This was not possible for the company till the criminal proceedings are removed or the court decides that there is no criminal case against them. The second was the question of bonus. According to the law of the Parliament, this public sector undertaking cannot pay this thing. They wanted some uniform and I agreed to that. But I request Mr. Sathe to go with other Members of Parliament and find out ..

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is your Labour Minister doing?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The Labour Minister has already appointed a senior officer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why do not you use his good offices?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have used his good offices. Even then, they are not going to work. I would like to know from Mr. Sathe what more can I do in this matter?

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: I would like to ask from the hon. Minister whether any application was submitted in this connection by the different factional leaders and what steps were taken by the hon. Minister?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no application.

श्री छविराज शर्मा : 25 तारीख को भी है ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have not received any memorandum addressed to me.

श्री नाथू सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वयं वहाँ पर गया था हड़ताल के पाँच, सात दिन बाद और 377 के तहत मानवता भी उठाया था । मंत्री महोदय से मैंने कई बार

प्राइवेट रूप से बातचीत की है । वहाँ पर जो आपने हड़ताल का कारण बताया है, वह वास्तविक कारण नहीं है । और यह बात सही है कि किसी यूनियन के द्वारा वहाँ पर हड़ताल नहीं करायी गयी । काम मजदूरों ने मिल कर वहाँ हड़ताल की । और क्विक यूनियन की उनकी मांग पिछले पाँच साल से चल रही है, पिछली सरकार ने उनको अभी तक वह अधिकार भी नहीं दिया था ..

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question

श्री नाथू सिंह : वहाँ पर एन रस्से को लेकर हड़ताल हुई थी, रस्सा टूटा हुआ था, ऐक्सपर्ट्स ने बाबर रस्से को देखा । तो वह हड़ताल मजदूरों की गलती से नहीं हुई बल्कि मैनेजमेंट द्वारा चला कर के हड़ताल हुई है । और वहाँ पर एक अधिकारी है श्री धवन ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिये ।

श्री नाथू सिंह : तो क्या आप वहाँ पर जांच करायेंगे पालियामेन्टरी कमेटी भेज कर जिससे कि यदि मैनेजमेंट की गलती से हड़ताल हुई है तो क्यो प्राणिक रूप में हड़ताल हुई उसका कारण पता लग सके और जो नुकसान हो रहा है वह नुकसान रक सके । तो जांच करें कि क्या कारण है ? और मजदूरों से बात करेंगे क्योंकि कई बार वह यहाँ आ कर गये हैं । या कोई पालियामेन्टरी कमेटी भेज कर वास्तविकता का पता लगवायेंगे जिससे डेढ़ लाख रुपये रोज का उन मजदूरों को जो घाटा हो रहा है वह बन्द हो । तो क्या आप जांच करायेंगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As I have said—I would like to repeat—I would like the workers to go back to work immediately and their grievances can be looked into. About the damage to the rope, that there was a delay of 1 hour and 40 minutes, the position is this. I would like the hon. Member to know it for which there is no parliamentary delegation required.

On 10th February, 1978, the winding rope of the service shaft at Khetri mines had shown some deterioration; therefore, as a safety measure, the use of the cage for lowering and raising the personnel was suspended. Under the circumstances, the officers and workmen were required to proceed to the underground places of work by using the steps of the inclined shaft and the steel ladders. These ladders which are used for only 60 metres each are divided into small segments of only 6 metres each with appropriate collars provided at each stage for the rest. The steps and the ladders were used in the Khetri mines for a long period before the service shaft was commissioned in 1976. These are also used quite frequently even now whenever there is a power failure which is quite frequent as the hon. Members know. In fact, the use of ladders in underground mines is normal mining practice. Some people use them; some people do not use them. Even so, 1 hour and 40 minutes delay which sparked off the strike, for some reason or other, that has been condoned. The Ministry has not requested the Labour Ministry to consider the case and declare it illegal only because we do not wish to take action against the workers. We want the workers to go back to work and there will be no victimisation.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, this is a wild-cat strike which has gone on for a long time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give an assurance on the floor of the House that there will be no victimisation of a single worker when the workers go back to work and whether he is ready to refer this matter to adjudication for settlement of all the outstanding problems.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If the workers go back to work, what objection can the Government have?

MR. SPEAKER: What about victimisation?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have said about that. In the meantime, I do not know, if they take to violence or the State Government does something to maintain the law and order, that is certainly not my responsibility.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: What about adjudication? What about referring it to a tribunal?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What is to be referred?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The demands of the workers. The joint committee has submitted a memorandum.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There must be a recognised union....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The hon. Minister does not know the Industrial Disputes Act. There is no question of a recognised union. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, any registered union can raise a dispute and any worker of a joint committee can raise a dispute.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There are two items which the management or the Government cannot accept, that is, reinstatement of 9 workmen who were dismissed in 1975 for which the union was de-recognised....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: That does not debar them to get the matter referred to adjudication.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not standing in their way to refer it to adjudication.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You can instruct them to refer the matter for adjudication.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can tell you that neither the Government nor the Corporation is standing on prestige in the matter of referring it for adjudication.

श्री बीहुन पटनायक : सरकार महोदय, मैं खेतड़ी गया श्रौर बर्हा जाने के बाद 20 मार्च को मैंने एक पत्र भ्रम मंत्री श्री इत्याद

मंत्री को दिया था, किन्तु खेद है कि अभी तक कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

22 तारीख को वहाँ पर जो लिफ्ट रोप है वह खराब हो गई थी और 1 बंटा 40 मिनट बाद वह लोग गये थे । 1 बंटा 40 मिनट का पैसा वहाँ के अधिकारियों द्वारा काटा गया और उससे उल्लेखना फैल गई । 17 जून को एक मांग पत्र भी इस्पात मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया गया था । बहुत किली यूनियन को मान्यता नहीं है । वहाँ पर मजदूरों को कुचला जा रहा है । उनके साथ भारी अन्याय किया जा रहा है । बातचीत के बारे में दरवाजे बन्द हैं । 22 तारीख से हड़ताल चल रही है, जिसके कारण करोड़ों रुपयों की क्षति हो रही है । मजदूरों के सामने जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न है । वहाँ गिरफ्तारियाँ भी चालू हो गई हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि दरिबा, चांदमारी और कोलियान माइंस में से दरिबा में श्रमिकों को बोनस दिया जा रहा है । उसी प्रकार खेतरी में भी श्रमिकों को बोनस दे कर मामले को निपटाया जा सकता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में उन मजदूरों से बातचीत करेंगे । क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि राजस्थान के गृह मंत्री ने खेती में जा कर यह घोषणा की थी कि मजदूरों पर जो मामले चलाये जा रहे हैं, उन को वापस ले लिया जायेगा, जबकि मिनिस्टर महोदय ने वहाँ के सीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखा है कि वे मुकदमे वापस न लिये जायें ? क्या मिनिस्टर महोदय इस बारे में बुलासा दे ।

श्री बीजू पटनायक : मिनिस्टर महोदय ने मुख्य मंत्री को कोई जिट्ठी नहीं लिखी है । गृह मंत्री ने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया कि उन को बोनस मिलेगा । माननीय सदस्य को मासूम होगा । मुझे मासूम नहीं है । सरकार को कुछ मासूम नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any further question.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Is it true that Shri R. K. Dhawan....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 621. No. There was enough discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: K. No. 621. There was enough discussion.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I rise on a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order during Question Hour. Madam, you know that....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Without hearing me, you cannot say that there is no point of order. My point of order is that....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are on the panel of Chairman; you know under the rules there is no point of order during Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: My point of order is....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: You are discriminating. My point of order is....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. It is the firm rule of this House that there is no point of order during Question Hour, and I think you as a Chairman on the panel of Chairmen, know it. There is no question of point of order.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Many point of orders have been raised in the House....

MR. SPEAKER: If you have allowed it, it is wrong.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mathew.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)

Linking of Small Exchange with main STD Exchange

*621. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules for establishing S'D facilities can be relaxed so as to make these services available to important rural areas; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to link all the small exchanges within a radial distance of 25 miles from the main STD exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: The Minister has answered parts (a) and (b) of my question in the negative. As regards my State Kerala, they have introduced STD service in district capitals except in two district centres—Idukki and Malapuram. They have not got STD service in these two district centres. Also in some of the rural areas, some names have been announced. As regards block headquarters or taluka headquarters, whatever we may call them, in some of the centres, they are going to provide STD service; this has been announced. But there are some more important centres that have been left out which are more important than the already announced ones. Will the Minister give us an assurance that in the case of equally important centres, they will also provide STD service?

*Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJLAL VARMA): There are norms for extending STD services. First, we have to give STD connections to States Capitals. Secondly, we have to give connections to distant places and thirdly to all those District headquarters which are within the radius of 300 kilometres and 200 kilometres from Delhi, Bombay Calcutta and Madras respectively. So far we have extended STD facilities to 55 district headquarters away from the State Capitals. Norms are being followed for extending STD facilities. We are at present in no position to provide for STD facilities in all District headquarters as we are short of equipment and material.

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW. The Minister has not answered my question completely. I had asked whether small exchanges round about the principal exchanges, within 25 kilometres, will be connected. He has said 'no' to that. But there are some small exchanges within a radial distance of five to ten kilometres: will these small exchanges be connected to the principal exchanges if they are within a radius of five to ten kilometres?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: It is not possible at present.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Before the STD connection, automatic exchange system is required to be installed. May I know in how many places you are going to instal automatic telephone exchange in the course of this year? Further, by what time will the automatic telephone exchange be completed at Sholapur and when will it start functioning?

SHRI BRIJLAL VERMA: We would require notice for that.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Some Members of Parliament who have been elected from big cities get the benefit of the STD bills being deducted from

their telephone bills. But for Members coming from the rural areas, there is no STD. I would request the Minister to consider the suggestion that bills prepared for telephoning in the rural areas in which there is no STD may be converted into STD and debited to the account of the Members of Parliament. Because, we have to pay the Bill whether we consume our quota or not. For example, 7500 calls is the quota for every Member of Parliament. Supposing I complete only 200

MR SPEAKER That is a point of individual difficulties.

SHRI VINODHAI B SHETH: Secondly the STD from Delhi to Ahmedabad is not working satisfactorily for the last few days I have been told by the Department that there are technical defects

SHRI BRJLAL VERMA We will look into it

Survey for Glass and Ceramic in M.P.

*622 SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Geological Department is considering to survey areas in Madhya Pradesh for minerals with regard to the expansion of glass and ceramic industry, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b) As a result of geological surveys already carried out substantial quantities of minerals such as clays, glass sand, feldspar etc. used in glass and ceramic industries have been located in different parts of Madhya Pradesh. The Department of Geology and Mining of the State Government are making further investigations into occurrences of certain minerals viz pyrophyllite in Tikamgarh District and

Lepidolite in Baster District. These minerals are used in ceramic industry such as well tiles, table ware and electric porcelain.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्ची महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कई स्थानों पर सेरेमिक इंडस्ट्री से संबंधित पदार्थ पाये जाते हैं जिस का सबे भी बहुत पहले ही चुका है लेकिन क्या बजह है कि कोई ऐसी इंडस्ट्री बड़ा प्राज तक नहीं खाली गई ? पुरा हाउस इस बात को जानता है कि मध्य प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ इस की कोई इंडस्ट्री प्राज तक नहीं खाली गई । मैं जाना चाहता हूँ क्या निकट भविष्य में कोई ऐसी इंडस्ट्री बड़ा खालने का प्रस्ताव है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The findings of such minerals are widespread in Madhya Pradesh. There is no doubt about that

As far as building industries are concerned some have come up and others depend on private entrepreneurs or public sector corporations taking up these things. For example, there are public sector corporations for Bauxite, fire-clay and Kyanite and other people have been using other minerals there. So it will depend upon the Madhya Pradesh Government as well as the entrepreneurs in Madhya Pradesh or elsewhere to take up the processing industries based on such minerals which are widespread

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्ची श्रीर जबलपुर के बीच में करीब 12-13 ऐसी यानिड्स हैं जो कि सिरेमिक इंडस्ट्री के लिए मीटीरियल सैन्सुफैक्चर कर रही हैं लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में कभी भी टेस्टिंग के लिए लैबोरेट्री नहीं हैं इसलिए क्या गवर्नमेन्ट के पास कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि जबलपुर

और कटनी के बीच में या मध्य प्रदेश में कहीं
"पर इसका लेबोरेट्री कायम का जाये ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The laboratories are there with the State Government, the laboratories are there with the GSI, the laboratories are there with the Indian Bureau of Mines and the nearest and the largest laboratories are there with the Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute. So, there is no difficulty in testing them as on to-day.

Repatriations of Jobless Indians from an Arab Country

*623. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 8th March, 1978 wherein it has been stated that 6000 jobless Indians are under way for repatriation from an Arab country;

(b) whether these Indians were sent there through agents who promised to provide jobs to them;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter; and

(d) what steps have been taken to provide any help in bringing them back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the report and have also received information from our Missions abroad that a number of Indians seeking employment have been stranded in an Arab country.

(b) Yes, Sir. These Indians were lured by unauthorised agents with promise of employment for them.

(c) and (d). The particulars available of unauthorised agents have been communicated to State Governments for appropriate action. Fur-

ther, Government is carrying out necessary checks at Bombay, Delhi, Trivandrum and Amritsar airports to ensure that the provisions of the Emigration Act are complied with by departing Indian seeking employment abroad.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: In fact the situation is very alarming and I apprehended this from the very beginning since the Members of Parliament have been authorised to attest the application forms for passports and my apprehensions have come out to be true.

Further, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the name of the Arab country where such people have been stranded.

Secondly, I would like to point out to you that part (d) of my question has not been answered. That is: 'What steps have been taken to provide any help in bringing them back?' --that has not been answered. However, I would like to ask him whether our missions abroad have been asked to help such people who seek jobs there in that country, when did these people go, whether they got any jobs there or have they been thrown out of employment later on. These points need to be cleared by the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SHRI S. KUNDU: It is true that this is a matter which is to be looked into with all seriousness and we are looking into it.

As far as the hon. Member's query regarding which are the countries where these things are happening, the recent information is that the countries where people have entered illegally i.e. without proper travel documents and Job guarantee, and they were caught are Lebanon, Syria, Afganistan, Turkey besides some other countries.

It is not true that answer to part (d) of the question is not given. These people have been brought back to India by meeting the travel expenses

from public funds. They were repatriated in two batches, very recently about 664 Indian nationals have been repatriated and earlier also 474 Indian nationals were repatriated

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. The hon Minister has stated in the answer that such a complaint has been received and a list of unauthorised agents has been sent to the State Governments for appropriate action. I have not been able to understand what does appropriate action mean? Could he kindly define it? At the same time I would like to know are the State Governments competent to take any action against these unauthorised agents operating in those areas? Most of these unauthorised agents are operating in Delhi and at other centres too. I would like to ask the Minister is the penalty in rupees? What is the penalty provided under the Act and are the State Governments competent to take action and at the same time I would like

MR SPEAKER Question Hour is about to be over. Therefore please put the question.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK. I would like to ask the Minister as to what

MR SPEAKER You are making the speech. I am giving you the indulgence of putting the question, but you are making a speech even though the Question Hour is over.

SHRI S KUNDU: When we detect the activities of these unauthorised recruiting agents, we send the matter to the State Government for appropriate action. Appropriate action mean under the law the State Governments file criminal cases. Mostly they come under cheating because these unauthorised agents lure people to go out of the country without proper documents. Therefore, as soon as we get the information, we send it to the State Government and the State Governments take criminal action against those unauthorised recruiting agents.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The checking is done at present on at the air port. As a result of that checking a large number of people are not allowed to board the plane also because certain formalities of the Immigration Act have not been complied with by them. This results in inconvenience to a large number of people who have already come and booked their passage but are not allowed to board the plane. Therefore, is there any proposal before the Government, this checking with respect to the provision of Immigration Act is done at the time of the booking of the passage so that later inconveniences are done away with.

SHRI S KUNDU Some such complaints had come to us. We had immediately investigated into it and we see that the provisions of the Immigration Act should be fulfilled because these people should not become destitute; in other countries Now, keeping in view that our people should go to other countries, we have tried to liberalise as far as possible the implementation of the Immigration Act. I hope the hon member would agree with us that we should not send them to become destitutes in foreign countries. For that whatever minimum checks are necessary we are doing.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मूत्र चिकित्सा

*1624. श्री लालजी दाई क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पद्यान मंत्री तथा अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों के अनुसार, स्व-मूत्र चिकित्सा अनेक रोगों के इलाज में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकती है ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में सरकारी स्तर पर उनके दावे की जांच करने के प्रयास किये हैं अथवा करेगी; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने पत्रकारों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर में तथा अन्य एक या दो अवसरों पर, अनेक प्रकार के रोगों का इलाज करने के लिये मूत्र-चिकित्सा की प्रभावकारिता में अपना विश्वास व्यक्त किया है, किन्तु, यह उनका निजी विचार है ।

(ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी को केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् ने अनेक रोगों का इलाज करने के लिये मूत्र-चिकित्सा की प्रभावकारिता की जांच करने के लिये रुकम उठाये हैं ।

(ग) परिषद् के मूत्र-चिकित्सा की प्रभावकारिता का अध्ययन करने के लिये फार्माकालोजी यूनिट, मेडिकल कालेज, त्रिवेन्द्रम को प्रायोगिक अध्ययन करने का काम सौंपा है । निष्कर्षों का पता लगने में कुछ समय लगेगा ।

Production of Narcotic Drugs

*825. SHRI DHARMAVIR VA-SISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India produces 80 per cent of the world's output of narcotic drugs including cannabis and opium;

(b) whether it is also a fact that our Prime Minister pledged full support at the Regional Commonwealth Summit at Sydney, to follow up measures to meet the drug menace;

(c) whether it is a fact that a study by the Indian Council of Medical Research showed that 25 per cent students use drugs, with Delhi University on the top; and

(d) if so, the action taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) in 1975 India produced over 80 per cent of the total world production of opium. Figures of the world production of cannabis are not available. India, however, produced 181.800 kgs. of ganja in 1976.

(b) At the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Government of the Asian and Pacific region, held in Sydney from 13th February to 16th February, 1978, the Prime Minister of India and other Heads of Governments who attended the meeting recognised that the illicit drug traffic was a growing problem for several countries of the region. The Heads of Governments confirmed their willingness to co-operate with each other on these matters. They welcomed efforts to suppress the traffic in drugs.

(c) The study conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research during 1975, among Delhi University students indicated that 32.2 per cent of the students had abused drugs during the preceding one year. If the abusers of alcohol and tobacco are excluded, these figures will come down to 18.7 per cent.

(d) The State Drugs Controllers, who enforce the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act in the States, have been requested to exercise a close check over the sales of tranquillisers, barbiturates and such other drugs so as to ensure that these are sold only against bonafide medical prescriptions.

Per Capita Medical Expenditure

*626. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the per capita medical expenditure in terms of rupees, in our country; and

(b) what is the quantum in other developing countries for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) A Statement I showing per capita expenditure incurred by Central and State Governments on health services in various States and Union Territories for the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) A Statement II showing similar information pertaining to the countries in the W.H.O. South East Asia Region is also placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement I

Per Capita expenditure on medical and public health during the years 1971-72 to 1974-75.

Per Capita Expenditure in Rupees

States/U.Ts.	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.32	4.88	6.19	7.85
2. Assam (including Mizoram)	5.46	6.12	7.58	9.56
3. Bihar	3.28	3.53	3.61	4.09
4. Gujarat	7.01	8.49	8.70	8.57
5. Haryana	8.88	8.65	8.88	9.99
6. Himachal Pradesh	11.51	13.59	15.56	17.10
7. Jammu & Kashmir	11.58	11.30	15.02	15.77
8. Karnataka	5.07	6.04	6.26	8.81
9. Kerala	7.17	7.40	8.74	12.87
10. Madhya Pradesh	4.89	5.55	6.41	8.38
11. Maharashtra	7.49	8.70	10.52	13.52
12. Manipur	10.13	10.66	12.72	16.20
13. Meghalaya	14.07	17.33	20.40	18.52
14. Nagaland	38.64	44.58	52.64	80.84
15. Orissa	4.85	5.51	6.34	6.93
16. Punjab	7.24	9.38	12.51	12.34
17. Rajasthan	8.84	10.33	9.26	12.11
18. Tamil Nadu	8.29	7.95	8.69	9.81
19. Tripura	8.83	10.26	11.06	11.09

States/U.Ts	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
20. Uttar Pradesh	3.10	3.54	4.29	5.08
21. West Bengal	6.72	6.77	7.62	9.78
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	24.36	25.96	28.92	35.20
23. Pondicherry	23.97	25.19	25.25	38.84
INDIA TOTAL*	6.39	6.88	7.72	9.44

*Total includes Central Government and States/Union Territories expenditure. Detailed break-up of expenditure in respect of UTs other than Goa, Daman & Diu & Pondicherry are not available.

Source : Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Govt. of India compiled by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Statement II

Per Capita expenditure on Health pertaining to the countries in the WHO South East Asia region.

Name of the country	Year	Per Capita health expenditure	Per Capita health expenditure in \$ at current rates
1. Bangladesh	1974-75	7.81 Rs.	0.52
2. Burma	1974-75	5.7 Kyats	0.81
3. Indonesia	1976	12.00 Rp	2.89
4. Mongolia	1976	180.3 Tugriks	58.34
5. Nepal	1976-77	12.90 Nep. Rs.	1.04
6. Sri Lanka	1973	19.77 Rs.	1.30
7. Thailand	1974	98.49 Rahts	4.89

Aid to Registered Nature Cure Institutions

*627. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) is there regular budget provision for giving grants in aid to the registered nature cure institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions with the amount given;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that Barkat Ram Vidyawati Ghai Nature Cure Centre, Ambphalla, Jammu has been functioning since 1969 and if so, what grant has been given to the institution since its inception;

(e) if not, whether Government consider the case of grant in aid of this important institution; and

(f) what is the new proposal with Government for the increase of Nature Cure Centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAJ NARAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b and (c). The names of the Nature Cure Institutions which have been sanctioned financial assistance under the Nature Cure Scheme during 1977-78 are given in the Statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir The institution was sanctioned grant-in-aid of

Rs. 8,000 towards 4 study beds and Rs. 3,000 towards purchase of equipment for use at the Nature Cure Centre during 1975-76. During 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned including the carry over of a balance of Rs. 1765 from the previous sanctions.

(f). This will be considered by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy which is being established.

Statement

Names of the Nature Cure Institution sanctioned grants-in-aid during 1977-76.

Name of the Institution	Amount sanctioned
	(Rs.)
1. Rajasthan Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Gangasher Road, Bikaner, Rajasthan	20,000
2. Prakritik Chikitsa Mandir, Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh	10,000
3. Nature Cure Institute, Rajgir, Nalanda District, Bihar	8,000
4. Akhil Bharat Manav Satsang Mandal, Anand Niketan, Nikitya, Bareilly, U.P.	60,000
5. Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bapunagar, Jaspur-302004	10,000
6. Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Pattukalayan, Karnal, Haryana	20,000
7. Shri Krishan Adarsh Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Salkha Mandi, Karnal, Haryana	12,000
8. Haryana Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bhiwani, Haryana	14,000
9. Kakateeya Nature Cure Hospital, Fort Road, Warangal, A.P.	16,000
10. Shri Sanatam Dharam Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Cantt. Road, Ambala Cantt., Haryana	14,000
11. Jeevan Prakritik Chikitsalaya Galibpur, Distt. Muzaffarnagar, U.P.	4,000
12. S. L. Swamy Nature Cure Hospital, Tulsavaram, Nalgonda, A.P.	4,000
13. Shri Choday Apparow Prakriti Chikitsalayam, Kakinada-3	14,000
14. Prakritik Chikitsa Ashram, Amravati Road, Nagpur	10,000
15. Nature Cure Hospital, Sastry Nagar, Cuddapah	20,000
16. Nature Cure Hospital, Tamadapally, Warangal, A.P.	16,000
17. Nature Cure Hospital, Jaganyan, Bangalore	16,000
18. Kasturba Nature Cure Hospital, Shivarampalli, Hyderabad	10,000
19. Shantikuti Prakriti Chikitsalaya, Gopuri, Wardha, Maharashtra	12,000

Name of the Institution	Amount sanctioned
20. Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Ranipatra, Purnea Distt., Bihar	40,000
21. Nature Cure Hospital, Visakhapatnam, A.P.	12,000
22. Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad	60,000
23. Gandhi Nature Cure Hospital, Hyderabad	40,000
24. Shri Barkat Ram Vidyawati Ghai Nature Cure Centre, Ambphalla, Jammu	8,000
Total	4,50,000

India's Permanent Mission, Geneva

*628. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether India has a permanent mission at the U.N. Centre and U.N. specialised Agencies offices in Geneva, Switzerland;

(b) the expenses incurred on the said mission for the past three years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(c) broad outline of the activities and actions of the said Mission in Geneva during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expenses incurred on this mission for the past three years are as follows:—

1975-76—Rs. 30,77,586.63

1976-77—Rs. 37,75,011.97

1977-78—Rs. 35,19,793.79

However, it is pointed out that the pay and accounts of the Consulate General of India also located in Geneva are integrated with those of the Permanent Mission to the United Nations and expenditure incurred on that office is included in the above figures.

(c) The permanent Mission of India in Geneva is accredited to the United

Nations Offices and to the specialised agencies located in that city, such as International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Health Organisation (WHO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT), Conference on Committee on Disarmament (CCD), the International Parliamentary Union (IPU), and the International League of Red Cross Societies (ILRCS). The Indian Mission Services the meetings of these organisations. On occasion delegations from India are sent to reinforce the representation either at the technical or at the political level.

The activities of the mission cover the servicing of meetings and conferences on political, human rights and economic issues.

Report by Working Group on Employment of Women

*629 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Working Group on Employment of Women to examine various issues relating to employment of women has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and;

(d) when the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):

(a) to (d). In the context of the preparation of the Sixth Five Year Plan, a number of Working Groups have been set up by the Planning Commission. The Working Group on Employment of Women is one such. The Working Group has in turn set up five Sub Groups on different aspects of employment of women. The report of one of the Sub Groups has been submitted and those of others are awaited. The Working Group will finalise its report shortly after the Reports of the Sub Groups have all been received.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा रायल्टी में वृद्धि का अनुरोध

* 630. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को लौह अयस्क और तांबे पर रायल्टी में वृद्धि करने और प्रत्येक दो वर्ष के पश्चात् रायल्टी की दरों पर पुनर्विचार करने के बारे में बिहार सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्रान्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक): (क) जी हा ।

(ख) वर्तमान कानूनों के अन्तर्गत खनिजों की रायल्टी दरों में 4 वर्षों में केवल एक बार वृद्धि की जा सकती है । चूंकि लौह अयस्क और तांबे के संबंध में रायल्टी दरों की समीक्षा होनी है, अतः इन खनिजों की रायल्टी दरों में वृद्धि के शीघ्र संशोधन किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Delay in Issuing of Passports

*631. **SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the issue of passport takes about six months now-a-days,

(b) whether it is a fact that the post of Regional Passport Officer, Ahmedabad, is vacant for the last 2 years,

(c) the average number of applications for passport received and passports issued per month before and after the M.P.s. were authorised to sign the verification certificate Region-wise, and

(d) if there is heavy arrears in the issue of passports, how Government contemplate to clear it?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) When passports are supported by Verification Certificates signed by authorised persons, a passport is issued within two months. In other cases, the time taken at present is 4 months.

(b) No, Sir. The post of Regional Passport Officer in Ahmedabad is filled by an Assistant Passport Officer, who is the acting Regional Passport Officer. No post has been left vacant.

(c) A statement giving the monthly average of the number of passport applications received and passports granted during the six monthly period prior to 1st August 1977 and after, is laid on the Table of the House

(d) An additional number of 375 clerical posts, and 8 posts at higher level have been already sanctioned. Proposals to further increase the staff are under consideration in order to clear arrears and to cope with the increased inflow of passport applications.

Statement

S. No.	Passport Office	Period before MPs were authorised to sign Verification Certificates		Period after MPs were authorised to sign Verification Certificates	
		Monthly average of six months Feb. 77 to July 77	Monthly average of six months Aug. 77 to Jan. 78	Monthly average of six months Aug. 77 to Jan. 78	Monthly average of six months Aug. 77 to Jan. 78
		Applications received	Passports issued	Applications received	Passports issued
1	Ahmedabad	7,100	6,198	6,016	7,734
2	Bombay	19,791	17,176	19,777	21,565
3	Calcutta	1,812	1,530	2,484	2,160
4	Chandigarh	11,934	8,201	13,333	10,932
5	Delhi	8,488	6,926	14,407	9,024
6	Ernakulam	18,492	14,331	43,424	21,159
7	Hyderabad	2,665	2,496	8,715	6,544
8	Lucknow	3,228	2,677	6,255	3,628
9	Madras	8,313	6,193	12,198	10,273
Total		81,832	66,208	1,26,609	99,019

American Activities in Indian Ocean

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

(a) whether it is a fact that United States of America have increased their activities in military bases in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether United States of America have established a military base on St. Martin's Island in Bay of Bengal with the consent of Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) While the Government of India are aware that construction activity is going on in Diego

Garcia under the authorised allocation upto the fiscal year 1978, we have no information that there has been any recent increase in these activities.

(b) No, Sir. To the best of our information, there is no such military base in existence.

(c) Does not arise.

परिवार नियोजन के लिए राज्यों को प्रमूदान

*633. श्री जय सिंह जाई पटेल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन राज्यों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन प्रमूदान देने का विचार है जिनके

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में पहले तीन स्थान हैं; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण बंधी (श्री राज मारायण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Signing Convention on Prohibition of Biological Weapons

*634. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed the convention for the prohibition, development, production

and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons and their destruction; and

(b) if so, the details of other signatories who are the depository powers in this regard along with the names of the new countries who have come forward to support this move?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom are the depositaries of the convention. A list of countries that have signed and those that have signed and ratified the convention is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of countries which have signed and ratified/acceded to the convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and their destruction (BW Convention)

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/Accession
1	Afghanistan	Yes	Yes
2	Argentina	Yes	.
3	Australia	Yes	..
4	Austria	Yes	Yes
5	Barbados	Yes	Yes
6	Belgium	Yes	..
7	Benin (Dahomey)	Yes	Yes
8	Bolivia	Yes	Yes
9	Botswana	Yes	.
10	Brazil	Yes	Yes
11	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
12	Burma	Yes	..
13	Burundi	Yes	..

Sl. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
14	Byelorussia	Yes	Yes
15	Cambodia	Yes	..
16	Canada	Yes	Yes
17	Central African Republic	Yes	..
18	Chile	Yes	..
19	Colombia	Yes	..
20	Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
21	Cuba	Yes	Yes
22	Cyprus	Yes	Yes
23	Czechoslovakia	Yes	Yes
24	Democratic Yemen	Yes	..
25	Denmark	Yes	Yes
26	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes
27	Ecuador	Yes	Yes
28	Egypt	Yes	..
29	El Salvador	Yes	..
30	Ethiopia	Yes	Yes
31	Fiji	Yes	Yes
32	Finland	Yes	Yes
33	Gabon	Yes	..
34	Gambia	Yes	..
35	German Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes
36	Germany Federal Republic	Yes	..
37	Ghana	Yes	Yes
38	Greece	Yes	Yes
39	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
40	Guinea Bossau . . . . .	..	Yes
41	Guyana	Yes	..
42	Haiti	Yes	..

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
43	Honduras	Yes	..
44	Hungary	Yes	Yes
45	Iceland	Yes	Yes
46	India	Yes	Yes
47	Indonesia	Yes	..
48	Iran	Yes	Yes
49	Iraq	Yes	..
50	Ireland	Yes	Yes
51	Italy	Yes	Yes
52	Ivory Coast	Yes	..
53	Jamaica . . . . .	..	Yes
54	Japan	Yes	..
55	Jordan	Yes	Yes
56	Kenya . . . . .	..	Yes
57	Korea Republic of	Yes	..
58	Kuwait	Yes	Yes
59	Laos	Yes	Yes
60	Lebanon	Yes	Yes
61	Lesotho	Yes	..
62	Liberia	Yes	..
63	Luxembourg	Yes	Yes
64	Madagascar	Yes	..
65	Malawi	Yes	..
66	Malaysia	Yes	..
67	Mali	Yes	..
68	Malta	Yes	Yes
69	Mauritius	Yes	Yes
70	Mexico	Yes	Yes
71	Mongolia	Yes	Yes
72	Morocco	Yes	..
73	Nepal	Yes	..

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession
74	Netherlands	Yes	..
75	New Zealand	Yes	Yes
76	Nicaragua	Yes	Yes
77	Niger	Yes	Yes
78	Nigeria	Yes	Yes
79	Norway	Yes	Yes
80	Pakistan	Yes	Yes
81	Panama	Yes	Yes
82	Paraguay . . . . .	..	Yes
83	Peru	Yes	..
84	Philippines	Yes	Yes
85	Poland	Yes	Yes
86	Portugal	Yes	Yes
87	Qatar	Yes	Yes
88	Romania	Yes	..
89	Rwanda	Yes	Yes
90	San Marino	Yes	Yes
91	Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes
92	Senegal	Yes	Yes
93	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes
94	Singapore	Yes	Yes
95	Somalia	Yes	..
96	South Africa	Yes	Yes
97	Spain	Yes	..
98	Sri Lanka	Yes	.
99	Sweden	Yes	Yes
100	Switzerland	Yes	Yes
101	Syria	Yes	..
102	Taiwan	Yes	Yes
103	Thailand	Yes	Yes
104	Togo	Yes	..

S. No.	Name of country	Signature	Ratification/Accession
105	Tonga . . . . .	..	Yes
106	Tunisia	Yes	Yes
107	Turkey	Yes	Yes
108	Ukraine	Yes	Yes
109	USSR	Yes	Yes
110	UAE	Yes	..
111	UK	Yes	Yes
112	United Republic of Tanzania	Yes	..
113	USA	Yes	Yes
114	Venezuela	Yes	..
115	Vietnam South (former Government)	Yes	..
116	Yemen	Yes	..
117	Yugoslavia	Yes	Yes
118	Zaire	Yes	Yes
	Total	113	73

दुर्लभ जड़ी बूटियों का संरक्षण

* 635. श्री हल्दय सिंह परसेले : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रो यह बताते को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की अमरकंटक पहाड़ी में जहाँ से बोन और नर्मदा नदियाँ निकलती हैं, ब्रह्मी, सितावर, लाजवन्ती, बब्रादि अत्याधिक दुर्लभ और बहुमूल्य जड़ी बूटियों के अस्तित्व को समाप्त होने से बचाने के लिए कोई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी धीरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में औषधि उत्पादन और संरक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ग्राहकोल जिले के अमरकंटक में जड़ी बूटियों की बहुलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ उसकी स्थापना की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : (क) ब्रह्मी, सितावर और लाजवन्ती जैसी जड़ी बूटियों में मूल्यवान औषधीय गुण होते हैं और प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों और फार्मसियों द्वारा इन दवाइयों की हमेशा बड़ी मांग रहती है। ये दवाइयाँ देश के विभिन्न-विभिन्न जगहों जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश के वन भी शामिल हैं, उपलब्ध हैं। निकट भविष्य में इनके लोप हो जाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के यहाँ ग्वालियर और रायपुर में दो प्रायुर्वेदिक फार्मेशियां हैं। भारत सरकार ने ग्वालियर में राज्य फार्मेशी का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए एक योजना मंजूर की है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जड़ी बूटियों की खेती के लिए वित्तिय सहायता दी जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का हम समय अब भ्रमरकंटक में या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में दवाइयां तैयार करने और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखने के लिए किसी भी केन्द्र के खोलने का कोई विचार नहीं है। राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बताये कि क्या उनके यहाँ कोई ऐसी योजना है? उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Mineral Wealth under Waters of the Sea

*836. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided to find out the mineral wealth under the waters of seas;

(b) if so, whether Government have formed Marine Geology Regional Office; and

(c) if so, where is its headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Steps have been initiated by the Geological Survey of India to conduct geological mapping and exploration of mineral resources occurring in the off-shore areas and continental margin of the country.

(b) and (c). A unit to deal with Marine Geology was set up in the Geological Survey of India in 1965, and an off-shore Mineral Exploration and Marine Geology Division was constituted in 1971. The post of a Deputy Director General, Marine Geology has been created at Calcutta

in January, 1978. No separate regional office for marine geology has been established so far.

Settlement of Disputes by Conciliation Officer at Kanpur

5803. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been complained that the Conciliation Office (Central) at Kanpur did not open Conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 till date on the disputes/complaints referred to him by the Union of the majority workers of the R.D.S.O;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many disputes have so far been settled through negotiation proceedings and how many have been referred to the Labour Courts/Industrial Tribunals for adjudications?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):

(a) and (b). The Railways have a Permanent Negotiating Machinery for resolving disputes between the labour and the Railway Administrations. As regards individual disputes pertaining to discharge and dismissal of Railway works, cases are dealt with under the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules. The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery ordinarily intervene in such disputes only where the parties to the dispute are in a position to show that they have exhausted all the remedies available through the departmental machinery, and/or where a notice of strike under section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been given. In all such cases the provisions of the Act apply and disputes are dealt with accordingly.

(c) None in the recent past.

Bharat Refractories Limited

5804. SHRI A K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the representation of Bihar Refractories Shramik Union on various irregularities in the Bharat Refractories Limited has been received and if so, what step has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

A representation dated 18.10.1977 from "Bihar Refractories Shramik Union" regarding irregularities in regularisation of NMR employees was received through the Hon'ble Member. The allegations contained in the representation were looked into and found to be not correct.

Cases against Behaviour of Doctors of CGHS

5805 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases against behaviour of doctors of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi during the last 2 years which have been referred to the Ministry of Health by the public, and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Sixty four

(b) (i) 37 complaints were amicably settled by the Medical Officers in-charge and Welfare Officers of the area at personal level.

(ii) 5 cases could not be pursued for the non-availability of the complainants

(iii) 2 cases have been referred to Area Welfare Officers for settlement, and their reports are awaited.

(iv) 0 cases were dropped, being baseless.

(v) In one case the Medical Officer complained against has since resigned.

(vi) In five cases, suitable action has been taken against the Medical Officers.

(vii) 5 cases are still under consideration.

राजस्थान सर्किल में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के मैकेनिकों को पदोन्नति

5806. श्री मीठालाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सर्किल के अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के किसी भी मैकेनिक को उनके लिये प्रारक्षित 20 प्रतिशत कोटे के अनुसार वर्ष 1973 के पश्चात् कोई पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनके क्या कारण हैं और यदि पदोन्नतियाँ दी गई हैं तो क्या सरकार उसकी एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जी नहीं। चार मैकेनिकों को वर्ष 1977 में तرقकी दी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

त्रककी पाने वाले मैकेनिकों की सूची नीचे दे दी गई है :—

1. श्री जी० सी० मधुकर
2. श्री मुकुन्दलाल चौहान
3. श्री रामनारायण बर्मा पुत्र श्री. खेमचन्दो कोली
4. श्री चौधमल

Possibilities of Gold, Nickel, Copper etc. in Off-Shore Areas

5807. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are possibilities of finding gold, nickel, copper and cobalt deposits in the off-shore areas in exploitable quantity;

(b) if so, whether any assessment regarding these deposits in the sea-bed in different areas in the country has been made; and

(c) if so, with what results, and the steps Government have so far taken to exploit these deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARLA MUNDA): (a) "Placer deposits" of gold and concentration of nickel, copper and cobalt in the manganese nodules are known to occur in off-shore areas in different parts of the world.

(b) and (c) Preliminary investigation to a very limited extent carried out in off-shore area of the Orissa Coast to locate "Placer deposits" of gold, has not indicated any gold

During the current field season (1977-78) the Geological Survey of India proposes to carry out exploration for off-shore mineral deposits in the eastern and western coast of this country. The question of exploitation of such deposits at this state is premature.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को वातानुकूलित बनाया जाना

5808. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में स्वचालित मशीनों का सही तथा निर्बाध कार्यकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु मशीनों के लिए वातानुकूलित भवन अथवा वातानुकूलित प्रबंध आवश्यक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अनेक बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ये एक्सचेंज सुचारु रूप से कार्य नहीं करते अथवा उससे लगातार झुटियां रहती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद लुखरेज साय) : (क) प्राटो-मेटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की इमारतों का वातानुकूलित होना उनके सर्वोत्तम कार्यकरण और जीवन के लिए वाछनीय है। सम्पूर्ण अर्थ-व्यवस्था की ध्यान में रखते हुए विभाग सभी बड़े प्राटोमेटिक एक्सचेंजों की इमारतों को वातानुकूलित करने की व्यवस्था करता है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के सभी 7 बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में वातानुकूलन की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Arrears of P.F. against DESU

5809. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is lying as arrears of Provident Fund against Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) the loss of revenue to Government by not depositing the P.F. by this undertaking; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) to (c) The Central provident Fund Commissioner has reported that this establishment was granted exemption under Section 17(1) of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in June 1963. The Provident Fund accumulations of the employees of the Undertaking as at the end of February 1978 have been invested. The contributions due to the Family Pension and the Deposit Linked Insurance Funds and the inspection charges have also been paid.

Study Groups for Steel Industry

5810 SHRI AHMED M PATEL
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the report by the six Working Groups appointed to study the various aspects of the working of the Steel Undertaking have been received by Government,

(b) if so what are the main recommendations made, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to implement recommendations made therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The summaries of the Reports are given in Annexures I to VI [Placed in Library. See No LT-2039]78]

(c) The reports of these Study Groups were formally adopted at a plenary session of the members of the Group on 30th November 1977. In this session, it was decided that Minister would consult a small group of leaders of Central Trade Union Organisations to enable Government to take appropriate decisions on the

recommendations and their implementation. These consultations are now in progress.

बलूचिस्तान में हिगल्लाज माता का मन्दिर

5811. श्री बेगाराम चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्वाधीनता से पहले पाकिस्तान में बलूचिस्तान के लखोला जिले में हिगोला नदी के किनारे चरण जाति का हिगल्लाज माता का मन्दिर था और क्या इस देवी के अनुयायी राजस्थान, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश (मालवा) को चरण जाति के लोग हैं,

(ख) क्या लखोला जिला (बलूचिस्तान) में अब भी हिगल्लाज माता का मन्दिर है और यदि हाँ, तो वह किस स्थिति में है,

(ग) क्या यह मन्दिर अब भी विद्यमान है क्या इस देवी के चरण पुजारियों का पाकिस्तान को यात्रा करने के लिए कोई पासपोर्ट प्रथवा वीसा दिया जाएगा, और

(घ) क्या सरकार हिगल्लाज माता के चरण अनुयायियों को वैसी ही मुविधायें देगी जैसी कि ननकाना साहिब (पाकिस्तान) की यात्रा करने हेतु दी जाती है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कृष्ण) (क) और (ख) यह मन्दिर किस स्थान पर है और इसकी वर्तमान दशा कैसी है इसके सम्बन्ध में स्थिति को सही जानकारी पाकिस्तान सरकार से प्राप्त की जा सकती है और इसके लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) तीर्थ यात्राओं के सम्बन्ध में भारत-पाकिस्तान के बीच अभी जो

प्रोत्तोकोल है उसके अन्तर्गत एक दूसरे देश में स्थित कुछ साख्खास धर्म स्थानों के लिए दलों में तीर्थयात्रा करने की अनुमति दी गई है। भारत सरकार धर्मस्थानों की सूची का विस्तार करने के लिए पाकिस्तान से कहती रही है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार की इस प्रकार की तीर्थ यात्राओं को इस सहमत सूची तक ही सीमित रखने के पक्ष में है।

Slashing of Funds for Malanjkhanda Copper Deposits

5812. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds for the development of copper deposits of Malanjkhanda in Madhya Pradesh has been slashed down to Rs. 1 crore against assessed requirement of Rs. 11 crores for 1978-79;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether Government would consider that by reducing the funds, the socio-economic uplift of the region is likely to be hampered; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and steps proposed to provide funds as assessed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d). The provision of funds made for Malanjkhanda in the Plan Budget for 1978-79 is Rs. 1 crore against the assessed requirement for Rs 9 crores. However, the progress of work on this project is not being allowed to suffer on this account and adequate provision of funds will be made from time to time commensurate with the progress of work.

गुजरात राज्य में डाकघर, शाखा तथा उपडाकघर

5813. श्री छीतुबाई भावीत : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य में प्रत्येक जिले में कितने कितने डाकघर, शाखा डाकघर तथा उपडाकघर हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में प्रत्येक जिले में कितने कितने डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) सूरत, वलसर तथा डोंग में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाएगा और उसका व्योम क्या है ?

संघार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (ग) . वांछित सूचना सलग्न अनुबन्ध में दे दी गई है। [अन्वयात्म्य में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 2040/78]

न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारण

5814. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी का निर्धारण करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह मजदूरी कब तक निर्धारित की जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) . केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन समुचित सरकार होने के ताते, अनुसूचित रोजगारों में मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दर अधिसूचित की है, जिसका व्योम मंलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। [अन्वयात्म्य में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 2041/78]

इसी प्रकार राज्य सरकारों/सब राज्य क्षेत्रों ने भी अपने क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले अनुसूचित लोकवासों के लिए नजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें निर्धारित की हैं।

Steps to Exploit Minerals in Orissa during Sixth Plan

5815 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has taken steps to exploit minerals of Orissa in Sixth Plan

(b) if so what are those minerals considered by the Government of Orissa and Government of India as economically viable at present and prepared project reports and

(c) how many of them will be done by the Government of Orissa Government of India Foreign Collaboration and Private Sector projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes Sir Identification of mineral prospects and drawing up Schemes for their utilisation is a continuing process

(b) and (c) As far as the Central Government is concerned the following projects are at various stages of consideration

The Sargipalli Lead Project—M/S Hindustan Zinc Ltd, a Government of India Under taking have prepared a revised project report for this project The project envisages production of 500 tonnes per day of ore and production of lead and copper concentrates therefrom The project is yet to be approved by the Govt

The Sukinda Nickel Projects:— Because of the difficult nature of the ore, it is proposed to seek foreign technology for the processing of these deposits and get a feasibility report prepared A number of foreign parties have visited the area in this connection, 289 LS—3

and some offers have been received or have been promised shortly.

East Coast Alumina Project:—M/s Bharat Aluminium Company, a Government of India Under taking, have awarded a contract for the preparation of a feasibility report for an export oriented alumina plant of 600,000—800,000 tpa, and an aluminium smelter of 150,000—180,000 tpa per annum based on bauxite deposits in Pottangi/Panchpatmali in the State of Orissa, to M/s Aluminium Pechiney of France

Malangtoli Iron Ore Project:—The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd a public sector undertaking, have completed exploration of these deposits and a techno-economic feasibility report is now under preparation The development of this deposit will however depend on a suitable sale tie-up with foreign parties for which preliminary negotiations are under way

The position as far the Orissa State Government is concerned is as follows —

The Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd, a State Govt Undertaking are working on iron manganese and chrome ores in the State The production target for 1978-79 in respect of these minerals is 142 lakh tonnes 155 lakh tonnes and 070 lakh tonnes respectively These targets are likely to be doubled within the next five years The Orissa Mining Corporation has also proposed the development of China-clay, graphite, fireclay, limestone, vanadiferous magnetite and bauxite during the plan period 1978—83 They also propose the development of a charge chrome plant, a sponge iron plant, an electrolytic manganese dioxide plant, and a china clay washing plant during the plan period 1978—83 Of these, the chrome and sponge iron plants are proposed to be undertaken with foreign collaboration.

Feasibility reports have also been prepared for setting up a 500 tonnes

per annum capacity ferro-vanadium plant, a 50,000 tonnes per annum capacity ferro-charge chrome plant and a 150/300,000 tonnes capacity sponge iron plant in Orissa, in the State Sector. Construction of these projects would, however depend upon suitable arrangements being tied up for long term sale of product and availability of requisite financial resources within the over all priorities.

Setting up of Directorate for Telephones

5816. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up separate Directorate for Telephones;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the increase in work load in term of percentage in respect of telephone connections during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The increase in percentage of telephone connections during the year 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 has been 6.8 per cent, 10.2 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively. The figures for the working telephone connections and telephone sets are as given below:

	1-4-1975	1-4-1976	1-4-1977
Working Telephone Connections	13,29,237	14,65,415	16,13,644
Total No. of telephone sets installed	17,44,088	19,13,824	20,95,962

Demand for Nationalisation of Iron and Manganese Ore Mines in Goa

5817. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a long-standing demand from the labour Unions, public and some of the Janata leaders to nationalise the iron and manganese ore mines in the Union Territory of Goa;

(b) whether Government are aware that large scale exploration of natural resources by a few private individuals has erected capitalist monopoly houses in the Union Territory of Goa; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to divert the profits from the manganese and iron ore mines in Goa to the public at large?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मानव अधिकारों के दमन

5818. श्री राम जी सिंह: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्तमान सरकार मानव अधिकारों के दमन के प्रति अपने विरोध में कम उत्साह दिखा रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्या केवल विदेशी समझौते के कारण सरकार नेपाल, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, ईरान सोवियन संघ आदि जैसे देशों में मानव अधिकारों के प्रश्न के प्रति धपना विरोध प्रकट नहीं करती है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका सरकार के नेता उन दिनों को भूल गए हैं जब सोसलिस्ट इंटरनेशनल, एमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल, बी०बी०सी० आदि जैसी संस्थाओं ने स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दिनों अंग्रेजों के शासन और आपातस्थिति में श्रीमती इविंग गांधी के तानाशाही शासन के दौरान मानव अधिकारों के दमन के विरोध में अपनी आवाज उठायी थी, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या वर्तमान सरकार मानव अधिकारों के दमन के विरुद्ध पूरी शक्ति से और स्पष्ट शब्दों में अपनी आवाज उठाएगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुण्ड) : (क) से(ग) सरकार ने विश्व के सभी भागों में मानव-अधिकारों के घोर उल्लंघन जारी रखने के प्रति हमेशा अपना विरोध व्यक्त किया है। लेकिन, बृकि सरकार अन्य देशों के आन्तरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहती इसलिए उसका विचार है कि मानव-अधिकारों के प्रति अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर चेतना जागृत और सर्वाधिकार करना ही एकमात्र ऐसा तरीका है जिसमें कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय इस प्रकार के मामलों में कुछ कर सकना है।

सरकार हाल ही में कुछ मानव अधिकार आयोग के अधिवेशन में स्पष्ट शब्दों में मानव-अधिकार तथा बुनियादी स्वतन्त्रता के बारे में अपनी नीति बता चुकी है। भारत की पहल पर आयोग ने उस निर्णय को सर्वसम्मत से स्वीकार किया जिसमें सभी सदस्य राज्यों से एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिसमें मानव-अधिकारों की और व्यक्ति की मौलिक स्वतन्त्रता की सुरक्षा की जा सके। महासभा के 32वें अधिवेशन में भारत की पहल पर एक संकल्प पारित किया गया जिसमें सभी राज्यों ने याचना न देने के बारे में एकतरफा घोषणा की है। विश्व के किसी भाग में मानव अधिकारों

को खाने के खिलाफ और अधिक व्यापक रूप से जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय को सम्भवतःकारी एवं सूचनात्मक भूमिका ग्रहण करनी है।

Unemployment Allowance Scheme for Jobless submitted by Tripura Government

5819 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal for introducing an Unemployment Allowance Scheme for jobless graduates and undergraduates, has been submitted by the Tripura Government,

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

(c) whether the same has been cleared and approved by the Central Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) The Government of Tripura had forwarded to the Central Government a copy of Resolution passed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly on 29th June, 1977 urging the Central Government, *inter-alia* to grant unemployment allowance at the subsistence level to the unemployed

(c) This was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and it was found that the proposal to grant unemployment allowance was not practical in the present state of the economy. Quite apart from the magnitude of the outlay necessary for this purpose provision of such relief would generate an attitude of indifference on the part of the unemployed, to any effort at seeking work. It was felt that it would be more expedient to invest the available resources in stepping up the process of

development and thereby create additional productive and sustained employment/self-employment opportunities

The thrust of the next Five Year Plan would be to create substantial productive employment opportunities and thereby progressively remove unemployment over the decade

Instant Registration Service in Post Offices

5820 SHRI SURAJ BHAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether instant registration service has been introduced in selected Post Offices, if so, the number of such Post Offices

(b) whether the service has become popular if not why not and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to popularise the service and justify the innovation or in the event of its failure will it not be considered necessary to abolish it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir The service has been introduced in 15 post offices

(b) and (c) The service is not very popular mainly because no receipts are given to the senders. For the present it is proposed to continue the experiment for another year

Irregular Appointment of Ladies in P F Organisation

5821 SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether complaints including those from MPs have been received by Government about the irregular appointment of certain ladies in the Provident Fund Organisation, and

(b) if so, whether any detailed enquiry has been made in this episode and if not how much time it will take in completing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Yes, Sir There have been four complaints

(b) Enquiry has been completed in three cases. Reports are under consideration of the Government. The report in the fourth is awaited

Late Delivery of Dak in Jhalawar

5822 SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the complaints in regard to the late delivery of letters through the local post office in Jhalawar (Rajasthan) and what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) The arrangements for delivery of mails at Jhalawar Post Office are satisfactory. Only one complaint about late receipt of second class mails was received since 1 4 1977

Grant of Telephone connections under OYT Scheme in South Delhi Colonies

5823 SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether pending applications under OYT Schemes for the South Delhi Colonies of Greater Kailash Part II, Masjid Moth, Pamposh Colony, Greater Kailash Part I, Hemkunt etc New Delhi have been cleared

(b) if not, the number of applications in each of these residential colonies (colony wise) that are now pending with their relative date of priority, and

(e) by what date the present arrears will be cleared and connections given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) No Sir

(b) The South Delhi colonies are coming under three different Exchanges as per details below —

(i) Greater Kailash Part-II and Blocks EFC and H Masjed Moth fall under Hauz Khas Exchange

(ii) Pamposh Colony Block C E and R of Greater Kailash I and Hemkunt Colony fall under Okhla Exchange area

(iii) Blocks A B S W M and N of Greater Kailash-I fall under Jorbagh Exchange area

The total number of pending applications as on 1-3-78 and date of clearance under OYT General Category is indicated below —

	Total No ¹	Date of clearance
Okhla Exchange jurisdiction	790	11-4-74
Jorbagh Exchange jurisdiction	489	5-4-77
Hauz Khas Exchange jurisdiction	661	11-8-77

(c) The present OYT list in Okhla Exchange is expected to be cleared by March 1979. So far as Hauz Khas and Jor Bagh Exchanges are concerned the same will be cleared by the end of 1978.

CGHS Dispensary in Trans Jamuna Areas

5824 SHRI MAHI LAL Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4055 on the 15th December, 1977 regarding CGHS dispensary in Trans Jamuna areas and state

(a) whether more CGHS dispensaries have since been opened in the Trans Jamuna areas of Delhi,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when these dispensaries are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) to (c) It has been decided to open one more CGHS Dispensary in the Trans Jamuna areas of Delhi. Action to secure suitable accommodation for housing the dispensary is being initiated.

Telephone and Telegraph requirements of Northern Part of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra

5825 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULFKAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether a statement showing the telephone and telegraph requirements of northern part of Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra has been submitted in the last week of November 1977 and

(b) whether any action has been taken thereon and if not when Government propose to take any action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir

(b) (i) P C O s 1 P C O has been opened and 1 Long Distance P C O and 7 Local P C O s have been sanctioned. 29 proposals are under examination and 1 proposal has been dropped.

(ii) New Exchange 2 exchanges have been sanctioned and proposals for 3 more are under examination.

(iii) Additional trunk telephone lines Out of 11 cases direct circuits

are already available on 3 routings and estimates have been sanctioned for 5 routings. Two routings are under examination and 1 route does not justify direct circuit.

(iv) S.T.D. STD is not justified between Bombay and Rathnagiri; a no-delay circuit is already provided.

(v) Teleprinter circuits Out of 4 proposals, only one, viz., Chiplun-Bombay is justified for teleprinter service.

(vi) Telex There is no adequate demand for telex connections at Ratnagiri. Hence, there is no proposal for a telex at this station.

Talks with British Secretary for Trade and Industry during his visit to India

5826. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had some talks with the British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry during the latter's visit to India recently regarding the prospects of cooperation between the two countries in the mining and steel industries; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussions took place and the conclusions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Possibilities of increasing cooperation in the field of mining and metallurgy between the two countries were discussed. The exchange of ideas was of a general and exploratory nature. In the course of the discussions the British Secretary of State for Trade and Industry also mentioned about the categories of steel which Britain could export to India and it was intimated to him that specific proposals could be considered on merits.

Strike by Workers of Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plant

5827. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Bokaro and Durgapur Steel Plants had resorted to strike recently to press for their demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their demands and when action was taken by Government to settle the demand of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) EOT Crane Operators, Mobile Equipment Operators and High Pressure Welders of Bokaro Steel Plant went on strike from 27-2-78. Their demands were as follows—

(a) Modification of incentive scheme with retrospective effect in respect of moneytable and production target as prevalent in Bhilai Steel Plant.

(b) Scales of pay to High Pressure Welders with retrospective effect as given to similar categories of workers of Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants

(c) Permanent absorption in operation Department of those Construction workers who are called upon to work in operation Department.

(d) Promotion with retrospective effect for Construction Supervisors of township Department and decision regarding their line of promotion,

(e) Promotion to the next higher grade to all workers of the Company who have completed three years of service in existing grade.

(f) Payment of house Rent Allowance with retrospective effect to such workmen who are not receiving the same.

The Deputy Labour Commissioner-cum-Conciliation Officer, Government of Bihar, advised the representatives of the striking employees on February 27, 1978 to call off the strike immediately as it was illegal. The working President of the Union of striking employees was also advised by the Chief Minister of Bihar to call off the strike and was assured proper examination of the demands in the light of practices prevalent in the steel plants. A decision was conveyed on 22-3-1978 to the concerned authorities that, if the strike was called off, pending disputes like gradations etc would be settled by the Chief Minister of Bihar personally. The strike was called off and the workers resumed their duties from afternoon of 27-3-1978.

With regard to the Durgapur Steel Plant the position about strike, slowing down of work etc in certain departments is as follows.

HSWU demanded upgradation of the two oil pump operators of plant Central Stores from P-4 to P-6. The operators had struck work when conciliation was in progress. The management is holding bi-partite discussions.

In support of their demands for upgradation, the Shunting staff of Traffic Department refused to perform certain jobs and stopped work. Their demands have been discussed and an agreement may be reached shortly.

The HSWU submitted a charter of demands pertaining to Refractory Department, demanding a review of bonus, implementation of 7-Group Rota, upgradation etc. The workmen slowed the refractories work in the SMS. Discussions are being held and an agreement is expected to be reached shortly.

HSWU (Shri N. Biswas Group) went on strike from 8 00 A.M. on 24-2-1978 in support of their following demands.

1 Implementation of the manning of the fire service Department in the ratio of I:I:I:5, instead of the existing ratio of I:I:I:5.

2. Fire service Department should be disassociated from the control of DIB and COS and should be put under the control of any other head of the Department.

3 The vacant posts in the Department should be filled up immediately.

Before the strike notice was served the above demands of the Fire Service Personnel were under consideration by the management and the matter had been discussed with all the three unions. The Deputy Labour Commissioner, Durgapur was also making efforts to bring about a settlement/conciliation. The workers restored normalcy from 10 P.M. the same day after settlement was reached on certain points between management and the unions through an agreement before Deputy Labour Commissioner, Durgapur.

Homoeo-Contraceptive

5828 DR BHAGWAN DAS
RATHOR

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that in response to the national call of Homoeo-Contraceptive, an oral sweet syrup from single edible shrub has been received by Government from Hardwar,

(b) if so, in what way wide and impartial tests Government propose to make, and

(c) whether some more samples from other corners have been received, if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No such oral sweet syrup has been received from Hardwar.

(b) Facilities are available at Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad, to investigate any claim that is received.

(c) A few samples were received, but as the information was inadequate, the claimants have been requested to furnish more details and the same is awaited.

Exports of Nurses for Prostitution

5829. SHRI RAJ KESAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'TNAJ exports nurses for prostitution' published in the 'Blitz' dated the 8th March, 1978; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and steps being taken to stop the export of Indian nurses to West Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes

(b) The Trained Nurses Association of India, which is a private organisation whose office bearers are elected by the members of the Association, has informed that the news item is absolutely baseless. In fact, the Association does not encourage Indian nurses going abroad, but on the other hand aspires to help them to develop a proper professional identity within the country. The deputation of nurses abroad is being allowed only where such deputation is considered by the Ministry of External Affairs to be in the interest of our political and economic relations with the country concerned. Selection of nurses by foreign agencies is not allowed as a matter of routine and the Ministry of External Affairs have been advised to include a representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the

Recruitment Boards/Committees of the Recruiting Agencies.

Employees Stagnating in North-Eastern Telecommunication Circle

5830. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees stagnating as on 31st December, 1977 in the Clerical and Junior Engineers cadres and Selection Grades of both cadres in the North Eastern Telecommunication Circle,

(b) whether a large number of employees of the above cadres as well as in other cadres of various Telecommunication Circles/Dists. are stagnating for years together;

(c) whether his Ministry has taken any step to compensate such employees and has ever taken up the matter with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(d) if so, the results arrived at; and the details of proposal sent; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (e). The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Homoeo Society of Hardwar

5831. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Homoeo-Society of Hardwar requested an across the Table discussion with

the Homoeo Wing of the Health Ministry in 1976 which was ordered by the then Health Minister, and has not so far been given effect in the last 8 years,

(b) If so, what action Government propose to take against those responsible for this serious delay which has come in the way of reclamation of the pure Homoeopathy, and

(c) what steps Government has taken to accommodate the Science of Homoeopathy in conformity to its 'Organon of Medicine'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) In 1975 the All India Homoeopathy Protection Society Hardwar had written to the then Deputy Minister of Health and Family Planning who was also the President of the Central Council of Homoeopathy requesting for a discussion with the Executive of the Council. The Deputy Minister had not given any direction in the matter. In December 1975 Adviser (Homoeopathy) who is also the Vice President of the Central Council for Homoeopathy had requested the Secretary of the Society to hold a preliminary discussion with him. This discussion however did not take place. Subsequently the Adviser (Homoeopathy) had requested the Secretary to meet him on 28.1.1976 but the latter did not do so.

The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter as no harm has been caused to the practice of Homoeopathy as a result.

(c) The Central Council of Homoeopathy has recommended a syllabus so as to bring uniformity in Homoeopathic education throughout the country. Once this syllabus is enforced teaching of Organon of Medicine will be compulsory in every educational institution. Each student will have to devote the prescribed time for the study of Organon of Medicine' and pass in the specific examination before he qualifies.

Committee to Investigate Affairs of Aluminium Corporation of India

5832 SHRI ROBIN SEN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a Committee was set up with Shri Marwah, by the Steel and Mines Department of the erstwhile Government to investigate the affairs of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited, Asansol,

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the said Committee and

(c) whether the said Committee made any adverse remarks against the management of the Aluminium Corporation of India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The Investigating Body which reported in June 1974 found that upon 1967-68 the production trends were satisfactory. Thereafter labour management relations were strained leading to operational and other problems. With the inherent disadvantages like high power rate, excessive manpower, unsatisfactory labour management relations over diversification etc. the Company was considerably affected by the introduction of price control over aluminium and aluminium products in May 1971. Its working results were however, worse than what should have been because of financial extravagance of the management which the company should have controlled. The financial picture was further worsened by the large expenditure on the Orissa Project which proved infructuous. The working of this plant was also adversely affected from March 1972 because of reduction and interruption of power supply. All these factors contributed to continued losses to the working of this unit which went on increasing, and to erosion of the reserves.

On the totality of the facts the Investigating Body was of the view that

the Company had been run in a manner detrimental to the scheduled industry and to public interest.

The Investigating Body observed that the existing constraints of power rate, excessive manpower, over-diversification and further escalation in the price of raw materials, would prevent the plant from being operated in a viable manner. Removal of any of these constraints singly would not also enable the plant to operate profitably. A combination of remedial measures for removal of these constraints involving major Government policy decisions was found by the Investigating Body to be necessary for revival of the company.

Residency Term in Loknayak Jayaprakash Narain Hospital

5833. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Health Ministry has issued instructions to start the residency term in Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan Hospital for medical students who have completed their MBBS Course from March instead of from January;

(b) if so, the particular objective behind such a move;

(c) whether the medical students there were in great distress due to these instructions of the Ministry; and

(d) whether the Ministry has given this decision a second thought and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes

(b) The University of Delhi has prescribed the 1st April of the year as the date of admission for postgraduate courses in medical sciences which corresponds to II Year of Junior residency. By making 1st March as the

effective date for making appointments to the I year junior residency, the waiting period after completion of I year Junior residency and before joining the postgraduate courses of the University would be reduced to the minimum. Secondly, the candidates passing in supplementary examinations would also become eligible for consideration for appointment to I year Junior residency. Further, by making all the posts available at one point of time instead of being spread over the year, the maximum number of candidates can compete for the I year Junior residency posts.

(c) The Government of India are not aware of any such alleged distress on the part of the medical students on account of the above instructions.

(d) In view of the salutary nature of the Government's decision, it has not been considered necessary at this juncture to review the same.

जिमखाना क्लब, नई दिल्ली द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा न कराया जाना

5834. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली स्थित जिमखाना क्लब के सभी कर्मचारियों से संबंधित भविष्य निधि की राशि पिछले तीन वर्ष से जमा नहीं कराई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो इसे जमा करवाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या इस क्लब के कर्मचारियों को उनकी भविष्य निधि से ऋण नहीं दिये जाते हैं जबकि नियमों में इसके लिये प्रावधान है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) इस क्लब में इस समय धरखाबी स्थायी, नैमित्तिक, ठेके पर तथा वैयक्तिक मजूरी

पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है और इनमें ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो भविष्य निधि अगवान उनके वेतन से बाटा नहीं जा रहा है, और

(ब) इस क्लब की स्थापना से अब तक इसके कितने कर्मचारी सेवानिवृत्त हो चुके हैं तथा उन्हें उपदान, भविष्य निधि एवं अम वस्थापन कानूनों के अधीन अब तक कितनी राशि अदा की जानी है और उसे अब तक अदा न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

अम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० रामकृपाल सिंह): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है —

(क) जिनखाना क्लब, नई दिल्ली एक ऐसा प्रतिष्ठान है जिसे कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के पैरा 79 के अधीन छूट दी गई है। इस प्रतिष्ठान के न्यासी बोर्ड को भविष्य निधि के भंडारकों की राशि की अद्यतन अदायगी कर दी है। इसलिए उस के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) इस प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों को प्रतिष्ठान की भविष्य निधि योजना के नियमों के अनुसार छूट/पिनागिया दी जाती है।

(ग) 25 फरवरी, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान के कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

स्थायी कर्मचारी	170
अस्थायी कर्मचारी	87
नैमित्तिक कर्मचारी	11
ठेके पर तथा दिहाड़ी पर	कोई नहीं।
ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो भविष्य निधि का सदस्य बनने के पात्र हैं परन्तु जिन्हें सदस्य नहीं बनाया गया	कोई नहीं।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1963-64 से 1977-78 तक 97 व्यक्तियों को सेवानिवृत्ति के लाभो (उपदान) की बाबत 88,922.23 रुपये की राशि अदा की गई है और 11 कर्मचारियों को उपदान का भुगतान अभी नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि उन्होंने क्लब के बढाटरो पर अभी भी कर्जा जमा रखा है और इस कारण वे अनुमति-पत्र (क्लोयरेस सर्टिफिकेट) प्रस्तुत नहीं कर पाये हैं। प्रबन्धकों के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान पर उपदान सदाय अधिनियम, 1972 लागू नहीं होता और सेवानिवृत्ति लाभ स्वैच्छिक आधार पर दिया जा रहा है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि 83 सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि की बाबत 2,68,698 13 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है। पाच कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि की बाबत 27,168.68 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान अभी इसलिए नहीं किया गया, क्योंकि दावेदारों ने कुछ सूचना/वस्तावेज अभी प्रस्तुत नहीं किये हैं।

Production of Polio Vaccine

5815 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH.
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether due to shortage of funds required for import of monkeys, the production of polio vaccine has fallen considerably, and

(b) if so, the details of shortfall in production of polio vaccination and the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No. We do not need import of monkeys for production of polio vaccine. However, for one particular test of this vaccine a very small number of African green

monkeys are required for which there is no question of shortage of funds.

(b) **Haffkine Bio-pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.** have taken steps to start indigenous production of polio vaccine. WHO has recognized the unit as suitable manufacturer. The Institute has completed their preparatory work concerning the characterization and neurovirulent testing on "seed lots" (first process). Working "seed" (Type I) prepared at this Institute has undergone all tests except neurovirulence. Type II is expected to be ready by April 1978. Indian monkeys are used for production and neurovirulent tests of the vaccine. It is expected that the Institute will be able to make available the vaccine by 1979.

Kashmir

5836. **SHRI MANORONJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UN observers in Kashmir have become redundant in the present circumstances, if so, the facts and what are their present functions;

(b) whether Government propose to wind up the office of UN Observer group in Srinagar, and

(c) if not, reasons for their continuance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI H KUNDU): (a) to (c). The UN Military Observer Group (UNMOGIP) was established specifically with reference to the old 1949 cease-fire line which has no validity any longer. They have not been entrusted with any responsibility in regard to the present Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. The UN observers have, therefore, no role to play

Government have not so far made a formal request to the United Nations

for withdrawal of the UN observers but have made it clear that they do not have any role to play in Jammu and Kashmir. It is for the UN to decide whether they should be removed from the area.

Production of Neutron Bomb by U.S.A.

5837. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government made any protest to the production of Neutron Bomb by United States and the deployment by the NATO;

(b) whether the research and deployment of this new nuclear weapon will increase the tension and a set back to the process of disarmament; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU): (a) to (c). In keeping with its firm and consistent policy of total opposition to nuclear weapons and all the other categories of weapons of mass destruction, India stands for the prohibition of neutron bomb. This position of principle of the Government of India has already been reaffirmed in replies to Parliamentary Question on the subject—Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2792 of 7 July 1977 and Rajya Sabha Starred Question No 132 of 22 July 1977. This position of the Government of India was also reiterated by India's representative before the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) at Geneva on 14 February 1978. Since the question of prohibition of neutron bomb is not a bilateral matter between India and the United States or any of the other NATO countries, the question of making any protest to their Governments does not arise.

Unemployment amongst Trained Teachers

5838. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the extent of unemployment amongst the trained teachers and what would be the employment prospects for them by the end of 6th plan, and

(b) what steps are being contemplated for correcting the imbalances in their supply and demand?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) Precise estimates regarding the extent of unemployment amongst trained teachers are not available. Information available refers to the number of graduates (including post-graduates) trained in education who are on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) which was 97.7 thousand as on 30th June 1977.

The Government of India has placed universalisation of elementary education and the adult education programmes in the core sector of educational planning in the Sixth Plan period. A vast number of trained teachers are expected to get employment as a result of implementation of these programmes.

(b) The Planning Commission has suggested to the State Governments to regulate enrolment in teacher training institutions in relation to the demand for teachers.

श्रायुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति

5839. डा० महावीरपत सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार ने श्रायुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति संबंधी नीति को

प्रभावी रूप से क्रियान्वित करने के लिये प्रयास किये हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो श्रायुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति के प्रत्येक भाग के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) श्रायुर्वेद की अष्टांग चिकित्सा पद्धति के निम्नलिखित भाग हैं —

1. कार्य चिकित्सा
2. शल्य तंत्र
3. शालक्य तंत्र
4. अणुद तंत्र
5. भूत विद्या
6. कौमार्य मृत्यु
7. रसायन और
8. बीजकरण

अष्टांग श्रायुर्वेद तथा सिद्ध और यूनानी तिब्बत का प्रभावकारी विकास करने और भारतीय चिकित्सा को उपयुक्त सभी पद्धतियों के चिकित्सा व्यवसाय और शिक्षा को विनियमित करने के लिए भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1970 के अधीन भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की एक केन्द्रीय परिषद की स्थापना की गई थी ।

इस केन्द्रीय परिषद ने पूर्व-स्नातक शिक्षा के लिए न्यूनतम स्तर निर्धारित कर दिये हैं । इसके शाल्यविषय और पाठ्यक्रमों में जिन्हें सरकार ने अधिकृत अनुमोदित कर दिया है और वेस धर में समान रूप से लागू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया गया है, उनमें ये सभी अष्टांग शामिल किये गये हैं ।

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की केन्द्रीय परिषद ने भी उन विशेषज्ञों को तैयार करने के

उद्देश्य से जो आयुर्वेद के अपने संबंधित क्षेत्रों में कुशल शिक्षक, क्लिनिकियन्स, मेडिकीय विज्ञान और अनुसंधान कार्यकर्ता हो सकते हैं, स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा संबंधी न्यूनतम स्तर और पाठ्य विवरण तैयार कर लिये हैं। इसने स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम के लिए 13 विषय और स्नातकोत्तर डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम के लिए 15 विषय चालू करने का सुझाव दिया है। इनमें आयुर्वेद की सभी शाखाएँ शामिल की गई हैं।

वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान भिलाई में इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

5840. श्री मोहन मैथ्या : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में कितना इस्पात का उत्पादन हुआ और उसमें कितनी आय हुई; और

(ख) पहले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 में अधिक उत्पादन के बावजूद कम आय होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुष्ठा) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में विद्यमान इस्पात का उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

	(हजार टन)
1976-77	2019
1977-78	1930
	(अस्थायी)

वर्ष 1976-77 में 49.05 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ था। वर्ष 1977-78 का हिसाब-किताब अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है

क्योंकि यह वर्ष अभी समाप्त हुआ ही है। हिसाब-किताब तैयार हो जाने के पश्चात् ही लाभ का पता चल सकेगा। इस बात को देखते हुए इस समय लाभ की तुलना करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

Demand for Setting up a Second Steel Plant in Orissa

5841. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been the popular demand in Orissa for setting up a second steel plant in the State either at Baral or Nayagarh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b). There have been a number of representations in the past for setting up a Second Steel Plant in Orissa. Government policy is that all feasible locations including those in Orissa should be kept in view while taking a decision on location of future Steel Plants in the country.

Kashmir

5842. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to Pakistan, he discussed with the Government of Pakistan the long-standing dispute which the latter has raised and maintained with regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of the talks that took place; and

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that the issue or question of vacation by Pakistan of occupied territory in J & K has been indefinitely put in cold storage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) to (c) During the discussions held in Islamabad in course of Foreign Minister's visit the Pakistan Delegation made a mention of Kashmir in the context of the Simla Agreement. He assured them that the Janata Government stands by this Agreement. On Kashmir, both the sides stated their respective positions while recalling that the Simla Agreement commits both the countries to abjure use of force.

Government of India's position on Kashmir is well-known. The whole of Jammu and Kashmir is constitutionally and legally an integral part of India.

Applicants Deposited Money for New Telephone Connections in MP

5843 **SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the applicants in Madhya Pradesh demanding new connections of telephones have been asked to deposit money as per rules and if so the number of such applicants and

(b) the number of applicants who have demanded new connections but have not been asked to deposit money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes Sir the number is 485

(b) 54 These pertain to places where telephone exchanges do not exist but are proposed to be installed.

Iron Ore Mines not doing Scientific Mining

5844 **SHRI G Y KRISHNAN** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the names of the iron ore mines which are not doing scientific mining

and also resorting to slaughter mining including the names of the owners,

(b) how long this unscientific mining is going on and what are its effects on the mines, and

(c) whether Government are aware that as a result of non-investment in the private sector of iron ore mines the number of various types of accidents is rising and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA). (a) and (b) No specific instances of iron ore mines not doing scientific mining and resorting to slaughter mining have been received in the recent past. However, based on their inspections Indian Bureau of Mines have made suggestions for geological explorations and separate stacking of mineral rejects etc. The mine owners are consulting the Indian Bureau of Mines and the Mineral Exploration Corporation on technical matters with a view to intensify exploration and evolve scientific mining development plans and are also now stacking iron ore rejects separately as suggested by IBM.

(c) No Sir

Number of Villages to be covered by Daily Delivery

5845 **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many villages will come under Daily Delivery System of mail by the end of the current financial year in UP and

(b) how many villages will be provided counter facilities and letter boxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) All the 1,12,561 inhabited villages in UP as per 1971 Census

Report, have already been provided with daily delivery service

(b)

	Targets for 1977-78	Achievements
(a) Provision of postal counter services facility to villages through mobile post offices	12,000	16,757
(u) Installation of letter boxes	20,000	20,040

Indians working in Foreign Embassies

5846 DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indian Employees of all categories working in each of the Foreign Embassies in New Delhi

(b) whether these employees are governed by any rules comparable to the rules of security of service applicable to the Government of India employees and

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the present position of these Indian employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) According to information available with the Ministry of External Affairs the number of Indians employed by foreign missions in New Delhi is 2770 approximately

(b) The Ministry of External Affairs have formulated a Model Contract Form in 1975 which has been circulated to all foreign missions broadly suggesting the conditions of employment which it would be desirable for foreign missions to observe

The Indian employees are directly employed by the foreign missions and

they are not government servants and therefore the application of comparable rules of security of service applicable to the Government of India employees to them does not arise

(c) To the extent that service conditions of Indians employed in foreign missions are no less favourable than those suggested in the Model Contract Form Government have no reason to be dissatisfied with the present position of Indian employees. On receipt, however of complaints relating to service conditions of Indian employees of foreign missions or domestic staff employed in the houses of members of foreign missions the Ministry of External Affairs takes up the matter with the foreign mission concerned and the results of this intervention have not been discouraging

Complaints Re Functioning of Kizhakkambalam Telephone Exchange Kerala

5847 SHRI P K KODIYAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) how many complaints have been received by the Department regarding the defective functioning of the Kizhakkambalam telephone exchange in Kerala during last one year,

(b) when the first complaint was received in this connection

(c) whether delay in attending to the complaints raised by customers is one of the complaints received,

(d) whether the Kizhakkambalam telephone exchange has so far failed to satisfy the customers, and

(e) if so the reasons for the failure to remove the effects of the exchange and the delay in attending the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Only four complaints from one subscriber of telephone No 37 has been received during last one year.

(b) The 1st complaint was received on 19th October, 1977.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. The four complaints from same subscriber related to wrong connection, unsatisfactory local and trunk service and in-attention by exchange staff. These were attended to expeditiously.

Selection of Surgical Consultant for Willingdon Hospital

5848. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a surgical consultant has been selected for the Willingdon Hospital in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether he has taken over the post; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The post of Consultant in Surgery in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi is a Supertime Grade I post in the Central Health Service Cadre. It is filled on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee by promotion on the basis of merit with due regard to—

(i) seniority of officers holding posts in Supertime Grade II (Now Specialist Grade I and Supertime Grade II) and who have rendered not less than six years of service in that category; and

(ii) the qualification and experience requisite for the vacancy to be filled.

Appointment is made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

A proposal for filling up the post of Consultant in Surgery, Willingdon

Hospital, was sent to the Union Public Service Commission in the year 1977 for filling up through Departmental Promotion Committee consisting of the following Officers:—

(i) Chairman, UPSC—Chairman.

(ii) Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Member.

(iii) Director General of Health Services—Member.

Departmental Promotion Committee considered the names of seven eligible officers for appointment to the post. The recommendations of the D.P.C. have been received in this Ministry and the same are being processed.

Embankment along with Mukuri river in Bangladesh

5849. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Sunday Standard' paper of 5th March, 1978 saying that an embankment along with Mukuri river in Bangladesh across Tripura Border has been built by the Bangladesh Government due to which during the rainy season vast areas of Tripura will be flooded;

(b) is it a fact that the World Bank is aiding the project in Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, what steps have the Government of India taken to prevent the unnatural flooding of Tripura by this embankment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Reports indicating apprehensions of deeper flooding of a few villages of the Belonia sub-division likely to be caused by construction work undertaken by the Bangladesh Government have come to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) According to available information this construction is not financed by the World Bank.

(c) The matter was raised by the Indian delegation both in the Indo-Bangladesh border talks and in the meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission held in Dacca in January, 1978. In the latter meeting it was decided that the local officials including technical experts of both sides should jointly investigate the problems and furnish the Commission early with their reports including appropriate recommendations. This case among others, has also been taken up with the Bangladesh Government at the diplomatic level. Moreover, the Government of Tripura has been requested to instruct the District Magistrate concerned to approach his counterpart in Bangladesh for an urgent meeting to discuss the problem.

Pelletisation Plant in Goa

5850. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the joint sector pelletisation plant in Goa has been completed and commissioned;

(b) if so, what is its capacity and the average daily output so far;

(c) if not, when will it be completed; and

(d) how much of its production is intended for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The joint sector pelletisation plant now under construction in Goa is expected to be commissioned by the end of the second quarter of 1978. The planned capacity is 1.80 million dry metric tonnes of iron ore pellets per annum.

(d) 100 per cent of its production is intended for export to Japan.

प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में निकालना

5851. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने वर्ष 1977 में कौन-कौन से प्रकाशन और पत्रिकाएँ निकाली हैं;

(ख) उनसे कितने प्रकाशन और पत्रिकाएँ हिन्दी में भी निकाली गईं और शेष प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में निकालने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे सब प्रकाशनों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में निकालने का है, जिन्हें इस समय अंग्रेजी में निकाला जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) से (घ). श्रम मंत्रालय (मुख्य सचिवालय) ने 1977 में अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट और निष्पादन बजट प्रकाशित किया। ये हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में प्रकाशित किये गये।

Junior Engineers in Orissa Telecommunication Circle

5852. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state the number of Junior Engineers who have been appointed in Orissa Telecommunication Circle from 1975 to 1977 and the number of such persons from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): Total number of Junior

Engineers appointed in Orissa Telecom. Circle from 1975 to 1977 is 82. Out of these, 49 candidates are from Orissa.

Locating Erring Employees attending on Telephone Numbers 185, 197, 198

5853. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of any complaint against any telephone service number like 185, 197, 198 etc., etc.; it is difficult to locate the actual defaulting employees of the department; and

(b) what does Government propose to do about it so that an erring employee may be brought to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. If subscribers furnish the exact time at which they contacted the service and the position number announced by the operator when initially answering the subscriber, the operator can be readily identified.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Afghan Declaration Re: Indian Ocean

5854. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Afghanistan have urged the major powers and the maritime users to cooperate fully with the littoral and hinterland States in achieving the objective of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace; and

(b) if so, whether any comment has been received from the major powers in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Opening of a New Hospital in Delhi

5855. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of great rush and shortage of beds in Government hospitals in Delhi, Government are considering to open one more hospital in the Capital; and

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, sir. It has been decided to set up a 500 bedded Hospital (300 beds based on Ayurvedic System of Medicine and 200 beds based on the Allopathic System) at Harinagar in Delhi. The proposal for setting up another 500 bedded hospital as a part of the Medical College-cum-Hospital complex in Shahadara, Delhi is also in an advanced stage of consideration.

Unani Dispensary

5856. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Unani Dispensary in the whole of the country under CGHS; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to develop this system of medicine in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) One Unani dispensary is functioning under

CGHS, Delhi Sanction has been accorded on 23 1978 for opening of another Unani Dispensary under CGHS Hyderabad

(b) Review of the working of the Ayurvedic Homoeopathic and Unani units/dispensaries under the CGHS is being undertaken with a view to opening more Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani units/dispensaries taking into account both the preferences of the beneficiaries and the availability of funds

Strengthening Commercial Representation in Indian Missions in Africa

5857 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he intends to strengthen commercial representation in the Indian Missions in African countries and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b) India has 16 trade missions in 14 countries in Africa out of the Sahel. There are Commercial Posts in 9 of these Missions. The strengthening of our commercial representation in Africa is a question which is constantly under review by the Ministry of External Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and suitable measures to this end are taken as and when necessary

Settlement of P F Cases in Delhi Regional Office and E P F Organisation

5858 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether the Final Settlement cases and advance cases of the subscribers of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are sent back to

the attesting authorities to certify the correctness of the attestation,

(b) whether 100 per cent advance cases are again sent back to the Block Development Officers and Tehsildars for reverification of the correctness of the Certificates issued by them with a particular reference to Delhi Regional Office,

(c) if so is it not a disrespect to the public representatives and Government Officials which also results in the inordinate delay causing great hardship to the poor workers unnecessarily and

(d) what action Government propose to take to reform the work of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation and Delhi Regional Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Where the signature are illegible and where the claims are old or where the seal of the attesting office is not distinct the authorities attesting the claims are requested to confirm the fact of their having attested the signature of the claimant

(b) The scheme provides that advances can be granted if the dwelling house or dwelling site is free from encumbrances and that the member shall produce the title deed for verification by the Commissioner. As the members applied for advance with certificates issued by the Block Development Officers/Tehsildars in proof of the ownership of the site/house without the title deeds references were required to be made to the officers concerned for confirmation of the certificates issued by them

(c) No disrespect was meant to any public representative or Government official. The Provident Fund authorities make every effort to see that there is no undue delay in the disposal of cases for advances

(d) The Central Board of Trustees review the working of the Organisation at their periodical meetings and improvements are effected where necessary.

डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद स्वारक अनुसंधान संस्थान, पटना का अधिग्रहण

5859. श्री बरिन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद स्वारक संस्थान, गुलजार बाग, पटना को अपने हाथ में लेने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने राजेन्द्र मेमोरियल आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान संस्थान में उपलब्ध अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी मौजूदा मुविधाओं की जाच करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय तकनीकी समिति स्थापित की है ताकि उक्त संस्थान में अब किये जा रहे अनुसंधान की मात्रा और क्वालिटी का पता लगाया जा सके और यदि इस संस्था ने "भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीन एक स्थायी अनुसंधान संस्थान के रूप में कार्य" करना है तो इसके लिए आवश्यक जितना अतिरिक्त साज-समान और धन चाहिए, इसके बारे में सुझाव दे सकें। इस समिति की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतीका की जा रही है।

Adverse Finding of C.B.I. against Officers

5860 SHR YASHWANT BO-ROLE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of gazetted and non-gazetted officers in Ministry of Labour and its attached and subordinate offices against whom adverse findings have been communicated to the Ministry by C.B.I. during the years 1976 and 1977 respectively;

(b) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers excluding those relating to excesses during Emergency whose cases have not been finalised for more than fifteen months, and

(c) the number of such officers, gazetted and non-gazetted separately among these who have not been suspended although period of their finalisation has taken such inordinate time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

नए डाक डिबीजन खोलने का मापदंड

5861. श्री राजबीबन सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में नया डाक डिबीजन खोलने के लिए कोई मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरहुरि प्रसाद सुन्दर देव राय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह मानदंड मूल डिबीजन तथा प्रस्तावित डिबीजन के मंडल अधीक्षकों के कार्यभार पर आधारित है। इसकी गणना मंडल अधीक्षक द्वारा किये जाने वाले विभिन्न भीतरी और बाहरी कार्यों के लिए कर्मचारी निरीक्षण दल (एम०आई०यू०) द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये गुणांक (कोएफमिएट) के आधार पर की जाती है। पिछटे और पहाड़ी इलाकों के मामले में कभी-कभी इन मानदंडों में ढील दे दी जाती है।

दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में बहिरंग रोगी

5862. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों में मिलने के लिए बहिरंग रोगियों का सागर दिन लग जाता है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या विभिन्न अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों और अन्य कर्मचारियों का पर्याप्त सञ्चय में उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों के बहिरंग विभागों में रोगियों का समय साधारणतया 2-3 घंटे में अधिक नहीं लगता है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) दिल्ली के विभिन्न अस्पतालों में नियुक्त कर्मचारी पर्याप्त हैं। तथापि, समय-समय पर मानक प्रतिमानों के आधार पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या की समीक्षा की जाती है और जहाँ जहाँ आवश्यक समझा जाता है वहाँ अस्पतालों की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी मंजूर किये जाते हैं।

घाटशिला (बिहार) के ममीप तांबा संयंत्र

5863 श्री रूद्र प्रसाद बाइगी : क्या अस्पताल और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में गन्धुम जिन में घाटशिला के ममीप तांबा संयंत्र का एक तांबा संयंत्र है

(ख) इस के अन्य विभिन्न स्थान पर केंद्रीय सरकार ने तांबा संयंत्र है,

(ग) क्या घाटशिला मात्र के लिए कच्चा मात्र स्थानीय खानों में गन्नाई किया जाता है और

(घ) 1 मार्च 1978 तक घाटशिला संयंत्र को निरन्तर चलाया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अस्पताल और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्ना) जी हा। भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड, का बिहार के सिन्धुम जिले में घाटशिला के पाम तांबा सान्द्रक और एक तांबा प्रदायक है।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड का राजस्थान के झुंझुनू जिले में खेतड़ी में एक तांबा सान्द्रक और एक तांबा प्रदायक तथा झलवर जिले में बदीबा में एक तांबा सान्द्रक है।

(ब) घाटशिला के प्रदायक के लिए तांबा सान्द्रों की अधिकांश सप्लाई स्थानीय खानों से श्रीर कुछ मात्रा में विक्रम मासिंग कार्पोरेशन रंगपो सिक्किम से होती है।

(घ) घाटशिला यूनिट में चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान, 1 मार्च, 1978 तक, कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ है।

आयुर्वेदिक तथा एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के अनुसन्धान पर ध्यान

5864. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने आयुर्वेदिक तथा एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के अनुसन्धान कार्य पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की; और

(ख) आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली को एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के बराबर लाने में सरकार को अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद धाबड़) :
(क) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

1974-75 1975-76 1976-77

(लाख रुपयों में)

(1) आयुर्वेद	66.35	85.13	86.64
(2) एलोपैथी	251.35	331.73	428.36

(ख) आयुर्वेद और एलोपैथी दो विपरीत विज्ञान-मिश्रित चिकित्सा पद्धतियाँ हैं और अर्थात् आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को एलोपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के बराबर लाने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता।

भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में प्रयोग की जाने वाली एकल औषधियों और मिश्रित औषधियों के मानक निर्धारित करने और उनके परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से 1968 में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति की भेषजीय प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना की गई थी। इस प्रयोगशाला ने औषधीय पौधों का एक छोटा सा संग्रहालय पहले ही बना लिया है जिससे भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली जड़ी-बूटियों की पहचान करने में सहायता मिलेगी। 444 मिश्रित दवाओं की मानक आयुर्वेदिक सूत्रसंहिता के यम खण्ड को अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है

और यह प्रकाशनाधीन है। राज्य को फार्मेशियों और जड़ी-बूटी उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिए राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र उड़ीसा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल और आंध्र प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों को भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है। रानीखेत में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति केन्द्रीय फार्मसी का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए एक निगम की स्थापना करने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना को और अग्रिम संस्थाओं को प्रभावकारी और विशुद्ध आयुर्वेद और यूनानी दवाइयाँ उचित मूल्य पर सप्लाई करना है। बाद में ये दवाइयाँ आम जनता को भी उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी। भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद्, आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, यूनानी, होम्योपैथी और योग के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर बहुविषयक अनुसन्धान कार्य

मे लगी हुई है। अनुसंधान के मुख्य विषय हैं—श्रीषधि अनुसंधान, चिकित्सा वास्तविक सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम और साहित्यिक अनुसंधान। लगभग 460 श्रीषधि योगी को तैयार करने के लिये मानको को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है। वनस्पति संग्रहालय और संग्रहालय में 1545 मॉटिड हर्बेरियम शीटें और 255 श्रीषधि नमूने जोड़ दिए गए हैं। वनस्पति सम्पदा विनोदी के इसकी सूचना प्रदान करने के लिये 130 वन क्षेत्रों की चिकित्सा वास्तविक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टें संकलित कर ली गई हैं। प्रायोगिक स्तर पर उगाये गये लगभग 120 पौधों के बारे में तकनीकी और तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली गई है ताकि उच्च जानकारी का जडी-बूटियों की बड़े पैमाने पर खेती करने के लिये लाभकारी ढंग से उपयोग किया जा सके। एक आयुर्वेदीय मेडिकल किट भी तैयार की गई है। परिषद् ने एक आयुर्वेदिक गर्भनिरोधक गोली भी निकाली है जिस पर गहन क्लिनिकल परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। घबलरोग, मिरगी और मन्द बुद्धि के इलाज के लिए परिषद् ने प्रभावकारी श्रीषधियां तैयार कर ली हैं और इन पर बड़े पैमाने पर परीक्षण शुरू किये जा रहे हैं। आयुर्वेद में अनुसंधान कार्य को तेज करने के लिए अलग से आयुर्वेद और मिद्ध की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

Implementation of decisions of Committee to Review Working of Workers' Education Scheme

5865. SHRI R. K. MAHLGI. Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented the decision taken in regard to the recommendations of the Committee appointed to review the working of the Workers' Education Scheme; and

(b) if the decisions taken are not implemented so far, the reasons for the delay and when the decisions will be implemented and in what form?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KRIPAL SINHA) (a) Decisions taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Workers Education Review Committee have been brought to the notice of the Central Board for Workers Education, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, for implementation

(b) The Central Board for Workers Education has implemented a number of recommendations accepted by Government. A few recommendations relating to structure and composition of the Board are separately under consideration of Government. Twelve recommendations of the Committee, which have been brought to the notice of the Board for consideration and suitable action, will be considered at a special meeting of the Society to be convened by the Board shortly

औद्योगिक मजदूरों और कृषि मजदूरों की औसतन आय में अन्तर को दूर करना

5866. श्री हुकूम देव नारायण यादव :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) औद्योगिक मजदूरों और कृषि मजदूरों की औसतन आय में कितना अन्तर है और क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त अन्तर को दूर करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) और (ख). विवरण सलग्न है ।

भारत सरकार द्वारा 13 अक्टूबर, 1977 को नियुक्त मजदूरी-दरो, प्राय और मूल्यो संबंधी अध्ययन दल अन्य बातों के

साथ-साथ इस प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रहा है कि "क्या न्यूनतम मजदूरी-दरे" एक समान होनी चाहिए या कृषि, उद्योग और सेवाओं के संबंध में वे अलग-अलग हो सकती हैं ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	राज्य/संघराज्य क्षेत्र	विनिर्माण उद्योग में औसत दैनिक आय।	कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए निर्धारित प्रतिदिन मजदूरी-दर।†	टिप्पणियां
1	2	3	4	5
		रु०		
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	9 54	क्षेत्र के अनुसार 3 रुपये से 5 रुपये प्रतिदिन तक ।	
2	असम	7 55	व्यवसाय के अनुसार 5 रुपये से 6 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन या एक समय के भोजन के साथ 4 50 रुपये से 5 50 रु० तक ।	
3	बिहार	7 27	क्षेत्रों के अनुसार सभी जिलों में (पूर्व और पश्चिम चम्पारण को छोड़कर) 4. 50 रुपये से 5 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन तथा नास्ता ।	
4	गुजरात	10. 04	3 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	
5	हरियाणा	11. 45	भोजन के बगैर 5. 50 रुपये से 7 रुपये तक ।	
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7. 82	4. 25 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	
7	कर्नाटक	9. 57	काम की किस्म तथा भूमि के प्रकार के अनुसार 3. 25 रुपये से 5. 60 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन ।	
8	केरल	4. 42	हल्के काम के लिए 6. 50 रु० प्रतिदिन और कड़े काम के लिए 8 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	

1	2	3	4	5
		₹०		
9	मध्य प्रदेश	12 66	जान के अनुसार 3 50 रुपये से 4 रुपये तक ।	
10	महाराष्ट्र	11 64	3 रुपये से 4 50 रुपये तक ।	
11	उड़ीसा	13 75	3 रुपये ।	
12	पंजाब	9 64	भाजन के साथ 4 65 रुपये से 5 65 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन गार भाजन 2 वगैरे 6 70 रुपये से 7 70 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन ।	
13	राजस्थान	10 07	क्षेत्र के अनुसार 4 25 रुपये से 6 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन ।	
14	तमिलनाडु	8 93	3 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	
15	त्रिपुरा	6 45	1 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	
16	उत्तर प्रदेश	10 50	जान और राग के प्रकार । अनु- सार 1 50 रुपये से 6 50 रुपये तक ।	
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	13 83	व्यक्त मत्त वान 5 60 ₹ महगाई भत्ता 2 50 ₹	
			कुल 8 10 ₹ प्रतिदिन	
			बालक मल वेतन 4 00 ₹ महगाई भत्ता 1 82 ₹	
			कुल 5 82 ₹ प्रतिदिन	
18	अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	10 02	5 50 रुपये (1976)	
19	दिल्ली	8 22	6 75 रुपये प्रतिदिन ।	
20	गोआ, दमन और दीव	12 88	काम की श्रेणी के अनुसार 4 रुपये से 5 80 प्रतिदिन तक ।	

1	2	3	4	5
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21. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर 10.31 रुपये उपलब्ध नहीं।
22. पांडिचेरी 11.78 रुपये क्षेत्र तथा काम के स्वरूप के अनुसार 3.50 रुपये प्रतिदिन से 8.00 रुपये प्रतिदिन तक (1976)।

† मजदूरी संदाय अधिनियम, 1936 के अधीन 400 रुपये प्रतिमाह से कम आय वाले कर्मचारियों के संबंध में एकत्र की गई सूचना पर आधारित।

†† राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए निर्धारित मजदूरी-दरें

Exercising of Sovereign Rights over the Economic Zones of the Country

5867. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what steps are being taken by Government to fulfill the obligation of exercising sovereign rights over the exclusive economic zones of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): Since the establishment of the Exclusive Economic Zone w.e.f. January 15, 1977, the Government have taken certain steps to protect our rights in the Economic Zone, including the establishment of a Coast Guard to monitor any unauthorised foreign presence therein. Various Ministries and Departments of the Government have also taken and are taking steps for effective and planned exploitation of the living and non-living resources of the Zone.

Incentive for Doctors posted to Rural Areas

5868. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently taken a decision to send doctors to rural areas by giving them some confiscated cloth as an incentive; and

(b) if so, the details of the Government's policy of giving incentives in this regard and the varieties and quantity of confiscated cloth to be given to those doctors and how long they will be provided with this cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Finance proposes to sell confiscated consumer items to the individual consu-

mers through retail shops run by Custom Houses. The consumers may include doctors also

कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिबीजनों के लिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की मंजूरी

5869. श्री सीठा लाल पटेल क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिबीजनों में, डिब्बजन-वार नए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये कितने प्रस्ताव महा-प्रबन्धक दूरसंचार, राजस्थान के कार्यालय में मजूरी हेतु विचाराधीन पड़े हैं तथा उनका अन्य व्योगा क्या है,

(ख) क्या इन प्रस्तावों में से बहुत कम प्रस्ताव विधिवत मजूरी देकर वापिस भेजे गये हैं, और उनमें से अधिकांश प्रस्ताव अधि-

कारियों की लापरवाही के कारण बहुत समय में विचाराधीन पड़े हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो हमके क्या कारण हैं तथा शेष प्रस्तावों को कब तक मजूरी दे दी जाएगी तथा डिबीजन-वार अब तक स्वीकृत सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों की सूची क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव भाय) : (क) में (ग) कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिबीजनों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर (पी० सी० ओ०) खोलने के कोई प्रस्ताव मजूरी के लिए राजस्थान सर्किल, जयपुर दूरसंचार के महा-प्रबन्धक के कार्यालय में अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़े हैं। इन तीनों डिबीजनों में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मजूरी किए गए पी० सी० ओ० की डिबीजन-वार सूची त्रिवरण में दे दी गई है।

त्रिवरण

कोटा, भरतपुर और जयपुर डिबीजनों में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मजूरी किए गए/खालने के लिए बाकी पड़े पी० सी० ओ० की सूची

कोटा डिबीजन	भरतपुर डिबीजन	जयपुर डिबीजन
1 डाग	1 शाहबाद	1 छपली
2 सिसवाली	2 ज्वाली	2 रामपुर कत्बा
3 हरि गढ	3 मालपुर	3 पुरनवास
4 राजमहल	4 समोची	4 डूजाद
5 पंवर	5 तमाई	5 करद
6 रतलाई	6 सेवा	6 बजवा
7 गद्रा	7 गुरुचन्दराजी	7 बिबून
8 बनेधा	8 पिलोदा	8 डाबला
9 खिरनी	9 शाजहांपुर	9 पचलंगी
10 सिराज		10 सखून
11 नरीली		11 बुधाला
12 झिललाई		12 तामकीरे

कोटा डिवीजन	भरतपुर डिवीजन	जयपुर डिवीजन
13 सेतरावा		13 गनेश्वर
14 बहुगवादा खुद		14 खूद
15 भरोला कला		15 नारायणपुर
		16 पचरीकला
		17 व राज
		18 मिलवाडी
		19 टिटावर
		20 पेख

Lease of Silica Sand and Quartzite Mines at Newai in Rajasthan

5870 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of silica sand and quartzite at mines located at Newai in Rajasthan leased under Agreements No ML 22-68, dated 27th March 1965 ML 16-66 dated 31st May 1969 and ML 16-68 dated 31st May, 1969 is in accordance with the agreements

(b) whether Government is satisfied about the bonafides of the lessees, in regard to their financial status and

(c) if not, the details regarding the procedure being maintained during the last five years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (c) The information is being collected

from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

Conciliation of Industrial Disputes in 1977 by Regional Labour Commissioner Dhanbad

5871 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) the number of Industrial Disputes taken up for conciliation in the year 1977 by the Regional Labour Commissioner Dhanbad and of which unions and the result of the conciliation

(b) in how many cases, the unions agreed to the arbitration but the management refused and vice-versa; and

(c) whether in most of the cases the management's refusal to arbitration leads to the lengthy litigation and if so, the action thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) 403 industrial disputes were taken for Conciliation in 1977 as under:—

Affiliation of the Unions	No. of disputes in which concilia-tion held	No. of disputes in which concilia-tion led to settlement	No. of disputes in which concilia-tion ended in failure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. I.N.T.U.C.	209	72	137
2. A.I.T.U.C.	22	7	21
3. H.M.S.	18	4	14
4. U.T.U.C.	4	2	2
5. C.I.T.U.	22	3	19
6. Union not affiliated to any Central Organisation	90	31	59
7. Workers not being members of any registered Trade Unions	32	4	28
TOTAL	403	123	280

(b) Out of 280 cases of the failure of conciliation, the unions agreed in 279 cases for arbitration but did not agree in one case. Managements agreed in 6 cases but did not agree in 274 cases. The 5 cases in which there was mutual agreement were referred to arbitration under the Code of Discipline.

(c) On receipt of the failure of conciliation reports and where there is no mutual agreement for arbitration, cases considered fit for adjudication are referred by Government to Industrial Tribunal/Courts for adjudication. The time taken for the disposal of such references depends on the complexities of each case and the work-load of the Tribunal. Every effort, however, is made to get the cases disposed of without undue delay.

बांटावा सिटी, गुजरात में टेलीफोनों का वृद्धिपूर्ण कार्य करना

5872. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में बांटावा सिटी में गत चार महीनों से टेलीफोनों के दोषपूर्ण कार्य करने के कारण बहुत कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही है और इस बारे में जूनागढ़ और अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन अधिकारियों को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों का स्वरूप क्या है और उनमें से कितनी शिकायतों को दूर किया गया है और कितनी शिकायतों को अभी भी दूर किया जाना है और उन्हें

दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) बांटवा सिटी में इस समय कितने टेलीफोन काम कर रहे हैं और नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के बारे में कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं और कब से विचाराधीन हैं और उक्त विचाराधीन आवेदन पत्रों को कब तक स्वीकृति दी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं । सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के बांटवा शहर में टेलीफोनो के दोषपूर्ण कार्य करने के कारण पिछले 4 महीनों के दौरान कोई कठिनाइयां सामने नहीं आई हैं । अलबत्ता, ग्रेन और किराना मर्चेट्स एसोसिएशन के प्रेसीडेंट की ओर से जूनागढ़ के डी० ई० टी० के पास कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं ।

(ख) ये शिकायतें सामान्य प्रकार की हैं जैसे कि स्थानीय कालों में आपरेटरों द्वारा देर से जवाब दिया जाना, गलत बिल भेजना, राजकोट, जूनागढ़ और अन्य शहरों को जाने वाली ट्रंक कालों का न मिलना और साथ ही इन स्थानों के लिए सीधे सकिटों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रार्थना की गई है । टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की ओर से तुरन्त जवाब मिल सके इसके लिए कड़ाई से पर्यवेक्षण करने की कार्रवाई की गई है । लिखापट्टी की भूल के कारण गलत बिल भेजने के मामले तुरन्त ठीक कर दिए गए थे ।

ट्रंक कालों के निपटारे में सामान्यतः कोई विलम्ब नहीं होता । बांटवा से जूनागढ़ और बांटवा से राजकोट के बीच यातायात के आधार पर उन्हें बांटवा के साथ सीधे जोड़ने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

(ग) बांटवा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 200 लाइनों का एक सी० बी० एन० एस०

एक्सचेंज है । इसमें 151 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं । प्रतीक्षा सूची में छह नाम हैं । पांच लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन हैं जो कि स्थानीय क्षेत्र से दूर पड़ने हैं । आशा है कि वे कनेक्शन वर्ष 1978-79 की दूसरी छमाही में दे दिए जाएंगे । छठी मांग 30-3-78 को प्राप्त हुई है । व्यवहार्यता की दृष्टि से इसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

भायवदर सौराष्ट्र में पोस्टकार्डों की कमी

5873. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में भायवदर स्थित डाकघर में पोस्टकार्ड मिलने बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पोस्टकार्ड कितने समय तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुये और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस डाकघर को पोस्टकार्ड किस तारीख को सप्लाई किये गये अथवा इस डाकघर में पोस्टकार्ड उपलब्ध हुये ;

(घ) यदि पोस्टकार्ड अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गये तो ये कब तक उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे और क्या जनता से इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और किस प्रकार की और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Indian High-Commissioner's request
to Lord Mountbatten Re: Netaji**

5874. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn toward; a news item appearing in 'The Statesman' dated March 9, 1978 'Goray's request to Mountbatten' regarding India's High Commissioner to Britain, Mr. N. G. Goray's request to Lord Mountbatten to throw light on the question whether Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was dead or alive;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the details of reply if any received from Lord Mountbatten in this regard; and

(c) his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Shri N. G. Goray wrote a letter to Lord Mountbatten on 27 Feb, 78. Shri Goray referred to Volume VI of the publication 'The Transfer of Power, 1942-47' by the British Government and in view of doubts regarding the death of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, requested information on the subject. Lord Mountbatten replied to Shri Goray on 10 March 78, stating that there was no official record of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's death in his archives. Lord Mountbatten referred to a book by Louis Allen entitled "The End of the War in Asia" wherein the author has described the air crash on 18 Aug. 45 in which Shri Subhas Chandra Bose is believed by the author to have died

These particulars are disclosed through the courtesy of Shri N. G. Goray whose correspondence with Lord Mountbatten on this subject is personal.

Use of Hindi

5875. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate cell was constituted in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to encourage progressive use of Hindi for official purpose;

(b) when it was appointed; and

(c) the work done by the cell?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the year 1973.

(c) The Cell provides facilities for translation of official correspondence as well as Annual Report, selected Brochures etc. brought out by the Department from time to time.

The Cell also acts as a co-ordinating agency for watching the implementation of instructions issued by the Government from time to time regarding progressive use of Hindi for official purposes in different sections of the Department.

Geological Map of Orissa

5876. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry prepared a geological map of Orissa, and

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed in different districts to identify the mineral wealth; if not, the progress of the survey and minerals found so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Geological Survey of India prepared and published a geological map of Orissa

on 1:2,250,000 scale showing the geological features and mineral resources of the State.

(b) Geological Survey is a continuous process and is being carried

out in different parts of Orissa. However, as a result of surveys carried out so far, several mineral deposits have been located and reserves estimated in various districts of Orissa as indicated Statement attached.

Statement

RESERVES OF MINERALS DEPOSITS IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS OF ORISSA

Name of Mineral	District	In Million Tonnes
China Clay	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Koraput	11.10
Fire clay	Dhenkanal, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh	59.35
Kyanite	Dhenkanal	0.07
Graphite	Sambalpur, Bolangir-Patna, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Kalahandi	Reserves not estimated
Ilmenite-Monazite	Beach sands on the sea coast in Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam	Beach sands contain appreciable amounts of ilmenite, garnet, rutile, monazite, zircon, and sillimanite.
Coal	Talcher and Ib River coal fields	5180
Bauxite	Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Sambalpur	1045.54
Lead-ore	Sundergarh	6.01
Copper-ore	Mayurbhanj	1.66
Nickel ore	Cuttack, Mayurbhanj	88.01
Iron-ore	Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Sambalpur	2661.46
Manganese-ore	Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Koraput, Sambalpur, Bolangir	30.98
Chromite	Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar	14.78
Vanadiferous Magnetite	Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Balasore	6.45
Limestone	Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Koraput	375.89
Dolomite	Sundergarh, Sambalpur	290.14

Chest Institute in S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack

5877. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa submitted a feasible report for 289 LS-5.

opening Chest Institute at S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, to the Government of India,

(b) if so, whether this Institute will be opened in current financial year after the consideration by his Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government of Orissa has been pressing for financial assistance for the setting up of a Chest Institute at the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.

(b) and (c). The item 'Health' being in the State list, it is for the State Government to provide necessary funds for the project from their own resources. At present, the Government of India have no scheme under which financial assistance can be provided to the State Government for the proposed project.

Vacancies in Goa Medical College

5878. **SHRI AMRUT KASAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4005 on the 15th December, 1977 regarding vacancies in Goa Medical College and state:

(a) whether the vacancies of professors in the Goa Medical College still exist;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the students are suffering due to non-appointment of the proper staff in the Medical College; and

(c) whether the reputation of the Goa Medical College is also affected due to such delays and tactics by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Yes, as far as this Ministry are aware, the posts of Professors of Biochemistry, Ophthalmology, Surgery, E.N.T. and Microbiology are at present vacant. The latest position regarding their filling is as follows:—

*Professor of Biochemistry:—*A requisition for filling up this post

by direct recruitment through UPSC has already been sent to the UPSC. They are yet to advertise the post.

*Professor of Ophthalmology:—*The candidate recommended by the UPSC has already accepted the offer of appointment and will be joining soon.

*Professor of Surgery:—*The post was filled on an *ad-hoc* basis by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The offer of appointment to the selected candidate was, however, cancelled at the request of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu as they had taken action to fill up the post on an *ad-hoc* basis by their own arrangements.

*Professor of E.N.T.:—*The candidate recommended by the UPSC has already conveyed acceptance of the offer and is expected to join soon.

*Professor of Microbiology:—*The Government of Goa have made selection for this post on *ad-hoc* basis in pursuance of the decision to give them powers to fill the posts on *ad-hoc* basis by making their own arrangements. The selected candidate is expected to join shortly.

Keeping in view the difficulty of the students and in the interest of patient-care, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have already permitted the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu to fill up the vacant posts on an *ad-hoc* basis by medical officers of the State and from other sources till the same are filled on a regular basis. The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu have already selected suitable candidates for the post of Professor of Biochemistry and Professor of Surgery and the names of recommended candidates have been sent to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for approval.

कोयले का आयात

5879. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय इस वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य का कोककर कोयला आयात करेगा;

(ख) क्या सिन्दरी के आस-पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोककर कोयले के निक्षेप उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ग) उन विदेशी कम्पनियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके साथ कोयले का आयात करने का करार हुआ है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्हा) : (क) लगभग 10 लाख टन कोककर कोयले का आयात करने का विचार है जिसमें राख की मात्रा 10 प्रतिशत से कम होगी। अनुमान है कि इसका जहाज तक निष्प्रभार मूल्य 45 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग होगा।

(ख) जी, नहीं। कम राख वाला ऐसा कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) कोयले का आयात करने के लिए विश्व बाजार पर टेण्डर मांगे गए थे। जो टेण्डर प्राप्त हुए हैं उनकी तकनीकी आधिक दृष्टि से जांच की जा रही है और अभी तक कोई करार नहीं किया गया है।

Expenditure of Telephone Bills of Commissioners and Financial Adviser

5880. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all the offices for effecting all round economy in the telephone expenditure;

(b) whether these instructions are also applicable in the Provident Fund Organisation;

(c) if so, why officers who are not entitled for STD and other facilities have been given telephone facilities;

(d) the amount spent on telephone bill of the Commissioner and Financial Adviser during the last three years, year-wise and post-wise; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (c) and (e). There are instructions for effecting economy in administrative expenditure of Government, which have also been communicated to the Provident Fund Organisation. There are one or two officers of the Provident Fund Organisation to whom STD facilities have been allowed, as an exception, in the interests of administration.

(d)	Year	C.P.F.C.'s Telephone Total Expenditure	F.A. & C.A.O.'s Telephone Total Expenditure	Remark
		Rs.	Rs.	
	1975-76	17,528.30	4,555.27	During the period 4/75 to 10/75, the post of F.A. & C.A.O. was lying vacant.
	1976-77	21,514.51	2,711.88	During the period 6/76 to 7/77 the post of F.A. & C.A.O. was lying vacant.
	1977-78	16,605.00	11,213.88	Telephone Bill from 4/77 in respect of the telephone installed at the residence of F.A. & C.A.O. is availed from the Telephones Department.

Training Camp in Barbigha (Bihar)

5881. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three months training camp of Central Health Workers was started in October 1977 at Barbigha, P. S. Barbigha, District Monghyr in Bihar; if so, the number of trainees in that Centre and the number of such centres in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the trainees of Barbigha Centre were not paid the remunerations due to them creating dissatisfaction and resentment in the Centre, if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the matter has been represented to him; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV):(a) Yes, it is a fact that three months' training of the Community Health Workers was started in October, 1977 at Barbigha P. S. Barbigha, District Monghyr in Bihar. The number of trainees was 20. This training is being imparted at 31 Centres in Bihar.

(b) to (d). The Government of Bihar have recently sanctioned the honorarium.

Telegraph Office in Janakpuri

5882. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no telegraph office in Janakpuri, the largest residential colony of Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the P & T Department has been allotted a plot of land by the DDA in A-3 Block Shopping Centre for the construction of a Zonal Posts & Telegraphs Office for the colony;

(c) whether the P & T Department has taken over the possession of the said plot; and

(d) if so, by what time the construction of the building for P & T Office would be taken up in hand? ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI):(a) Telegraph Office is already working in Janakpuri.

(b) The DDA has allotted a plot in Shopping Centre II Block 'A' for construction of a Post Office building.

(c) The plot is yet to be handed over by D.D.A. The case for obtaining possession is being pursued with the D.D.A.

(d) The construction of post office building is expected to be taken up during 1978-79.

Strike in Bokaro Steel Ltd.

5883. SHRI A. K. ROY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was one day strike in the Bokaro Steel Ltd. on the 21st September, 1977 after serving 15 days due notice as per the Industrial Dispute Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that the management and the Bokaro Steel Limited did not participate in the conciliation proceedings within these 15 days though it was obligatory as a public utility service making the strike a legal one;

(c) whether it is a fact that even in that legal strike the management deducted one month reward from all the workmen covered by the award;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Minister himself committed to refund the amount before the delegation of the workmen in October, 1977; and

(e) whether it is a fact that even after the open commitment the reward was not given back, if so, why?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA)** (a) Yes Sir

(b) No, Sir The authorised representatives of the Company attended the conciliation proceedings when called by the Conciliation Officer

(c) The reward for the month of September 1977 was not paid to the employees of Bokaro Steel Limited in terms of the provisions of reward scheme then in force According to that scheme reward is not payable to the worker who participates in any unauthorised stoppage of work during duty hours on any day of the month, the decision of the competent authority as to whether any stoppage of work is authorised or unauthorised being final

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

**Relay Hunger Strike by Workers in
Bokaro Steel Ltd**

5884 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers under the labour Supply Pool are on relay hunger strike in Bokaro Steel Ltd at present, if so, the details of their demands and circumstances,

(b) whether it is a fact that he declared in the Press interview to study and regularise contract workers on perennial type of job in the steel industry, and

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers on hunger strike were on perennial type of job deserving consideration for regularisation, if so, what action Government propose to take and when to end the strike?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI KARIA MUNDA)** (a) There is

no labour supply pool in the Bokaro Steel Limited However, about 100 workers employed by Shri Nuraru Sharma, a contractor of Bokaro Steel Limited, have been observing relay fast from the 3rd March, 1978 The contractor had abandoned his work in the last week of February, 1978 and his contract was terminated by the Company from the 1st March, 1978 As Principal Employer, Bokaro Steel Limited made arrangement for payment of wages to workers of the contractors, but the workers refused to receive wages and demanded their absorption in Bokaro Steel Limited

(b) It is not clear as to which Press interview is referred to It has however been agreed in principle that steel industry shall not employ labour through contractors or engage contractors labour on jobs of permanent and perennial nature Appropriate action in pursuance thereof is being progressively taken by steel plant managements and a number of jobs of permanent and perennial nature have already been departmentalised leading to employment of workmen on jobs which were being previously managed by contract labour

(c) No Sir.

Normal Facilities for Bangladesh Students Studying in West Bengal

5885 SHRI CHITTA BASU Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that a large number of students who migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) during the liberation war got admitted in West Bengal Colleges and Universities and are continuing their studies there,

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that they do not get the facilities which are generally available to students of Indian Nationality,

(c) whether Government considers it desirable and necessary to take suitable measures in order to enable them the normal facilities as students in West Bengal; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (d). The Government of India do not have information on students who migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) during the Liberation War and who might have got admitted and be continuing their studies in academic institutions in West Bengal.

Grant of Extension to Deputy Director CGHS, New Delhi

5886. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deputy Director, CGHS has been given extension in service after attaining the age of superannuation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The post of Deputy Director, CGHS New Delhi, included in Super-time Grade II of the CHS was proposed to be filled up through the Departmental Promotion Committee, meeting of which was held on the 8th and 9th March, 1978. As a regular Officer could be appointed to the post only after receipt of recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee, which are still awaited, it was decided in the interest of public service to grant a short extension of service for a period of three months to its incumbent with effect from 1st March, 1978.

Extension of Service of Officers of C.G.H.S.

5887. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5144 on the 28th July, 1977 regarding extension of services of Deputy Assistant Directors General, C.G.H.S. and state:

(a) whether all the details have been collected;

(b) if so, the action taken against concerned officers,

(c) whether it is a fact that some of those officials have again been given extension of service, if so, the facts and reasons; and

(d) whether Government propose to overhaul the present set up of the Directorate of C.G.H.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Dr. J. M. Puri and Dr. J. N. Sachdeva, Deputy Assistant Directors General, C.G.H.S., Delhi were granted extensions for one year and six months with effect from 16th August, 1976 and 26th March, 1977 respectively. These extensions were granted with the approval of former Minister of Health. No complaints from either the patients or any other source against the work and conduct of these two officers were brought to the notice of the Government. Question of any action against them did not, therefore, arise.

(c) Both these officers have since retired with effect from 31st August, 1977 and 30th September, 1977 respectively.

(d) Directorate of C.G.H.S. is functioning as a subordinate office of the Directorate General of Health Services. There is a wing in the Directorate General of Health Services to process

all matters relating to C.G.H.S. This wing has been restructured on the basis of Study carried out by Staff Inspection Unit of the Government of India

Request by Kerala Government for Relaxation of Immigration Rules

5888. SHRI K A. RAJAN
SHRI V M SUDHEERAN
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Minister of the Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to relax the immigration rules to reduce the hardships to the persons going to Gulf Countries seeking employment, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Labour Minister of the Government of Kerala had written to the Foreign Minister drawing attention to the enforcement of the provisions of the Emigration Act due to which unskilled workers and domestic servants were prevented from proceeding to the Gulf countries for employment. He further requested that a liberal attitude be adopted with sufficient safeguards, in view of the unemployment situation in Kerala, and the employment opportunities available abroad

2 The Foreign Minister has informed the Labour Minister of Kerala that the Emigration Act, 1922, aims at preventing the emigration of unskilled labourers and the weaker section of our people in order to ensure that they are not exploited abroad by unscrupulous persons. The Government had always been carrying out emigration checks at Bombay Airport, which was later extended to Trivandrum when it became an international airport. It was not the intention of the Government to put unnecessary

obstacles in the way of people who are seeking gainful employment in the Gulf countries bonafide job-seekers with proper employment contracts would be allowed to go

3 The Minister of Labour of the Government of Kerala has been further assured that the provisions of the Emigration Act would be applied in a human manner

Resolving Deadlock in Wage Board for Journalists

5889 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 234 on the 9th March, 1978 regarding withdrawal by newspaper owners from Wage Board and state

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to hold a tripartite meeting to resolve the deadlock in the working of the Wage Board for Journalists, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is proposed to be held?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) Further discussions have been held with the representatives of employers and employees on the 27th March, 1978. Some fresh proposals have been mooted to resolve the deadlock

Decentralisation of Central Food Laboratory

5890 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to decentralise the Central Food Laboratory in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees of this laboratory has opposed

this move by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, on what grounds and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Food Laboratory at Calcutta, which is an appellate laboratory, could not be adequately meet the needs of the entire country. Accordingly, the need to have more appellate laboratories, located in different parts of the country, for the expeditious analysis of samples was considered and, consequently, three more laboratories—one each of the northern, western and southern regions at Ghaziabad, Pune and Mysore respectively—have been notified as Central Food Laboratories to function as such with effect from 1st April, 1978. From 1st April, 1978 the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, will cater to the needs of the eastern region only.

(c) and (d). Yes. The employees' apprehension was that a large number of scientific as well as non-scientific staff of the Central Food Laboratory would be rendered surplus and their transfer from Calcutta would cause inconvenience and hardship to them. The Government, after careful consideration of this aspect, have decided not to transfer such scientific or non-scientific staff from Calcutta, so long as the present incumbents are holding their posts. None of the existing staff will be retrenched either. However, keeping in view the reduction in the volume of work to be handled by this laboratory, certain posts will not be filled up as and when they fall vacant.

Computer Billing System

5891. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some telephone Districts Telecom Circles have adopted computer billing system which has

proved a total failure for the purpose and name of such Circles/Districts;

(b) whether complaints of excess billing/defective billing/delay billing/despatch are increasing since introduction of computer systems;

(c) if so, the total complaints received yearly since introduction of computer system and number of complaints after introduction of computer system, with regard to excess billing and non-receipt of Telephone Bills separately; and

(d) the various advantages/disadvantages with regard to the use and economy of computer systems, and future use of this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUCHDEO SAI):(a) Computerised billing and accounting has been introduced in the metropolitan Districts at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and the system as such is not a failure.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Advantages

Easy handling of the voluminous and unwieldy jobs, built-in-checks against leakage of revenue, quick processing, ready availability of analysed statistical information for managerial uses to study various traffic and planning aspects, commercial operations, payment pattern and behaviour etc.

Disadvantages:

Delay may occur in the time schedule when the computer goes out of order and stand by arrangements are not available.

Future Use.

It is not the intention to extend the use of computer to all the telephone revenue billing units but to keep it confined only to such units where there has been tremendous increase in

the work load and cannot be tackled efficiently by normal process

Science of Homeopathy

5892 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUP TA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is correct that in stead of 'Single simple Medicine in minimum dose' people of India are getting Allopathic Type of Medicine, despite the Homoeo. Central Council functioning to injure the people's health, and

(b) if so what article of the 'Organon of Medicine permits these Complexes External, etc'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAM BI PRASAD YADAV) (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that instead of Single simple Medical in minimum dose people of India are getting allopathic type of medicines despite the existence of the Homeopathy Central Council. The Central Council of Homeopathy has recommended the practice of Homeopathy according to the principles laid down in the Organon of Medicine. However in practice certain drugs are used in combination by the profession on the basis of clinical experience. According to the 'Organon of Medicine' translated by Dudgeon in appendix to Sec 272-274 Dr Hahnemann was inclined to recommend the use of combination medicine especially in chronic diseases as he was satisfied with the results obtained by using the mixture of two drugs, given in one dose. But he was dissuaded from this by some of the most influential of his disciples. Therefore, instead of recommending the use of combination medicines he merely alludes to the proposals, mildly denouncing it in the notes to Sec 272 of the 'Organon of Medicine' (Reference appendix to Sec 272-274 of Dudgeon's translation of Organon of Medicine).

Organon of Medicine has recommended, vide Sec 290, the use of the External through the parts that are without skin wounded or ulcerated spots as these areas permit the medicine to penetrate and act upon the organism as if the medicine has been taken orally. Regarding external application further reference could be made to Hahnemann's notes on Arnica in his Mat Medica (page 89 American Edition) where he has mentioned that in severe and extensive contusions/ injuries curing is speeded up when the affected parts are externally moistened with low potencies of Arnica (2x) for the first twenty four hours while small doses of Arnica are taken internally.

Tours Undertaken by C.P.F.C.

5893 SHRIMATI AHLIYA P RANGNEKAR Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2293 on the 30th June 1977 re tours undertaken by CPFC. and state

(a) how many tours have been undertaken by the present Central Provident Fund Commissioner since April, 1977 till 28th February, 1978,

(b) the places he visited during these tours and their duration, tour-wise at each station, the expenditure involved in his TA & DA, and

(c) whether such tours are not in violation of Government's often published instructions for effecting all round economy in Government's expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Eleven.

(b) A statement is enclosed

(c) No, sir

Statement

Sl. No.	Duration of Tour	Places visited	Stay at each station	Expenditure incurred in T. A./D.A.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs
1.	14-5-77 to 18-5-77	Hydrabad	Arr. 10.35 Hrs. Dep. 20 10 Hrs.	14-5-77 1014.60 18-5-77
2.	5-8-77 to 9-8-77	Bombay	Arr. 19 45 Hrs. Dep. 06 40 Hrs.	3-8-77 982.60 9-8-77
3.	24-8-77 to 27-8-77	Chandigarh Dharampur Simla	Arr. 18.30 Hrs. Dep. 7.00 Hrs.	24-8-77 52.25 27-8-77
4.	15-3-77 to 18-9-77	Madras	Arr. 22.10 Hrs. Dep. 18 30 Hrs.	16-9-77 1301.75 18-9-77
5.	27-9-77 to 29-9-77	Bombay	Arr. 19.45 Hrs. Dep. 18.15 Hrs.	27-9-77 942.10 29-9-77
6.	12-10-77 to 14-10-77	Patna	Arr. 09.03 Hrs. Dep. 24.15 Hrs.	12-10-77 705.50 14-10-77
7.	24-10-77 to 30-10-77	Indore Bombay Hyderabad	Arr. 9.40 Hrs. Dep. 20.10 Hrs.	24-10-77 1328.00 30-10-77
8.	2-12-77 to 7-12-77	Bangalore	Arr. 12.00 Hrs. Dep. 18.45 Hrs.	2-12-77 1332.50 7-12-77
9.	14-1-78 to 18-1-78	Bombay	Arr. 11.00 Hrs. Dep. 6.30 Hrs.	14-1-78 974.50 18-1-78
10.	25-1-78 to 29-1-78	Bombay Pune	Arr. 19.45 Hrs. Dep. 18.15 Hrs.	25-1-78 1070.60 29-1-78
11.	20-2-78 to 27-2-78	Bangalore Pune	Arr. 19.00 Hrs. Dep. 18.15 Hrs.	25-1-78 1070.60 29-1-78
12.	23-2-78 to 27-2-78	Bangalore Mangalore	Arr. 19.00 Hrs. Dep. 19.40 Hrs.	20-2-78 Claim for 27-2-78 February, 1978 tour not passed for payment so far.
				9704.40

भारतीय युवतियों की बिधियों को बिधी

5894. श्री लाल जी भाई :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या भरब में ऊँचे वेतन के रोजगार देने का सालाब देकर भारतीय स्त्रियों को बेचने का कारोबार दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों में जोरो पर है और अब यह उत्तर भारत में भी फैलता जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में बहुत सी ऐसी एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं जो रोजगार दिलाने के बहाने स्त्रियों को भरब देशों में भेज रही हैं,

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार प्रति वर्ष लगभग दस हजार युवतियां बेची जाती हैं और इस काम में बहुत सी ट्रेवल एजेंसियां भी लगी हुई हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बिदेश नंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्भू) . (क) सरकार को पहले इस तरह की रिपोर्ट मिलती रही है कि अविवाहित भारतीय महिलाओं को कोरी-छिपे भरब देशों में ले जाया जा रहा है और उनका मोषण किया जा रहा है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों से हास में इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली हैं कि भारतीय महिलाओं को प्रचुर वेतन वाले पदों पर रोजगार दिलाने का प्रलोभन देकर भरब देशों में ले जाया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है कि नौकरी दिलाने के बहाने से महिलाओं को भरब देशों में भेजने वाले अतिकरम पंजाब एवं हरियाणा में काम

कर रहे हैं। सरकार के पास इस बारे में भी कोई खबर नहीं है कि इस तरह प्रतिवर्ष दस हजार युवतियों को बेचा जाता है और इसमें ट्रेवल एजेंसियों का हाथ रहता है।

(घ) अविवाहित महिलाओं को उत्ख-वासन की अनुमति देते समय सरकार काफी सावधानी से काम लेती है ताकि उनका मोषण न होने पाये।

Measures to improve Economic conditions and Job Availability to Agriculture Labour

5895 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in consultation with the State Governments have taken any measures in 1977 to find out the economic conditions and job availability to the agriculture labour in the various States;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) whether the agriculture labour in most of the States do not find work throughout the year; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to provide them work during lean period?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The National Sample Survey Organisation launched a sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment in July, 1977 as part of their 32nd Round (July 1977—June 1978) which will, *inter alia*, collect information on the economic conditions of rural households including those of agricultural labour. The Survey is currently in operation.

The next phase of the development plans will lay emphasis on the re-

removal of unemployment and substantial under-employment in both rural and urban areas.

Indo-Iranian Joint Commission

5896. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Indo-Iranian Commission has since come out with specific proposals for boosting economic cooperation between the two countries;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Sixth Session of Indo-Iran Joint Commission, held in New Delhi in September, 1977 various proposals in the fields of Agriculture, Petroleum and Petrochemicals, Industry, Trade and Transport were discussed. The important amongst them are the following:

(A) Agriculture:

(i) Phase II of the Rajasthan Canal Project.

(ii) Exchange of wheat and potato seeds for the purpose of research and development.

(iii) Training of Iranian personnel in the Fisheries Institutes in India.

(iv) Cooperation in the fields of tea plantation and sheep breeding.

(B) Petroleum & Petro-chemicals:

The formation of joint ventures for the purpose of manufacturing basic and intermediate petro-chemicals and related products in Iran to meet Indian requirements as well as for export to third countries.

(C) Industry:

(i) Paper and Pulp Project in Tripura.

(ii) East Coast Alumina Project.

(iii) Expansion of the Belgaum Alumina Complex.

(D) Trade:

Identification of new commodities having potential of bilateral trades.

(E) Transport:

(i) Strengthening of Irano-Hind Shipping Company.

(ii) Cooperation in the field of Railway Projects in Iran.

The details of all these proposals are being worked out.

Indo-US Joint Commission

5897. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-U.S. Joint Commission has decided to form Industrial Working Group to undertake joint discussions and research in the field of industry, technology and growth of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the progress achieved and the results thereof; and

(c) whether such Groups are also proposed for economic and commercial discussions as well as for cultural science and agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The India-United States Joint Commission, at its meeting in New Delhi on January 3, 1978, endorsed the proposal to form an Industrial Working Group under the auspices of the Economic and Commercial Sub-commission. The scope and functions of the Working Group are being examined by the two sides.

(c) Three Sub-commissions viz., Economic and Commercial, Science and Technology, and Education and Culture have been set up under the Joint Commission. Matters of mutual interest are considered and discussed in the concerned Sub-Commissions.

The Economic and Commercial Sub-Commission has a Working Group under it on Agricultural Inputs and Associated Technology.

Although there is no proposal to establish a similar Working Group for Science and Technology Sub-Commission, areas have been identified for development and joint research projects for collaborative work between Indian scientists/scientific institutions and their U.S. counterparts. Some bilateral seminars/symposia have been arranged in such fields as solar energy and environmental sciences.

The Education and Culture Sub-Commission has set up a joint Committee to examine different aspects of museum activities. Another Joint Working Group is concerned with films, T.V. and Broadcasting. These Working Groups are operational.

बिहार के नगरों में हवाई डाक सेवा

5898. श्री सुरेश झा सुबन : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के किन नगरों को हवाई डाक सेवा का लाभ मिल रहा है; और

(ख) आगामी वर्ष (1978-79) में राज्य के किन नगरों में हवाई डाक सेवा का विस्तार करने का विचार है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुबन) : (क) और

(ख). बिहार के पटना और रांची शहर हवाई मार्ग से जुड़े हैं और इन स्थानों से होकर जाने वाली सेवाओं का इस्तेमाल डाक लाने-ले जाने के लिए पहले ही किया जा रहा है। ज्योंही अधिक खान हवाई मार्ग से जुड़ जायेंगे, उन स्थानों की डाक की दुलाई हवाई मार्ग में चालू कर दी जायेगी, बशर्त कि डाक के शीघ्र वितरण की दृष्टि से हवाई सेवाओं की समय-सारणी उपयुक्त हो।

Employment in Karnataka in Public and Private Sectors

5899. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the share of Karnataka in the total employment in the public sector and the organised sector, separately, at present;

(b) how does this percentage compare with the share of other Southern States in these sectors; and

(c) in what manner Government propose to rectify the imbalance, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Under the Employment Market Information Programme, data on employment in the organised sector of economy covering the entire public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons are compiled quarterly. The table below gives such data in respect of the five Southern States and for India as a whole, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1977.

	Employment	(in lakhs)
	as on 31-3-1977	as on
	Organised (including public) sector	Public Sector
<i>All India</i>	207.15 (100.0)	138.49 (100.0)
<i>Southern States</i>	49.54 (23.9)	32.08 (23.2)
1. Andhra Pradesh	11.69 (6.1)	9.52 (6.9)
2. Karnataka	10.26 (5.0)	7.03 (5.1)
3. Kerala	9.39 (4.5)	4.47 (3.2)
4. Pondicherry	0.38 (0.2)	0.20 (0.4)
5. Tamil Nadu	16.83 (8.1)	10.85 (7.8)

NOTE:—Figures in brackets indicate the percentages to all-India totals.

(c) There seems to be no appreciable imbalances as the above percentages are broadly in line with the population distribution in these States. However, it may be stated that one of the primary objectives of the Five Year Plan 1978—83, which is at present being finalised by the Planning Commission, will be the creation of substantial employment opportunities in different sectors of the economy. The largest employment potential lies in intensive agriculture through expanded irrigation, allied activities like dairy development, horticulture and forestry, rural works and cottage and small scale industries. New jobs will also be created by investments in infra-structure, power generation and the provision of agricultural inputs as well as in the service sectors. The investment priorities in the Central and State Plans will be suitably revised in keeping with the over-all Plan objectives. The State Government of Karnataka will benefit as much as the other States, from such measures.

Closure of Aluminium Corporation of India

5900. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2102 on the 9th March, 1978 regarding "Closure of Aluminium Corporation of India" and state:

(a) whether Government enquired into the alleged deaths due to starvation of about 100 workers and their family members of Aluminium Corporation of India, Ltd., Asansol;

(b) which agency conducted the inquiry and what are its findings;

(c) on what basis Government has stated that there were no starvation deaths; and

(d) when exactly the factory is expected to be reopened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Government has not received any reports of deaths due to starvation of workers of the Aluminium Corporation of India and no inquiry has been made.

(d) Government has decided in principle to take over the management of the plant of the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd. but to revive the fabrication facilities only. Necessary steps directed towards this end are being taken.

Number of cases pending in Labour Courts

5901. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of cases are pending in the Labour Courts for years; and

(b) if so, the details of the cases pending, region-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a)
and (b). The number of cases pend-

ing with different Central Govern-
ment Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour
Courts as on 31st January, 1978 is
given in the attached statement:

Statement

Name of the Tribunal	Cases under section 10	Applications under section		
		33	33A	33o(2)
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad	78	1	..	8
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad	2	6	9	51
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 3, Dhanbad	69	..	3	101
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Bombay	61	2	13	2443
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Bombay	48	16	1	1895
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi	165	..	..	237
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur	25	..	2	763
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Calcutta	47	24	1	43

**Special Allowance to Computers in
Labour Bureau**

5902. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computers operating on FACIT and other calculating machines in the Labour Bureau are not given any special allowance while such allowance is being given to the computers in other Ministries such as Agriculture and Irrigation;

(b) whether Government had earlier promised to pay; and

(c) the action/decision taken/proposed in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a)
to (c). The Computers in the Labour Bureau are already being paid a special pay of Rs. 20.00 p.m. on provisional basis pending the fixation of norms.

Installation of Telephone Connections

5903. **SHRI GEORGE MATHEW:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICA-
TIONS** be pleased to state how long will the Department take to complete the installation of the pending applications of telephone connections at present in India?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI):** Efforts are being made to provide telephone connections to all those on the waiting list as on 31-12-1977 by the end of 1980. While it is hoped to do so in majority of the cases, in certain areas, in some of the larger towns and cities it may not be possible to achieve the same. Efforts are being made to provide connections in these cases also by the end of 6th Plan.

It may not be possible to provide very long distance connections in a few smaller towns also.

Precautions by Members while endorsing Passports

5904 SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of India have got any plans to further ease the restrictions on travel abroad by job seekers,

(b) what are the minimum precautions that should be observed by Members of Parliament when endorsing the passport application forms,

(c) what are the conditions under which a financial guarantee becomes necessary with the passport application form, and

(d) when are members of the State Legislatures going to be given the right to endorse passport applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) Government have not placed any restrictions on the grant of passports to job-seekers while granting passports, they are advised in their own interest to ensure that before departure from India, they have firm employment contracts or are sponsored by close relatives who will take care of them abroad

(b) Members of Parliament signing Verification Certificates should satisfy themselves that the applicant is furnishing correct information. While Members of Parliament would be mainly signing Verification Certificates for persons coming from their own constituencies or States they can also sign for other persons whom they have known for two years. Members of Parliament may also ask the applicant to obtain an attested letter from his local M.L.A., Municipal Councillor etc if they are not fully satisfied about all the facts and then decide whether the Verification Certificate may be signed

(c) Normally, a person applying for a passport has to furnish a financial guarantee, so that the Passport Authority can satisfy himself that the person will not become a destitute abroad. But if he is a student going abroad on scholarship, or is a person who is on an employment contract abroad, or is a person recruited by an authorised agent for foreign employment, financial guarantee need not be furnished. Similarly, persons sponsored by a close relative and those going on a pilgrimage like Haj, need not be asked to produce proof of financial solvency

(d) The matter is under consideration of Government

Appointments by Janata Government

5905 SHRI SASANKASHEKHAR SANYAL Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) how many Indian citizens who are residents of Eastern Territories and States and the State of Kerala have been given by the Janata Government (1) appointments in Grade IV (2) appointments in Grade III (3) trade licences for import and export (4) letters of intent, and

(b) by way of filling up vacancies or creating new openings in Delhi and New Delhi proper?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA). (a) (1) and (2) Information regarding the number of Indian citizens who are residents of Eastern Territories and States and the State of Kerala who have been employed in posts belonging to groups 'C' and 'D', is not available. The number of job-seekers of all grades placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges located in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram during the period

1st April 1977 to 31st January 1978 was 53,500. There are no Employment Exchanges functioning in Sikkim and Arumachal Pradesh. Corresponding figure for Kerala was 12,900.

(3) and (4) Particulars of all import and export and industrial licences are published in the weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library

(b) During the period 1st April 1977 to 31st January 1978, about 49,600 job-seekers who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges located in Delhi and New Delhi, were placed in employment. Information is not available of the States of origin of the registered job seekers

भारतीय रूखावासों पर व्यय

5906. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विदेशी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन

वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न भारतीय रूखावासों पर विदेशी मुद्रा और भारतीय मुद्रा में वृषक-वृषक कितना मासिक व्यय हुआ और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्हू) : सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें 1975-76 और 1976-77 में भारतीय राजदूतावासों के खर्च का माहवार व्यौरा दिया गया है।

लेखों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों का खर्च भारतीय मुद्रा और विदेशी मुद्रा में अलग-अलग नहीं दिखाया गया है। लेकिन भारतीय राजदूतावासों के खर्च की विदेशी मुद्रा का अंश एक अनुमोदित फार्मूले के आधार पर निश्चित किया गया है। उपर्युक्त विवरण में खर्च इसी फार्मूले के अनुसार भारतीय रुपयों में और विदेशी मुद्रा में दिखाया गया है।

विवरण

1975-76 और 1976-77 में भारतीय राजदूतावासों का माहवार खर्च

(रुपये लाखों में)

महीना	1975-76			1976-77		
	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग
अप्रैल	26 03	2 37	30.40	21.85	2.10	23.95
मई	60.40	5.31	65.71	117.98	12.18	130.16
जून	98.85	8.17	107.02	126.55	10.52	137.07
जुलाई	140.20	12.04	152.24	91.09	6.62	97.71
अगस्त	177.97	14.71	192.68	249.62	20.94	270.56
सितम्बर	108.25	8.39	116.64	73.73	31.75	405.48

महीना	1975-76			1976-77		
	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग	विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय रुपये	योग
अक्तूबर .	85 14	6 54	91 68	16 49	1 27	17 76
नवम्बर .	195 91	15 13	211 04	63 03	5 34	68 37
दिसम्बर .	186 72	10 94	197 66	126 91	11 15	138 06
जनवरी .	159 61	12 14	171 75	201 45	18 54	219 99
फरवरी .	194 41	12 76	207 17	270 80	21 34	292 14
मार्च	520 93	42 73	563 66	371 01	27 18	398 19
कुल योग	1956 42	151 23	2107 65	2030 51	168 93	2199 44
प्रतिमाह खर्च का मासिक औसत	163 04	12 60	175 64	169 21	14 08	183 29

भारतीय दूतावासों में काम कर रहे
विदेशी व्यक्ति

5907. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विदेशी मंत्री यह बनाने की टृणा करेगे कि

(क) विश्व भर में भारतीय दूतावासों में काम कर रहे भारतीय मूल के व्यक्तियों और विदेशी नागरिकों अथवा उन देश के व्यक्तियों की संख्या पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी है जहां भारतीय दूतावास स्थित है, और

(ख) उन पदों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर विदेशी नागरिक काम कर रहे हैं और तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० कुम्हू) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की बैठक पर रख दी जायेगी।

Intensifying Telephone Service in
Rural Areas

5908 SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT With the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether out of over 350 million telephones in the World India has hardly 2 million for a population of over 600 million, and

(b) the steps taken to improve the position more particularly in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) During the 6th Plan 1978-83, it is tentatively proposed to provide about 115 lakhs additional telephone connections. Telephone facilities are proposed to be extended in rural areas by opening about 15 000 new long distance PCOs and conversion of about 2500 long distance PCOs into small exchanges

Excessive Billings by Gandhi Nagar, Jammu Telephone Exchange

5909. **SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone exchange of Gandhi Nagar, Jammu is not operating properly and local authorities have been receiving complaints regarding excessive local call bills;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints and what action has been taken in each case and within what time;

(c) whether on complaints, local call bills have been reduced by the General Manager, Communications, Srinagar and if so, what was the yardstick in giving relief or it was allowed arbitrarily;

(d) if the relief is given on account of defective mechanism of Gandhi Nagar Exchange and inefficient performance of officials what steps have been taken to set the exchange in order and what action has been taken against the officials concerned in the interest of subscribers;

(e) whether defective performance occurs due to over loading in the exchange; and

(f) if so, the number of new telephone connections sanctioned each year and on what consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir, Gandhi Nagar Exchange, Jammu is working satisfactorily. Some Excess billing complaints are being received.

(b) 293 complaints were received during 1977. Each complaint was disposed of within two months of its receipt. Rebate has been allowed in 48 cases.

(c) and (d). No rebate has been allowed arbitrarily. In 48 cases, rebate was allowed on the consideration of likely spurts keeping in view the calling habits of the subscribers.

(e) and (f). No Sir, the exchange is not over-loaded. The number of telephone connections sanctioned during 1975 and 1976 were 9 and nil respectively. During 1977, the exchange was expanded by 100 lines in March, 1977 and 53 more connections were given in 1977.

Improving Telephone Service in major Cities of Gujarat

5910. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:**

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there have been increasing and serious complaints of telephone lines in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and other major cities in Gujarat going out of order and otherwise also causing a lot of difficulties and damages to the telephone users of the said regions;

(b) if so, the concrete effective steps being taken by the Government to rectify and improve the said situation; and

(c) actual results, if any, of such steps and measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the services:—

(i) Rehabilitation of subscribers' fittings, instruments and D.Ps.

(ii) Replacement of heavy overhead alignment by underground cables.

- (lu) Overhaul of exchange equipments
- (c) (i) There is a downward trend in the number of faults and complaints
- (ii) Percentage of carried over faults beyond 24 hours has reduced

Using Residence of Indian High Commissioner in U.K for Fund-raising Concert

5911 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the official residence of the Indian High Commissioner in UK was used for a fund-raising concert by the Maharashtra Association

(b) the total amount collected in this concert, and

(c) whether the High Commissioner has refused permission for the use of the official residence by other Indian Associations in London?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) A musical evening was held at the High Commissioner's residence in London on Sunday 22 January 1978. It was not organised by the Maharashtra Association but by three private persons known to the High Commissioner one of whom was at that time (though not at present) an officer-bearer of the Maharashtra Mandal. The concert was not public. Attendance was by invitation. Donations which were voluntary were collected in advance of the concert by the organisers. Presentation of the collection was made at the High Commissioner's residence.

(b) The amount collected (prior to the concert) was £960.00

(c) The residence of the High Commissioner is not available to Indian organisations for fund-raising functions. No such request has been received from Indian organisations.

Strike by Coir Workers in Kerala

5912 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI
SHRI N SREERKANTAN
NAIR

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state,

(a) whether all the Coir Workers in Kerala went on strike to protest against the policy of the Central Government which threw them out of employment, and

(b) if so, what are the steps taken to meet their demand and protect their employment?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) and (b) According to information made available by the Ministry of Industry, a firm had been issued a licence as far back as 1973 for the import of machinery to manufacture coir products. Recently the export obligation of this firm was increased to 100 per cent of its production. Demonstrations were held by a group of workers by staging a dharna in front of the office of the Coir Board Ernakulam on the 9th of January 1978. The object of the demonstration is reported to be to record their protest against the sanction for mechanisation of the mat sector. It is stated that studies which had been conducted show that the 'mat and the mat weaving sector' of the industry employs about 20,000 workers out of nearly 4,55,000 persons engaged in the coir industry. Out of the 20,000 persons only about 1,750 are engaged in the 'creel mat' variety. While it does not appear that the mechanisation of the production of one variety of mats, purely for export purposes, would displace many workers, the entire question of mechanisation is presently under review by the Ministry of Industry to determine what impact if any, it would have on employment in the non-mechanised sector. A decision would be taken after taking into account all relevant aspects.

जूनवाड़, राजकोट और वामनवर में खोले गये नये डाकघर

5913. श्री वर्षेसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र में जूनवाड़, राजकोट और वामनवर जिलों में, तालुका वार, किन-किन गांवों अथवा कस्बों अथवा शहरों में 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान नये शाखा डाकघर खोले गये;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें उपडाकघर बनाया गया है,

(ग) किन स्थानों पर नये डाकघर खोले गये हैं; और

(घ) इन तीनों जिनों में, तालुकावार और जिलावार, किन स्थानों पर 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक नये शाखा डाकघर खोलने, शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उन्हें उप डाकघर बनाने और नये डाकघर खोलने का कार्यक्रम है?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिवी (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह) : (क) से (घ). वांछित सूचना अनुबन्ध 'क' और 'ख' में दे दी गई है। [संसाधन में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या एल०डी० 2042/78]

Demand for Steel, Cement etc. by Drought affected States

5914. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of the drought affected States had sought assistance in getting steel for the purpose of lift irrigation and other

schemes to face the serious scarcity situation in those States;

(b) if so, the demand made by each State and the quantity allotted and supplied to each State so far; and

(c) the criteria for allocation and assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a). No such request for assistance has been received in the recent past.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Report of the Team sent to Gulf Countries

5915 SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team sent to the Gulf Countries to make an on the spot study of the working and living conditions of Indians employed there has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main purpose of the Team's visit was to enquire into the incident in Oman in which a large number of Indian Workers were arrested and nearly 200 of them were deported to India. The team also studied the working conditions of Indian Labour in U.A.E. and Saudi Arabia, besides the conditions in Oman. The report of the team is under examination. Pending final decision, the Government of India have temporarily banned recruitment of Indian Workers for Oman except those required for execution of projects by Indian Companies.

Selection of I.L.O. Team

5916. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected labour team for I.L.O.; and

(b) if so, the names of the personnel selected?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Government have not yet finalised the composition of the Indian Delegation to the forthcoming International Labour Conference in June 1978, to which the question apparently relates.

Regionalization of Group 'C' and 'D' of G.S.I.

5917. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether regionalization of cadres Group 'C' and 'D' have been done in Geological Survey of India; and

(b) whether the Calcutta office is resisting this proposal made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). A scheme of regionalization of Group C and D Cadres of Geological Survey of India was introduced in November, 1976 which is now under review in the light of the recent changes in recruitment procedures, through the Staff Selection Commission and other relevant factors. The recognised Employees Association of the Geological Survey of the Geological Survey of India representing employees throughout the country has expressed reservation as to certain aspects of the scheme.

बच्चों की मृत्यु होना

5918. डा० रुद्राधीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ क्षेत्र दिल्ली में होने वाली भौती में बच्चों की मृत्यु होने की घटनाएं सबसे ज्यादा हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी है और उन्हें रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) दिल्ली में 0-14 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के बच्चों की पंजीकृत मृत्यु जो कि 1972 में कुल पंजीकृत मृत्यु का 43.1 प्रतिशत थी 1976 में कम होकर 34 प्रतिशत रह गई है।

Ayurvedic System of Medicines with Gold Preparations

5919. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Ayurvedic System, medicines with gold preparations have an important place;

(b) whether it is also a fact that production of medicines with gold preparation, has been stopped and are not available in market; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

गत तीन वर्षों में बिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र द्वारा
आयात की गई वस्तुएं

5120. श्री मोहन बँव्या : क्या इस्पात
और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार बिलाई
इस्पात संयंत्र ने विदेशों से कुल कितनी मात्रा
में वस्तुओं का आयात किया,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश
मशीनें सोवियत संघ से खरीदी गई हैं;
और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन
उपकरणों को कम मूल्य पर अन्य देशों से भी
खरीदा जा सकता था और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें
सोवियत संघ से ही खरीदे जाने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री करिया मुष्ठा) : (क) से (ग).
जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल
पर रख दी जायेगी।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मिस्र, ईरान और
अन्य देशों को निर्यात किया गया इस्पात]

5921. श्री मोहन बँव्या : क्या इस्पात
और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों (1975-76,
1976-77 और 1977-78) के
दौरान मिस्र, ईरान और अन्य देशों को कितने
इस्पात का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ख) 1975-76 के दौरान मिस्र
और ईरान को किल-किल एजेंसियों के माध्यम
से इस्पात का निर्यात किया गया और एजेंसियों
को कमीशन की कितनी राशि दी गई ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू
पटनायक) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न
है।

(ख) इस्पात का निर्यात करने वाले
सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम द्वारा यह जानकारी
देना उनके बाणिज्यिक हित में न होगा।

विवरण

हजार टन

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, 1977)
मिस्र	36.3	197.8	112.7
ईरान	112.1	184.7	85.5
अन्य देश	359.5	1030.5	679.0

Vatican Status for Nankana Sahib

5922 SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware of the demand of a Section of Indians to the effect that Nankana Sahib in Pakistan be given a status of Vatican, and

(b) if so, whether Government has received any representation in this behalf, if so, the steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) and (b) Government have received proposals of this nature from time to time. The preservation and maintenance of religious shrines in Pakistan is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan. The Indo-Pakistan Protocol on visits to religious shrines provides that every effort should continue to be made to ensure that places of religious worship are properly maintained and their sanctity preserved. The Government do not consider it advisable to seek any change in this arrangement.

Rural Health Scheme

5923 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) what steps Government have taken so far to implement the Rural Health Scheme in various States,

(b) the number of persons trained so far under the scheme in each State,

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred on the scheme in each State so far,

(d) whether Government have evolved a machinery to make an assessment of the impact of the scheme on the rural population,

(e) if so, what are the details thereof, and

(f) what arrangements have been made to give periodical training to the trained personnel in respect of various diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) The Government have introduced a scheme, namely, the Community Health Workers Scheme under which a Community or village of 1,000 population selects a worker to look after the preventive and promotive aspects of their health needs as also elementary curative needs in 28 Multipurpose Workers districts and one Primary Health Centre in each of the remaining district. The scheme has been accepted by all the States except Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(b) The number of persons trained upto 31st March 1978 are 28521. The State-wise break up is given as under —

Andhra Pradesh	—	3920
Assam	—	395
Arunachal Pradesh	—	50
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	20
Bihar	—	1127
Chandigarh	—	23
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	40
Delhi	—	56
Goa Daman & Diu	—	170
Gujarat	—	4120
Haryana	—	1027
Himachal Pradesh	—	383
Madhya Pradesh	—	1765
Maharashtra	—	3552
Manipur	—	460
Meghalaya	—	120
Mizoram	—	100
Nagaland	—	100
Orissa	—	530
Pondicherry	—	93
Punjab	—	1105
Rajasthan	—	1090
Sikkim	—	77
Tripura	—	120
Uttar Pradesh	—	7982
West Bengal	—	300
Total	—	28521

(c) A sum of Rs 426 crores has been provided during 1977-78 for the implementation of the Community Health Workers Scheme but the expenditure incurred by the various States has not so far been received from them

(d) Yes

(e) Evaluation is being arranged by the Ministry through the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare and other few organisation. It is also being undertaken through the Demographic Research Centre in the States. The data collection at State, District and PHC level in various States/Union Territories has commenced from 10th March 1978

(f) The question of continuing training to these workers is being contemplated

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति दिन डाक बाटने के लिये प्रबन्ध

5924. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार गर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के डाक-तार विभाग ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रतिदिन डाक बाटने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किये हैं ,

(ख) इस प्रणाली को लागू करने में विभाग द्वारा व्यय के लिये कितनी प्रतिशत राशि का बहन किया जायेगा , और

(ग) इससे क्या लाभ होने की प्राप्ति है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुकुंददेव साय) : (क) जी हाँ। वर्ष 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में बसे हुए कुल 1,12,561 गांव थे। इन सभी गांवों में रोजाना डाक बाटने की व्यवस्था पहले से ही मौजूद है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) इसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ यह है कि वेहती इलाकों में कर्मों का वितरण की प्रथा से किया जा रहा है। यदि किसी गांव के पत्र होते हैं तो वे पत्र प्राप्त होते ही उसी दिन वितरण के लिए भेज दिए जाते हैं। विगत काल में, राज्य के अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पत्र वितरण के लिए 2-3 दिनों के अन्तराल से और यहाँ तक कि 7 दिनों के अन्तराल से भेजे जाते थे।

Research to check Malaria and Kala Azar

5925 SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have asked the research wings in the country to find out alternative to check the Malaria and Kala Azar,

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Lady Hardinge Medical College has undertaken a research to develop new drugs to combat Malaria and Kala Azar,

(c) if so, what facilities have been provided by the Union Government to these institutions,

(d) whether any foreign assistance is being taken to fight the increase of malaria cases in India, and

(e) whether it has also been reported that during 1977 large number of deaths took place due to malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Government have launched a number of research schemes under the auspices of Indian Council of Medical Research

to study the various aspects of Malaria Control. As regards control of Kala-azar the already known methods of control and treatment are quite effective and they are being followed in the current campaign against Kala-azar.

(b) Yes, a Chemo-Therapy Laboratory for Malaria and Kala-azar research has been set up at the Lady Hardinge Medical College on the 10th March, 1978.

(c) This institute is fully financed by Central Government. Further the Government of India provide financial assistance to various research institutions through the Indian Council of Medical Research.

(d) Yes. Assistance for Malaria Control activities is being provided by the WHO, UNICEF and SIDA. Certain special drugs for Kala-azar were provided by the WHO.

(e) No. During 1977, 62 deaths allegedly due to malaria have been reported. Of these, only 20 have so far been confirmed due to Malaria.

Review of Bonus Act

5926. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to review the Bonus Act;

(b) if so, the main points in the Act to be reviewed; and

(c) whether this review is done in consultation with the labour unions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The entire question of bonus will be reviewed by Government as part of the exercise to evolve an integrated Policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices.

Decisions taken in Meeting on Workers Participation in Management and Equity

5927. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general consensus in favour of three-tier participation in management emerged at the meeting of the Committee on Workers Participation in management and Equity held in the month of March, 1978;

(b) if so, the main decisions arrived at and what steps are being taken to implement them;

(c) whether it was also suggested that the Scheme of workers participation in management should be given a statutory status with sufficient flexibility allowing different enterprise culture to be adequately accommodated; and

(d) if so, whether this has been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The Committee is yet to finalise its report. Action on the part of the Government would be considered on receipt of the Committee's report.

सिक्किम में बेरोजगारी

5928. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिक्किम राज्य में इस समय बड़ी संख्या में लोग बेरोजगार हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उस राज्य में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए वहाँ रोजगार कार्यालय खोलने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और वहाँ कितने रोजगार कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) सिकिम में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। आगामी पंच वर्षीय योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में एक उद्देश्य अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन करना होगा। अधिकतम रोजगार सृजन कृषि में निहित है जो कि विस्तारित सिंचाई तथा डेरी विकास, बागवानी तथा जंगलात, प्राणीय वृद्धि और कुटीर तथा लघु उद्योगों जैसे संबन्धित क्रियाकलापों से प्राप्त होंगे। नए रोजगार इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, बिजली उत्पादन और इन्पुट्स की व्यवस्था तथा सेवा क्षेत्र में निवेश द्वारा भी सृजित किए जाएंगे।

(ख) राज्य में रोजगार कार्यालय की स्थापना के लिए सिकिम सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Surplus Steel—Statement by Minister

5929. DR V A. SEYID MUHAMMAD. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the statement in the New Wave dated 22-1-78 that the Minister had stated that there will be surplus of steel from the next financial year "but he had a different tale to tell the iron merchants of Calcutta" is true; and

(b) will the Minister explain the contradictions in the two alleged statements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no contradiction between the statements made by the Minister in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 1977 and in the speech delivered at Calcutta on the 7th January, 1978 at the seminar of the Calcutta Iron Merchants Association. The statement in the Rajya Sabha referred in general terms to surpluses in steel while the speech at Calcutta identified the areas of surpluses more specifically.

अवन्तिका तथा मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन की ओर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

5930. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) से प्रकाशित दैनिक 'अवन्तिका' तथा मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि भंडारणों की राशिगत तीन वर्षों से जमा नहीं कराई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो यह बकाया राशि, वर्षवार कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या 'अवन्तिका' तथा मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का मालिक तो एक ही है तथा प्रेस एवम् समाचार पत्र के कर्मचारियों को धन कानूनों के लाघों से बंचित करने के लिए इनके अलग-अलग खाते खोले गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों को ठेके तथा दैनिक मंजूरी के आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उपरोक्त सभी तथ्यों की जांच करावेगी ?

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अ० राजू कुमाराय सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) ये प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में नहीं आते और इसलिए इन्हें भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(ख) प्रतिष्ठान के मालिक एक ही नहीं हैं। इसलिए प्रलग-प्रलग लेख रखे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ) . भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारी ठेका श्रमिकों तथा विहाडी पर काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के रोजगार का समय-समय पर यह जांच करने के लिए निरीक्षण करते रहते हैं कि क्या ये प्रतिष्ठान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में आ सकते हैं।

जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल, बम्बई को और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

5931. श्री हुकूम खन् बरकतबाय क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अम मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1977 के प्राप्तावकित प्रश्न संख्या 2251 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी हम बीच एकल कर ली गई है, और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) क्या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की राशि गत तीन वर्षों से जमा नहीं की गई है, और यदि हा, तो किसकी राशि बकाया है और सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि उक्त राशि जमा कर दी जाए ?

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (अ० राजू कुमाराय सिंह) : (क) (i) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि वृहत बम्बई में जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल बम्बई नाम की कोई टैक्सटाइल यूनिट नहीं है, लेकिन जाम मैयूफैक्टरीज कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई प्राय का एक प्रतिष्ठान है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रतिष्ठान की और बकाया भविष्य निधि की राशि इस प्रकार है :

1975-76 कुछ नहीं

1976-77 14,78,859 50 रु०

1977-78 13,40,853 75 रु०

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 8 के अधीन वसूली कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14-क के अधीन और भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406 409 के अधीन अभियोजन मामले भी दायर किए गए हैं।

(ii) राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस प्रतिष्ठान के किसी भी कर्मचारी की छंटनी नहीं की गई तथापि, 1975 में 104 कर्मचारी 1976 में 162 कर्मचारी और 1977 में 90 कर्मचारी अपनी इच्छा से पद त्याग गए और उन्हें उनकी वेध देय राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है।

(ख) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार नई 1976 से नवम्बर, 1977 तक समाप्त होने वाली अंशदान अवधियों (इन में नवम्बर, 1976 जनवरी, 1977 तक मार्च, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली अस्तवर्ती अंशदाय अवधियां शामिल नहीं हैं। के सम्बन्ध में नियोजक राशि जमा न करने का दोषी है। नवम्बर, 1977 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि तक, 1804,295. 11 लाख रुपये की

कुल बकाया राशि में है, नियोजक ने अब तक 5,13,000/-रु० की राशि भदा कर दी है। अतिरिक्त की व.रा 45 लाख के अधीन कृषि कार्यवाही और प्राय 85 के अधीन अन्वेषण कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है। जनवरी, 1978 की समाप्त होने वाली वर्तमान अवधि के लिए नियोजक ने भ्रष्टदान की बकाया राशि भदा कर दी है।

Cases of Non-Payment of P.F and Gratuity to Persons whose Services were terminated by Private Industries pending in Delhi

5932 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of cases with regard to payment of provident fund and gratuity to the persons whose services were terminated by private industries are pending settlement in the Office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi,

(b) if so the total number of cases pending at present and reasons for delay in their settlement,

(c) whether in certain cases where orders about payment of the terminal benefits have been passed no payments have been made to the persons concerned by their ex-employers and if so, the details and reasons; and

(d) what steps are being taken to expedite settlement of such cases in that Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA) The Delhi Administration have intimated as under

(a) and (b) The total number of cases pending before the Controlling Authorities appointed under Section 3 of the Payment of Gratuity Act is 30

(This includes 7 cases received in the year 1978) In some cases the employers have either challenged the applicability of the Act or have contended that the claimants have either not completed 5 years service or do not fall within the definition of the 'employees' as defined under section 2(e) of the aforesaid Act, which requires detailed judicial examination. The proceedings under the Gratuity Act 1972 are quasi-judicial proceedings and the Controlling Authorities have to follow the procedure as prescribed under the Civil Procedure Code. The decisions are required to be given in writing and the same are appealable

According to information furnished by the Provident Fund Authorities, out of the claims numbering 1129, including 1961 received during February of the current year, 1085 were settled, leaving a balance of 44 on 28th March 1978. These are pending for the reasons mentioned below —

- | | |
|--|----|
| (i) Cases pending for want of proper identification (i.e. referred to establishment/Gazetted Officer for verification of signature of the countersigning officer | 17 |
| (ii) For want of Form No 3A | 13 |
| (iii) For proper identification | 9 |
| (iv) Claims for want of proper details due to lock-out of establishments | 5 |

44

(c) In all cases where orders for payment are passed by the Controlling Authority and the amount is not paid by the employer recovery certificates in favour of the workers are issued to the Collector for recovery unless an appeal is filed before the Appellate Authority

(d) The Controlling Authorities and the Appellate Authority are advised from time to time to expedite decision

Special U.N. Session on Disarmament

5933 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India is participating in Special Session of the U.N. on disarmament deliberation,

(b) if so, what efforts the Government of India is going to contribute in order to create a National Consensus on National and vital issue taking the humanity as a whole,

(c) is it a fact, an external pressure is working on India regarding its policy to satisfy the interest of certain global powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S KUNDU) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The Government of India is committed to supporting all meaningful and constructive measures aimed at bringing about general and complete disarmament, under effective international control, with the highest priority being accorded to the elimination of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. Towards this end India intends to play an active role at the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament. Since the original initiative for the convening of the special session was taken by the Non-aligned Movement, India is working in concert with the other non-aligned countries in putting forward joint proposals.

(c) No Sir

Violations of Provident Fund Schemes by Public Sector Undertakings

5934 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in

the 'Statesman' on March 3, 1978, that large scale violation of Provident Fund Schemes by 478 public sector undertakings have been committed,

(b) if so, brief outlines of the violations of the Provident Fund Schemes,

(c) the total amount of money involved and the total number of public sector concerns involved, and

(d) the steps that have been taken by Government to put a stop to such wrong activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR RAM KIRPAL SINHA) (a) Yes

(b) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Criteria for Admission in Medical Colleges

5935 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has taken note of the view of the President of the Medical Council of India, that the Government should not modify the minimum criteria laid down by the Medical Council of India on medical college admissions,

(b) if so, its reaction thereto;

(c) whether he is aware of the enormous fall in medical standards due to dilution of criteria for admission to medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The President of the Medical Council of India has in his speech delivered at the 81st Session of the Medical Council of India in New Delhi

on 17-3-1978 commented on the Government of India's decision reducing the minimum percentage of marks for medical college admissions to 35 per cent in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. He has also disagreed with the new clause introduced by the Government in the recommendations of the Medical Council of India on Under Graduate Medical Education which gives the Government power to relax the minimum percentage of marks in deserving cases either on its own initiative or on the recommendation of the State Government. Government have taken these decisions in the larger public interest including the need to fulfil the aspirations of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for a medical career. At the same time Government fully agree with the views of the Medical Council of India that both the State Governments and the Universities should arrange special coaching classes for SC/ST candidates before the qualifying competitive examination to enable them to come up to the proper standard not only for admission to the medical course but also to prosecute their studies effectively.

(c) Government cannot agree that there is an enormous fall in medical standards due to dilution of criteria for admission to medical colleges. Government are second to none in trying to ensure that the standards of medical education in India are maintained at the highest level and for this purpose Government are committed to give the maximum support to the Medical Council of India consistent with the needs of public interest.

Proposal for production of Sponge Iron

5936 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the progress made on the proposal for production of sponge iron in the country, and

(b) how many private sector units have been allowed and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) and (b) A demonstration and experimental project for production of 30,000 tonnes of sponge iron utilising solid reductant like non coking coal and indigenous raw materials, is being established by Sponge Iron India Limited, a public sector undertaking, at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh. The project would be based on SL/RN process of Lurgi of West Germany. The project is already under implementation and is expected to be commissioned by the beginning of 1980.

Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (a State Government Undertaking) is also holding a letter of intent for production of 300 000 tonnes per annum of sponge iron. The Company has submitted a foreign collaboration proposal to the Government which is under consideration.

No private sector unit is at present holding any letter of intent/licence for production of sponge iron.

Mini Steel Plant Industry

5937 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the latest position with regard to the Mini Steel Plant industry,

(b) how many units were in production and what was their output during 1977-78, and

(c) the present thinking of Government to restore the health of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b). At present there are 145 electric furnace units licensed for about 33 million tonnes of steel ingots per year.

Out of these 145 units, 124 units with 2.82 million tonnes per year have been commissioned. During the year 1977, capacity utilisation increased from 50 per cent in January, 1977 to 61 per cent in December, 1977. However, mainly on account of power shortage and labour unrest in some of the units, capacity utilisation was 53 per cent in January, 1978. The total production in 1977 was 0.99 million tonnes of steel ingots as against 0.80 million tonnes in 1976. Production in the second half of 1977 was 16.5 per cent higher than in the preceding six months.

(c) In order to improve the viability of the main steel plants the following steps have already been taken—

(i) Excise duty on production of ingots/rolled products has been abolished,

(ii) Import Duty on melting Scrap has been abolished

(iii) It has been decided to allow import of 2 lakh tonnes of ferrous melting scrap,

(iv) Excise duty on certain categories of heavy melting scrap procured from the integrated steel plant has been abolished,

(v) Mini Steel Plants have been allowed to diversify into production of certain grades of alloy steel. Selective mini steel plants may also be permitted to set up rolling facilities to improve their viability.

(vi) Financial assistance may be considered on selective basis by the financial institutions,

(vii) Imports of Graphite Electrodes have been allowed to meet the shortages of supply from indigenous sources,

(viii) Industrial Development Bank of India have been asked to include 'Diversification of mini steel plants' in the list of engineering industries under the Soft Loan Scheme.

Recommissioning of Chasnala Colliery

5938 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chasnala colliery has since been recommissioned; and if so, the average daily output and does it compare with the pre-accident output, and

(b) if not, the delay due to and when is it likely to start operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Presumably, the reference is to the Chasnala deep mine which got flooded as a result of the accident in December 1977. This mine is yet to be recommissioned,

(b) There are a number of problems in recommissioning the mine. Safety in relation to water logging and the danger of fire in the old workings above the first horizon have to be taken care of. The following main steps towards recommissioning the mine have been taken so far—

(i) The connection between the old workings and the new mine has been sealed off by the construction of a plug dam.

(ii) Dewatering and cleaning operations are in progress,

(iii) A techno-economic survey of the deep mine has been got done through the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute, and

(iv) An Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the company *inter alia*, on the future exploitation of the mine and to examine and suggest the type of work to be undertaken for the rehabilitation and development of the mine.

It is not possible at this stage to indicate a precise date for the recommissioning of the mine. The mine

has one of the worst geological conditions of mining and the technology for thick seam mining under such adverse conditions has not yet been developed in the country.

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों की क्रियान्विति

5939. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों की धारा 3(3) के उपबन्धों को मन्त्रालय में पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है

(ख) यदि हा, तो 1977 के अन्तिम 6 महीनों के दौरान कितना सामान्य आदेश, परिपत्र, सूचनायें, डेटा परमिट जारी किये गये और उनमें से कितने अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में जारी किये गये, और

(ग) यदि उरोक्त धारा को पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसकी क्रियान्विति के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) से (ग) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3(3) की अपेक्षाएँ भ्रम मन्त्रालय के सभी अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के ध्यान में ला दी गई हैं, ताकि वे उनका अनुपालन करें। स्थायी हिदायतों के अनुसार सभी अधिसूचनाओं, सामान्य आदेशों, परिपत्रों आदि को अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं में जारी करना आवश्यक है।

हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और ग्राशुलिपिकों की प्रशिक्षणता

5940. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय मन्त्रालय विभाग में हिन्दी टंकण और हिन्दी भाशुलेखन में प्रशिक्षित टाइपिस्टों और ग्राशुलिपिकों की पृथक्-पृथक् प्रतिशतता कितनी है,

(ख) उनमें से ऐसे टाइपिस्टों और ग्राशुलिपिकों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनका पूरी तरह हिन्दी कार्य के लिए उपयोग किया जा रहा है,

(ग) ऐसे हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और ग्राशुलिपिकों का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या उनसे काम लेने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और यदि हा, तो उसका क्या ब्यौरा है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (घ) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय, जिसमें स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय भी शामिल है, में 20 6 प्रतिशत टाइपिस्ट और 23.8 प्रतिशत ग्राशुलिपिकों (ग्रेड-ख और ग्रेड-ग) को क्रमशः हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग और हिन्दी ग्राशुलिपि का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था किन्तु इनमें से अधिकांश हिन्दी में काम करने की स्थिति में नहीं है। मन्त्रालय ने हिन्दी ग्राशुलिपिकों के अभाव के कारण, हिन्दी के काम में व्यवधान न हो इसके लिए हाल ही में हिन्दी ग्राशुलिपिकों के 11 पद बनाये हैं। हिन्दी ग्राशुलिपि भूले हुए प्रशिक्षित ग्राशुलिपिकों के लिए अक्टूबर, 1977 में एक महीने का रिक्तशर कोर्स भी चलाया गया था। मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी के काम में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

पुस्तकालय में भाषावार पुस्तकों की संख्या

5941. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मंत्रालय विभाग के पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकों की कुल संख्या क्या है तथा भाषावार उनकी संख्या क्या है,

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में, अलग-अलग, उपरोक्त पुस्तकालय में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी पुस्तकों की खरीद पर कितना व्यय हुआ है,

(ग) इस समय पुस्तकालय में कौन-कौन से समाचार पत्र तथा जनरल/पत्रिकाएँ खरीदी जाती हैं तथा उनमें से हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं/जनरलों के नाम क्या हैं, और

(घ) क्या इस पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी पुस्तकों और समाचार-पत्रों तथा पत्रिकाओं

जनरलों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) इस मंत्रालय के अधीन एक राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय है जो आयुर्विज्ञान और सम्बद्ध वैज्ञानिक विषयों का सर्व पुस्तकालय है। चूँकि इन विषयों पर हिन्दी में लिखे सर्व ग्रन्थ बहुत कम संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं, अतः पुस्तकालय में उनकी संख्या भी कम है। इसी पुस्तकालय की एक शाखा निर्माण भवन में स्थित है जिसमें प्रशासिकाएँ और अन्य विषयों के सर्व ग्रन्थों के अलावा आम पाठकों की रुचि के विषयों की पुस्तकें उपलब्ध हैं। भाषावार पुस्तकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है —

पुस्तकों की संख्या

भाषा	राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय	निर्माण भवन स्थित शाखा पुस्तकालय
हिन्दी	212	440
अंग्रेजी	77,610	8034
संस्कृत	103	—
योग	77,925	8474

(ख) पुस्तकों की खरीद पर व्यय

पुस्तकें	1976-77		1977-78	
	राष्ट्रीय आयु-विज्ञान पुस्तकालय	शाखा पुस्तकालय	राष्ट्रीय आयु-विज्ञान पुस्तकालय	शाखा पुस्तकालय
हिन्दी	शून्य	₹ 930 00	शून्य	₹ 448.15
अंग्रेजी	₹ 1 79	₹ 1194 85	₹ 3 74	₹ 4058.77
	(लाख)		(लाख)	

(ग) समाचार-पत्र, पत्रिकाएँ और जर्नल

	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	उर्दू
(1) समाचार-पत्र			
राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय	—	2	—
शाखा पुस्तकालय	3	8	2
(2) पत्रिकाएँ			
राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय	—	—	—
शाखा पुस्तकालय	16	27	—
(3) जर्नल			
	हिन्दी	अंग्रेजी	
राष्ट्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान पुस्तकालय		6 मशुल्क 10 निःशुल्क	1739 मशुल्क 285 निःशुल्क विनिमय
योग		16	2084
शाखा पुस्तकालय		—	—

हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं और जर्नलों की एक सूची परिशिष्ट एफ पर दी गई है। [अध्यालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या 2043/78] अंग्रेजी के जर्नलों की सूची सलगन नहीं की गई है क्योंकि इसकी 139 पृष्ठों की एक प्रति है जो संदर्भ के लिए पुस्तकालय में रखी रहती है। इसकी एक प्रतिलिपि संसद् पुस्तकालय में रखने के लिए तैयार की जा रही है।

(घ) इन पुस्तकालयों में पाठकों की मांग के अनुसार ही पुस्तकें हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और अन्य भाषाओं में उपलब्ध की जाती हैं।

Restricting O Y T quota of telephone connections

common man, unable to deposit the above amount,

5942 SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(c) if so, whether Government propose to restrict O Y T quota to 25 per cent for the convenience of general public, and

(a) whether in Delhi, telephone connections are given only to those people who have deposited Rs 5,000 under the O Y T scheme,

(d) if so, by what time?

(b) whether there is no provision for giving telephone connection to the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO
SAI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Telephone connections upto an extent of 25 per cent are allotted to non-OYT applicants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Shortage of Scrap for Mini Steel Plants

5943 SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that mini steel plants in the country are facing shortage of indigenous scrap;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to import scrap for the use of mini steel plants; and

(c) the quantity imported during the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) to (c) Government have recently taken a decision to allow the Electric Arc Furnace Units to import limited quantity of certain specified categories of ferrous scrap for melting. This decision was taken after a careful assessment of anticipated shortages in indigenous availability and the need for inducing some stabilisation in scrap prices within the country. No import of ferrous scrap for melting, however, was made during 1977-78.

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा बिना दिया गया सलफ्यूरिक एसिड

5944. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन व्यापारियों की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी जिन्हें हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में सलफ्यूरिक एसिड सप्लाई किया गया था, और

(ख) इस वर्ष के करार के अन्तर्गत उदयपुर के जिन व्यापारियों को सलफ्यूरिक एसिड दिया गया था उन्होंने उसका कैसे उपयोग किया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) . (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि०, उदयपुर के देवारी प्रदायक से सलफ्यूरिक एसिड की बिक्री के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी बताने वाला एक विवरण अनुबन्ध 'क' के रूप में सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [सचालय में रखा गया। देखिये सभा एलटी-2044/78]

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० द्वारा अनुबन्ध 'क' में उल्लिखित पार्टियाँ को सलफ्यूरिक एसिड की पूर्ति की खपत (आंशिक रूप में) खरीदारों द्वारा या तो सीधे ही कर ली जाती है अथवा लघु उद्योग के वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ताओं को बेच दी जाती है जो सामग्री की थोड़ी मात्रा चाहत है, जो हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० द्वारा सीधे देना संभव नहीं है। चूँकि उदयपुर में चार ठेकागत व्यापारियों को 1978 में एसिड फार्म एन टी 17 पर सप्लाई किया गया था, इसलिए ऐसा माना जाता है कि वे इसे पुनः बेच देंगे।

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० द्वारा सलफ्यूरिक एसिड की सप्लाई

5945. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि०, उदयपुर ने उदयपुर के व्यापारियों को 460 टन प्रति टन की दर से सलफ्यूरिक एसिड की बिक्री की थी, यद्यपि देश में इसकी कीमत एक हजार रुपये से बारह सौ रुपये प्रति टन है और क्या ये व्यापारी इस एसिड का किसी प्रकार के उत्पादन में उपयोग करते हैं और यदि नहीं, तो यह एसिड किस माध्यम पर इन व्यापारियों को बिना जा रहा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड ने अपने फास्टोरिक एसिड प्लांट की स्थापना में त्रिलम्ब के कारण फाल्गु सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड के निपटान हेतु उदयपुर के चार व्यापारियों के साथ जनवरी से अप्रैल, 1978 तक की छोटी भवधि के लिए ठेके किये हैं। ये ठेके उदयपुर में इस उत्पाद के ज्ञात पुराने खरीदारों से सीमित टेंडर आमंत्रित करने के बाद रु० 461/- प्रति टन कारखाना-बाह्य मूल्य की दर से, जो सबसे ऊचा भाव था, किये गये हैं। दिसम्बर, 1977 में जब उपर्युक्त ठेकों पर निर्णय लिया गया था उस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र की अन्य कंपनियों में पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में कारखाना-बाह्य विक्री मूल्य रु० 480/- से रु० 500/- प्रति टन के बीच था तथा निजी क्षेत्र में यह रु० 550/- प्रति टन था। बम्बई से प्रकाशित 3 जनवरी, 1978 के "कैमिकल बीकली" के अनुसार सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड का खुदरा मूल्य रु० 0 90 प्रति किलोग्राम अर्थात् रु० 900/- प्रति टन था। इसमें भाडा, उत्पादन शुल्क, चुगी, ऋण, ब्याज व बिचौलिये के लाभ आदि की राशि शामिल है। हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० के एसिड का बम्बई में पहुंच-मूल्य, उपर्युक्त अतिरिक्त लागत तत्वों सहित ऋण, ब्याज और लाभ को छोड़कर ठेका विक्री के लिए रु० 819/- प्रति टन बैठता है।

चूँकि संबंधित व्यापारियों ने विक्री कर फार्म एस०टी० 17 के आधार पर सप्लाई प्राप्त की थी, इसलिए ऐसा माना जाता है कि वे जिनकी मात्रा खरीदत है उसनी ही पुनः बेच देत हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड से जस्ता

5946. श्री जगु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड से जस्ते का निर्यात केवल भारत सरकार

द्वारा नियतन किये जाने के परन्तु ही किया जाता था परन्तु बाद में सरकार ने इसकी निर्बाध विक्री का निर्णय किया;

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह निर्णय किस वर्ष में लिया गया;

(ग) क्या स्थानीय व्यापारियों ने सरकार द्वारा जस्ते की निर्बाध विक्री की नीति अपनाने के परन्तु हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड से जस्ते का वितरण 17 फरवरी, 1975 से पहले भारत सरकार द्वारा विशिष्ट नियतन के बाद ही किया जाता था। 17 फरवरी, 1975 को नियतन नीति को उदार बना दिया गया ताकि जस्ते के देशी उत्पादको (हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० सहित) द्वारा अपने यहाँ उत्पादित जस्ते की मात्रा सबंधी किसी सीमा के बिना तथा औपचारिक नियतन के बिना प्रायोजन करने वाले विभिन्न अधिकरणों, जैसे तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय, इस्पात कारखाने, सरकारी विभागों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और लघु उद्योग, विकास आयुक्त, की बुको में दर्ज यूनिटों को बेचा जा सके।

(ग) और (घ) स्थानीय व्यापारियों से सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा अनियमितताएँ की गई हैं। लेकिन एक अलौह धातु सैमिन् निर्माता ने अक्टूबर, 1977 को सरकार को शिकायत की कि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा बयाना राशि के अलावा रजिस्ट्रेशन के समय पेशगी बना राशि ली गई थी। सरकार की सलाह पर हिन्दुस्तान

जिक लिमिटेड ने पेशगी जमा राशि उप-भोक्ताओं को वापस कर दी और पेशगी जमा की प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया है।

हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड द्वारा बाजार से खरीदी गई सामग्री का मूल्य

5947. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इत्याद और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर द्वारा अपना कारखाना चलाने के लिये बाजार से कितने मूल्य की वार्षिक सामग्री की खरीद की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर के सहायक उद्योग विकसित करने के लिए पिछले वर्षों में कोई कदम उठाये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इत्याद और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० द्वारा जनवरी से दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान बाजार से खरीदी गई सामग्री का मूल्य रु० 6,28,52,506 था।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान जिक लि० द्वारा अपने लिए अपेक्षित सामान जैसे रसायन, कल-पुर्जे, आदि की पूर्ति हेतु लघु उद्योगों को तरजीह देने के बारे में पहले लिये गये नीति संबंधी निर्णय का पूरी तरह पालन किया जा रहा है जिससे लघु उद्योगों के विकास को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है।

कंपनी राजस्थान में लघु उद्योगों के एसोसिएशन तथा राज्य सरकार के उद्योग विभाग के साथ निकट सम्पर्क रखे हुए हैं जिनके साथ लघु उद्योग/सहायक उद्योगों के सफल विकास हेतु समुचित कार्रवाई किये जाने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है।

दिल्ली प्रशासन का रोजगार कार्यक्रम

5948. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है जिसके अधीन 1 लाख 45 हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों के लिए भी ऐसा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन इस समय नीति सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा के निर्माण में रत है जो कि संघ शासित क्षेत्र के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का आधार तैयार करेगी। ऐसे निर्माण में दिल्ली प्रशासन के उद्योग विभाग द्वारा तैयार किये गये प्रस्ताव कागज पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसका उद्देश्य, छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान लगभग 1,45,000 श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना है। यह कार्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में भूखण्डों के विकास द्वारा 1,20,000 श्रमिकों के लिए तथा प्लेटेड फैक्टरियों में लगभग 25,000 श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था द्वारा किया जायेगा।

(ग) यह वैयक्तिक राज्यों के लिए है कि वे लघु उद्योगों और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार करें।

Assistance by W.H.O. for People living in Rural Areas

5949. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present percentage of people living in rural areas who are exposed to health hazards;

(b) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the nature of assistance given by the World Health Organisation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) People living in the rural areas form about 80 per cent of our total population. No survey has, however, been conducted to assess the percentage of people in such areas who are exposed to health hazards. Incidentally, the Registrar General of India has initiated a Scheme, namely, Model Registration Scheme, the latest report of which for the year 1973 revealed that out of a total of 15,669 deaths recorded due to different causes, about 2,448 (15.6 per cent) could be attributed to unsatisfactory water supply and sanitation and inadequate immunisation programme.

(b) Health services in rural areas are provided by a net work of sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub-sidiary Health Centres, Medical Sub Centres, Rural dispensaries, Upgraded Primary Health Centres, District Hospitals, etc. The most important function of the Primary Health Centres is to take measures for preventing diseases and for promoting health of the people. There are 5,380 Primary Health Centres and more than 38,000 sub Centres in the country which are responsible for providing various preventive and promoting measures like environmental sanitation, control of communicable diseases, health education, nutrition education, treatment of minor elements, M.C.H. services, etc.

Keeping, however, in view the existing net work of health services in rural areas not being very adequate, the Government have introduced a new Scheme known as Community Health Workers Scheme under which there is a provision of a worker for every village with a population of 1000. This worker is selected by the

community and trained by the Government. The main thrust of these workers' job will be on the prevention of diseases and promotion of health of the people of the village. In the present phase, this Scheme has been introduced in 726 selected Primary Health Centres in the country. It is proposed to extend this Scheme in the entire country in phases. All States, except, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have accepted the Scheme.

(c) The World Health Organisation has been giving assistance to the Government through various projects. It has been in the form of providing technical knowhow and assisting in the training programmes through Projects like Primary Health Care. Training of Multi-purpose Health Workers, strengthening of Rural Health, never innovation in the health technology, etc.

Supply of Pig Iron to Small Industries

5950. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supplies of pig iron to small scale industries are rather inadequate; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Notwithstanding the stepping up of supplies of pig iron to Small Scale Industries Corporations from 123,000 tonnes in 1976-77 to 192,000 tonnes in 1977-78, there were reports of shortages of pig iron in some pockets. Supplies to some areas were also affected due to movement restrictions, following the cyclone. However, for 1978-79, in consultation with the Small Scale Industries Corporations, arrangements are being made to meet their full requirements of pig iron. Iron and Steel Controller will monitor the despatches to these Corporations.

सिबनी को भोपाल तथा जबलपुर के साथ सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन से जोड़ना

5951. श्री निर्वल चन्द्र शंभू : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र की सीमा पर सिबनी मध्य प्रदेश का एक प्रमुख जिला है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार एस०टी०डी० के जरिए सिबनी को भोपाल तथा जबलपुर के साथ जोड़ने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सेवा के कब तक लागू हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) जी हा। विभाग ने जिला मुख्यालयों को उनके राज्यों की राजधानियों के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के जरिये जोड़ने की नीति बनाई है। इस नीति के एक अंग के रूप में सिबनी को भी उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा के जरिये भोपाल और जबलपुर के साथ जोड़ दिया जायेगा।

ऐसी सम्भावना है कि यह सेवा वर्ष 1983-84 में चालू कर दी जायेगी।

Cooperation with Western Countries and USSR regarding Iron Ore and Manganese Mining

5952 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Government have sought cooperation from both the Western countries and the Soviet Union in supplementing India's own efforts in the field of iron ore and manganese mining, and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Ltd has held preliminary discussions with the USSR authorities to explore the possibilities of co-operation with the USSR for supplementing India's own efforts in the field of iron ore and manganese ore mining and processing. The following are the areas which have been indicated for possible technical cooperation with the USSR —

(a) Development of iron ore beneficiation techniques through selective removal of gangue materials,

(b) Development of beneficiation methods for phosphatic iron ore,

(c) Development of beneficiation techniques by electrostatic separation coupled with chemical treatment of minorities,

(d) Utilisation of mineral wastes through agglomeration or such techniques,

(e) Development of new beneficiation processes development of flow-sheets etc,

(f) Establishment of norms for planning and designing of open cast mines,

(g) Beneficiation of high phosphorus manganese ores, and

(h) Utilisation of beneficiated planning and designing of open cast manganese ore fines in the steel plants, after agglomeration etc

मेरठ जिले के हुमायूँपुर, अकबरपुर और गढ़ी गाँवों में डाकघर खोलना और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना

5353. श्री बघाराम शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री 2 मार्च, 1978 के प्रत्यारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 1446 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हुमायूँपुर, अकबरपुर, गढ़ी और गढ़ी गाँवों, जिला मेरठ में, जिनकी जनसंख्या

रस ह्यार है, डाकघर न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि सरकार ने यह नियम बना रखा है कि पांच ह्यार की जनसंख्या के लिए डाकघर खोला जाएगा और क्या सरकार को इस मामले में लोगों से श्रावेदन मिले है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये गाव गंगा ह्यार के पिछडे क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं जहा डाक के वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और मीवान स्थित डाकघर भी अस्थायी है; और

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसा कौन सा सिद्धांत अपनाया है जिसके अनुसार वहा डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद सुखबेच साय): (क) ऐसा कोई खास नियम नहीं है कि डाकघर उन सभी गावों में खोल दिये जायेंगे जिनकी आबादी 5000 है। वास्तविकता यह है कि डाकघर खोलने के लिए आबादी ही एकमात्र मानदंड नहीं है। निकटतम डाकघर से दूरी भी एक मानदंड है। हुमायपुर, अमबरपुर, गढ़ी और गढ़ा में डाकघर खोलने का श्राचित्य नहीं सिद्ध होता है, क्योंकि ये गाव निकटतम डाकघर से 3.2 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर स्थित हैं। इन गावों में डाकघर खोलने के लिये अभी तक कोई भी श्रावेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) डाक सुविधाओं के विकास की दृष्टि से गंगा ह्यार क्षेत्र को पिछडा हुआ क्षेत्र नहीं माना गया है। ऊपर (क) में जिन गावों का उल्लेख किया गया है वे पहले से ही दैनिक डाक वितरण योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। मीवान का डाकघर एक स्थायी शाखा डाकघर है।

(ग) इस समय डाकघर खोलने के लिये जो मानदंड अपनाया जाता है, उसकी एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है।

[अन्वत्सव में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या एन टी-2045/78]

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में वेतन का वितरण

5954. श्री बयाराम शायक: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के श्राषधालयों में वेतन-वितरण सरकारी नियमों के अनुसार महीने की प्रथम तारीख को न करके अगले महीने की 2 तारीख को किया जाता है और उस दिन छुट्टी हो तो 3 अथवा 4 तारीख को वेतन वितरित किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्राषधालयों में वेतन का वितरण समय पर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगबन्दी प्रसाद यादव): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के मलावा अन्त्य नगरो में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कर्मचारियों के वेतन का भुगतान महीने के अन्तिम कार्य-दिवस में किया जाता है। तथापि, दिल्ली में इसका बहुत बडा संगठन होने और सारी दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन 82 श्राषधालयों/यूनिटों के विस्तृत भौगोलिक फैलाव के कारण, सब श्राषधालयों में कर्मचारियों के वेतन को प्रशासकीय दृष्टि से भुगतान करना सम्भव नहीं है, जिसे पुलिस सुरक्षा में महीने के अन्तिम कार्य-दिवस में करना होगा। महीने के प्रथम दो कार्य-दिवसों में कर्मचारियों के वेतन के भुगतान के लिये प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं। यदि इन दो दिनों में कोई दिन छुट्टी का आ पड़ता है तो वेतन अगले दिन बांटा जाता है।

बोकरो का भुगतान न करने के लिए राज्यों से
शिकायतें

5955 श्री ब्याराम शाक्य : क्या
संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न कारखानों, मिलों और
कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने श्रमिकों को साबिधिक
बोनस का भुगतान न किए जाने के बारे में
प्रत्येक राज्य से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई
हैं, और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा
कितनी फर्मों मिल-मालिकों तथा कारखानों
के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और की गई
कार्यवाही का स्वरूप क्या है ?

संसदीय कय तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री
रवीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) और (ख)
चूँकि बोनस सदाय अधिनियम, 1965
के अधीन का खर्चा मिला और
कम्पनियों के सरकारी मन्त्रित्व
सरकारें मामान्यतः 17 मं करने हैं इस
लिए शिकायतें यदि कोई हैं सत्रिधः राज्य
संभारों का की गई होगी जिन्हे अधिनियम
के अधीन दापी प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध कार्य-
वाही करने के अधिकार प्राप्त हैं ।

Strike by operators and high pressure welders in Bokaro Steel Plant

5956 SHRI JANARDHANA POO-
JARY Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the operators and
high pressure welders at Bokaro Steel
Plant went on strike during the 2nd
week of March, 1978, and

(b) if so, their demands and Gov-
ernment's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a)
Electrically operated travelling crane
operators, mobile equipment opera-
tors, and high pressure welders of

Bokaro Steel Limited struck work
from February 27 to March 27, 1978

(b) Their demands were as fol-
lows —

1 Modification of incentive
scheme with retrospective effect in
respect of money-table and produc-
tion target as prevalent in Bhilai
Steel Plant

2 Scales of pay of High Pressure
Welders should be as given to simi-
lar categories of workers of Bhilai
and Rourkela Steel Plants This
should be granted with retrospec-
tive effect

3 Permanent absorption in ope-
ration department of those construc-
tion workers who are called upon
to work in operation department

4 Promotion with retrospective
effect for Construction Supervisors
of township department and deci-
sion regarding their line of promo-
tion

5 Promotion with retrospective
effect of 14 Assistants of Accounts
Department

6 Promotion to the next higher
grade to all Workmen of the Com-
pany who have completed three
years of service in existing grade

7 Payment of House Rent All w-
ance with retrospective effect to
such Workmen who are not receiv-
ing the same

It has been decided that all pending
issues like gradation etc will be de-
cided by the Chief Minister of Bihar
personally

Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic unit in Metropolitan cities

5957 SHRI K LAKKAPPA Will
the Minister of HEALTH AND FA-
MILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is only one Ho-
moeopathic and one Ayurvedic Unit

consisting of two doctors in Metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) whether there are larger number of persons taking the treatment of Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to provide more Doctors and open more such Ayurvedic units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV) (a) One Homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic unit each is functioning under the Central Government Health Scheme, in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

(b) and (c) The average daily attendance at these units does not justify the opening of additional such units at present. However a review of the working of the existing dispensaries set up under Ayurvedic/Homoeopathic Systems of Medicines is being undertaken with a view to examining the desirability of opening more such units/dispensaries, taking into account the preferences of the beneficiaries and the availability of funds.

भारतीय भोजन

5958. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रतिदिन संतुलित आहार के लिए कितनी मात्रा में प्रोटीन तथा कितनी कैलोरियो की आवश्यकता होती है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भोजन में लगभग 2200 कैलोरी होती है और 55 ग्राम प्रोटीन की मात्रा होती है ,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विकसित देशों में सामान्य आयु की भोजन में लगभग

3200 कैलोरी तथा 100 ग्राम प्रोटीन होता है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में इसी कारण कुपोषण विद्यमान है जिससे बहुत से रोग फैलते हैं और इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :

(क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के पोषण विशेषज्ञ दल की सिफारिश के अनुसार, बैठे काम करने वाले एक प्रौढ़ व्यक्ति के लिए प्रतिदिन संतुलित आहार में 2400 कैलोरिया और 55 ग्राम प्रोटीन होनी चाहिए ।

(ख) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के राष्ट्रीय पोषण प्रबोधन कार्यालय द्वारा किये गये एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों में लोग अपने आहार में औसतन 1926 में लेकर 2911 तक के बीच कैलोरिया लेते हैं । प्रोटीन के मामले में यह औसत केरल को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में 55 ग्राम से ऊपर है ।

(ग) जी हा ।

(घ) जी हा, यह सच है कि हमारे देश में अपर्याप्त आहार कुपोषण का प्रमुख कारण है । सरकार ने इसके लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाये हैं जिनमें कृषि उत्पादन और वितरण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ ऐसे बगों के लिए जिनमें यह कुपोषण ग्राम पाया जाता है विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम चलाना भी सम्मिलित है । ये इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा प्रायोगिक पोषण कार्यक्रम ।

(2) समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा स्कूल

पूर्व आयु वाले बच्चों, गर्भवती और बूढ़ पिला रही माताओं के लिए एक विशेष पोषण कार्यक्रम और एकीकृत बाल देखरेख विकास सेवाएं।

- (3) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभागों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किये जा रहे विटामिन "ए" की कमी से होने वाली अन्धता की रोकथाम, पोषण संबंधी भरपूरता से रोकथाम और गलतगण्ड नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।

Inadequate representation of SC/ST in Class I and II services in P&T Department

5959 SHRI SURAJ BHAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Class I and Class II service of the various branches of P&T Department is too inadequate,

(b) if so, the percentage of short-falls in various services,

(c) what steps have so far been taken to improve the situation and with what result, and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken in future to make up the deficiency in representation of these weaker sections of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) Yes, Sir There have been short-falls of varying degrees in some of the services from time to time

(b) Detailed percentages of short-falls will be laid on the Table of the House

(c) and (d) The instructions of the Government issued from time to time in regard to representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Groups 'A' and

'B' services of the P & T Department are being scrupulously followed. The zone of consideration for promotion by selection to Groups 'B' and 'A' services has been enlarged from five times to six times the number of vacancies to ensure greater representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers.

प्रशिक्षकों को दाखिला और उनके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना

5960. श्री रामजीबन सिंह : : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष में विभिन्न उद्योगों में कितने प्रशिक्षु लिए गए;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त प्रशिक्षुओं के लिए नियमित रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु कुछ ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार के प्रस्तावों की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) (क) शिक्षुओं को भर्ती के लिए हर वर्ष दो दाखिला सत्र होने हैं, अर्थात् मार्च/अप्रैल तथा सितम्बर/अक्टूबर के दौरान। चालू वर्ष के दौरान दाखिल किए गए शिक्षुओं की संख्या का पता दाखिल सत्रों के समाप्त होने के बाद ही चल सकता है। 1977 के दौरान दाखिल किए गए शिक्षुओं की संख्या 88,700 (अन्ततिम) थी।

(ख) और (ग) शिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत शिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण योजना का मूल उद्देश्य शिक्षुओं को उनके व्यवसाय में दक्ष बनाना तथा उनकी नियोजनीयता को बढ़ाना है। सामान्यतः नियोजक अपने प्रतिष्ठानों में रिक्तियों को भरते समय उन के

अपने ही प्रतिष्ठानों से उत्पीड़न हुए शिक्षुओं को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। तथापि शिक्षुओं के प्रशिक्षण को रोषगार अचसरी के अनुकूल बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का शिक्षुओं के प्रशिक्षण की योजना का पुनरीक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

अंशमान तथा निकोबार में खनिजों की खोज

5961. श्री राम जीवन सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) अंशमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप-समूह में खनिज संसाधनों की खोज तथा विकास के बारे में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं; और

(ख) क्या लक्षद्वीप में भी खनिज संसाधनों की खोज करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्डा) : (क) भारतीय भू-बैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा अंशमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में खनिजों की खोज जारी है और वर्तमान क्षेत्रगत सर्वे (1977-78) के कार्यक्रम में प्लेटिनम, कोबाल्ट, निकल, क्रोमियम आदि के लिए भूद्रुमैतिक चट्टानों का सर्वेक्षण, जलज मिट्टी की खोज तथा तांबा खनिजीकरण के लिए समेकित खोज शामिल हैं। ये खोज कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में हैं और जब तक खोज का काम पूरा नहीं हो जाता तथा निक्षेपों की प्राथमिक उपादेयता की पुष्टि नहीं हो जाती तब तक इन खनिजों के सम्पयोजन के बारे में कुछ कहना जल्दबाजी होगी।

(ख) भारतीय भू-बैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने लक्षद्वीप के सभी बड़े सम्पदाओं में समन्वेषण किया है जिसके फलस्वरूप एक मीटर की गहराई पर चूनेदार मिट्टी के लगभग 2880 लाख टन अंशार होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

डायल बुमाकर सीछे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा प्राप्त उत्तर प्रदेश के नगर

5962. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन नगरों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ पर सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1978-79 में डायल बुमाकर सीछे टेलीफोन करने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(ख) लखनऊ से कितने जिला मुख्यालयों को जोड़ दिया गया है तथा और कितने जिलों को जोड़ दिये जाने की आशा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) गोरखपुर और सीतापुर।

(ख) पाच जिला मुख्यालयों अर्थात् इलाहाबाद, फैजाबाद, कानपुर, उन्नाव, और वाराणसी को उपभोक्ता टुक डायलिंग सेवा के जरिये लखनऊ से जोड़ा जा चुका है। आशा है कि चार और जिला मुख्यालयों अर्थात् भागरा, गोरखपुर, रायबरेली और सीतापुर को वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान लखनऊ से जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

ग्रामों में तारों का वितरण

5963. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तारों के वितरण में सामान्य पलों के वितरण से अधिक समय लगता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) तारों के महत्व को देखते हुए सरकार ने उन्हें शीघ्र वितरित कराने के लिये या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जी नहीं :

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) (i) जब कोई तार पाने वाला व्यक्ति किसी तारघर के मुक्त वितरण क्षेत्र के बाहर रहता है, और यदि तार भेजने वाले ने उस तार की डिलीवरी विशेष सदेशवाहक के जरिए करने के लिए दुलाई शुल्क भ्रदा न किया हो, तब वह तार (भारतीय तार नियम 84 के अनुसार) पाने वाले के पास डाक से भेज दिया जाता है ।

तारों का इस प्रकार निपटारा कम से कम किया जाए, इस के लिए देहाती इलाकों में अधिक से अधिक तारघर खोले जा रहे हैं ।

(ii) जहाँ कहीं यातायात की दृष्टि से श्रीचित्त सख होता है, मार्ग में लगने वाला समय कम करने के लिए सीधे मार्गों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में काटे गये टैलीफोन कनेक्शनों को बहाल किया जाना

5964. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान राजनीतिक कारणों से काटे गये टैलीफोन कनेक्शनों को अब तक बलहा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे टैलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या क्या है जिन्हें अभी बहाल किया जाना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल एक टैलीफोन

कनेक्शन को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी टैलीफोन कनेक्शन दुबारा चालू कर दिए गए हैं । संबंधित पार्टी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में ईंट के भट्टों में काम कर रहे बन्धुघा श्रमिक

5965. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली और इसके आस-पास 350 ईंट के भट्टों में लगभग 50,000 श्रमिक बन्धुघा श्रमिकों के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं ,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य की जांच कर ली है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उन्हें मुक्त कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन ने, जिसका ध्यान इस मामले की ओर दिलाया गया था, सूचित किया है कि उनकी सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में बधित श्रमिकों का कोई मामला नहीं है और न ही बधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्सादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के उपबधों के उल्लंघन की कोई सूचना मिली है ।

Visit of Vice-President of Korea

5966. SHRI G. M BANATWALLA;
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK;

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vice-President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

visited this country during the month of March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether any discussions were held with him and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. KUNDU): (a) to (c). Yes Sir The Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea H. E. Mr. Kang Ryang UK paid a goodwill visit to India from 12th—17th March 1978. The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs had talks with the Vice-President of the DPRK during his stay in Delhi. The Minister of Food and Agriculture, Minister of Education Social Welfare and Culture and the Minister of Commerce also met the Vice-President of the DPRK. The visit of the Vice-President of the DPRK afforded a useful opportunity for exchange of views between the two sides on issues of mutual interest and concern.

Decision of Locating National Labour Institute at Pune

5967 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) since when the question of locating National Labour Institute at Pune (Maharashtra) was/is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether the decision to the effect has been reached and if so, when and the nature thereof; and

(c) if the decision has not so far been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A letter was received from the State Government of Maharashtra in June 1972 suggesting Pune for the location of the National Labour Insti-

tute. The entire question of permanent location of the National Labour Institute is under the consideration of Government.

Increase of Prices by Aluminium Manufacturers

5968. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aluminium manufacturers have increased their prices since March due to the incidence of the new budget levies; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) After the budget, the four aluminium producers have announced increase, varying between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1000 per tonne in their prices of non-levy aluminium ingots, these increases being stated to be based on increased costs arising from new levies in the budget, and cost of inputs. Government has announced an increase of Rs. 548 in the pooled price of levy aluminium per tonne to take note of the direct increase in the cost of production arising from budgetary levies.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड द्वारा निर्माण कार्य के लिये बी गई हैं

5969. श्री मोहन संघ्या : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रायद्वित्त किये गये

8,000 टन निर्माण (फैब्रीकेशन) कार्य के लिये उद्योगों को दो वर्ष पूर्व निर्धारित की गई पुरानी दरों पर भुगतान किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) मजूरी तथा गैस और बिजली की दरों में वृद्धि के बावजूद बढ़ी हुई दरों के लिये उपरोक्त उद्योगों की मांगों को नामजूर करने का प्रौद्योगिक क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुष्ठा) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये गए फैब्रिकेटो से है जिन्हें हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि० द्वारा निर्माण कार्य सौंपा गया है। उनका भुगतान उनके साथ किए गए वर्तमान समझौतों के अनुसार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त फैब्रिकेटो में दरें बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई मांग नहीं की है।

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड द्वारा प्रौद्योगिक एककों को दिया गया सरचना कार्य

5970 श्री मोहन शंभ्या : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड ने गत समय में विभिन्न प्रौद्योगिक एककों को लगभग डेढ़ लाख टन का सरचना कार्य (फैब्रिकेशन वर्क) वितरित किया था, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा वे कहा-कहा स्थित हैं जिन्हें यह कार्य सौंपा गया है, प्रत्येक उद्योग को कितना कितना कार्य दिया गया है तथा किस दर पर दिया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुष्ठा) : (क) और

(ख) जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और समाप्त पर रख दी जाएगी।

Statement correcting the Answer to USQ No. 484 dt. 23-2-1978 reg. persons provided Employment during 1977.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) (a) The total number of job-seekers placed in employment through Employment Exchanges during the year 1977 was of the order of 4 616 lakhs

(b) Compulsory registration of all unemployed persons with the Employment Exchanges may not be feasible in the present state of the economy

This is typographical error in the figures mentioned in the reply which could not be detected earlier and the delay in correcting the reply is regretted

12 hrs.

RE STRIKE IN VIKRAM SARABHAI SPACE CENTRE AT THUMBA

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore) I have given notice of several motions regarding the continuing strike at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba near Trivandrum Our hon member Shri Vayalar Ravi has already telephoned me from Thumba that this matter is not coming in the House As there is a great unrest in Trivandrum, our first indigenous satellite is being paralysed

MR SPEAKER It is under consideration

SHRI SAUGATA ROY. The Prime Minister is here I would like to draw your attention so that some statement is made on the floor of the House regarding the strike at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre.

18.02 hrs.

RE: PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS TO SAMBHAL AND HYDERABAD.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr Speaker, Sir, day-before-yesterday, you in your wisdom, assured the House that you are considering to send two teams of Parliamentarians, one to Moradabad, to Sambhal and the other one to Hyderabad and other parts of the country. Motions are pending before you. We have been anxiously waiting to hear as to what your decision is. Sir, in fact, it is now 48 hours which have been over. But we regret, Sir, that we have heard nothing in this regard. Would you kindly make some observation so that we may know exactly what the position is and what you have in mind?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Chief Minister said about Naxalites I think it is a castigation on the people of Bengal, to implicate the people of Bengal for the trouble in Hyderabad which they cannot control there. That is why we say, it is immediately imperative that you send a Parliamentary Committee, about which we have sent a motion to you already. You make some decision, Sir 48 hours have elapsed. You said you will give your decision. We maintained the gentlemen's agreement and kept quiet. But you have not done anything about it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot say that I have not done anything. You may not know.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): There is a sense of urgency in these things. If you give a word it has to be honoured.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you were going to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, but you did not allow me!

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have to decide.

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SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) Sir, you add one more word to it—Aurangabad. After Moradabad, and Hyderabad, you please add Aurangabad. You may also please send a delegation there.

MR. SPEAKER: I was about to say something. I was not allowed I can't compete along with you. You have more liberty than I.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, peace prevails in Andhra Pradesh. There is peace in Hyderabad and other places. Now I request you not to disturb that by sending a delegation to that place. In view of the peace prevailing in that State, I don't want that any delegation should be sent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is only the peace of the graveyard.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. The Chief Minister invited all the leaders. All the opposition parties including Janata, the communist parties, CPI(M), CPI etc., are agreed that they will maintain peace in the State. That is why I request you not to send the delegation.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't allow me to say..

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: They have come out with a statement that there is people's anger against the Government in Hyderabad. Sir, it is a serious matter.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The ruling party of Andhra Pradesh has come out with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you have had your say. I have not had my say....

श्री बुधराज (कटिहार) : मध्यम महोदय, 3 अप्रैल को ईरान के जो छात्र हिन्दुस्तान में पढ़ते हैं उन में से 135 छात्रों ने बंगलोर सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट

[श्री मुखराज (कटिहार)]

साहू ईरान के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन करने के अपराध में उन को भारतीय पुलिस ने बुरी तरह से पीटा है । इस धोर में सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give notice to me, and I will consider it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): I have given notice on the subject of Iranian students.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, you say there is no notice. When a notice is given, you say, you disallow it. How can these questions be raised, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain things relating to another country. We have got to consider whether another country's people can have agitation in this country. That is a matter that is of great importance. It will be considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you are a lawyer; you have been a Judge. In England we used to do demonstration every day..

MR. SPEAKER: It is a pity that you are not in England now!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, we cannot sell our democracy for money. That will be the last day of democracy in this country if that is done.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, you should know that during the last 1942 movement and also during the last emergency, many Indians were roaming about in the foreign lands and propagating the ideas of freedom and democracy; and we must speak out and we must make known our feelings also, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me have my say. Some very important questions have been raised. One is Moradabad and the other one is Hyderabad. These are very important questions. There are two questions. One is: How much Parliament can discuss about a State subject?

SHRI JYOTIRBOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you patiently. Why don't you hear me? In this matter and certain other matters, I have written to the Home Minister. The Home Minister is also examining in consultation with the Law Minister, the pros and cons of it and he has promised to send me a reply. Probably I will get his reply to-day itself and I have also discussed this matter with the Prime Minister. I do not know whether I should also call a meeting of the leaders to discuss the matters because it is a very important matter of larger implications; what will be the effect? These are not very light matters. Please don't be under the impression that I have taken it lightly. From the moment you gave me the notice, my mind is exercised over it. I have discussed this matter with the Prime Minister and I have written a letter to the Home Minister and I have had some discussions with the Home Minister. He wants to consult the Law Minister also on the subject. At present, I have not finally decided. Then, I may even call a meeting of the leaders of the Parties. There are large implications.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You can call the Chief Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot call them because they are not under me. I can request the Leaders here and discuss the matter with them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Prime Minister can discuss that with the Chief Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER: I won't advise. I only seek advice and I do not give advice to anybody. Therefore, don't

think that this is a small matter. This is a matter of very large implications. Please allow me a few days' time. I am doing it as early as possible. Every minute I am thinking of it. I am calling a meeting of the leaders subject to their convenience—it will be within a day or two.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We are not seeking discussion. We are asking you to send a Parliamentary Delegation.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered that. This is a matter in which we have to consider what are the implications and what is the impact on the Government. These are all matters to be considered. Please, therefore, give me some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order arising out of this.

श्री मनो राम बगडी (मथुरा) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल राष्ट्रीय स्तर का ही सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि राष्ट्र को बचाने का भी सवाल है। आपके माध्यम से, मारे सदन के सामने, मेरी प्रधान मंत्री जी से दरखवास्त है कि वे कोई ऐसी मीटिंग बुलायें जिससे कि देश में शांति का वातावरण बने। इसमें विरोधी दलों को भी साथ देना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी, सभी लोगों को मिला कर एक मीटिंग बुलायें और राष्ट्र को ऐसा रास्ता दिखायें जिससे कि मानव हत्या और न बढ़ सके। ऐसा कोई उपाय प्रधान मंत्री जी करें। माननीय सदस्यों से भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे ऐसा कोई सवाल लोक सभा में न उठायें जिससे जनता में और धाग बढ़के।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
 rose. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I had called you and heard you also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a suggestion has been made by my enthusiastic friend, Shri Bosu. I do not know whether he has had consultation with the Chief Minister in his State or not. Sir, it will set a very dangerous precedent in violation of the provisions. I want to make my submission. Please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think I should allow the matter to be discussed.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have to make a submission. I am making a concrete suggestion. I will take only one minute. Please allow me to make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, I am on my legs. Please bear with me for a minute. Any discussion will be opening up a Pandora's box. Kindly don't raise it. I shall certainly discuss it as early as possible and shall certainly come to the House. You will have your time to give advice. For the time being kindly leave it in my hands and I can assure you that I shall do so without any partiality towards anybody. My past life is a guarantee for that. Take it from me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You won't allow me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Let me now go to the next item.

Now, Papers laid on the Table, Shri Vajpayee.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79 OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of External Affairs for 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2018/78].

(1) विवरण संख्या 28	दसवा सत्र	1974	} (पाचवी लोक सभा)
(2) विवरण संख्या 11	सोलहवा सत्र	1976	
(3) विवरण संख्या 8	सत्तरवां सत्र,	1976	
(4) विवरण संख्या 8	दूसरा सत्र	1977	} (छठी लोक सभा)
(5) विवरण संख्या 3	तीसरा सत्र	1977	
(6) विवरण संख्या 4	तीसरा सत्र	1977	
(7) विवरण संख्या 1	चौथा सत्र	, 1978	

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2019/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have given notice Sir, I draw your attention to item 3 and I quote

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Statement No. XXVIII-Tenth Session, 1974 | } | Fifth Lok Sabha |
| 2. Statement No. XI-Sixteenth Session, 1976 | | |
| 3. Statement No. VIII-Seventeenth Session, 1976 | | |
| 4. Statement No. VIII-Second Session, 1977 | } | Sixth Lok Sabha |
| 5. Statement No. III-Third Session, 1977 | | |
| 6. Statement No. IV-Third Session, 1977 | | |
| 7. Statement No. I-Fourth Session, 1978 | | |

You have, Sir, I can well remember, uttered a dozen times in this Session that this sort of thing should not happen. I fully realise that the blame lies on the erstwhile Government as well but the House has a right to know why has it been delayed to such a great extent, otherwise the whole thing becomes infructuous.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, further to what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has said, you will

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA.

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साव) : मैं लोक सभा के विभिन्न सत्रों में मंत्रियों द्वारा दिए गए विभिन्न प्राश्वासनों, वचनों तथा की गई प्रतिज्ञाओं पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही दर्शाने वाले निम्नलिखित विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) मन्त्रालय पर रखता हूँ :

kindly notice that while putting this matter of various statements before the House today the Minister has not followed the practice of giving a statement showing the reasons as to why there is delay. Even when there is a small delay reasons are given and it is accompanied by a statement giving reasons both in English and Hindi as to why it has not been done. Now, we find that the Minister has stopped even giving reasons.

My second point is this. I hope, Sir, you know there is a Parliamentary Committee on Government Assurances. This Committee on Government Assurances is a novel idea started by us in this Parliament. Sir, if the statement on action taken comes as late as four years after the assurances have been given, and then they will go to the Committee on Government Assurances and before they submit the report it will take some time, and by that time it may perhaps be Seventh Lok Sabha. So, Sir, my suggestion is that you must give this matter a serious consideration and see whether rules cannot be improved and toned up in this regard to compel the Government to give these statements in time even if the action taken is not completed.

MR SPEAKER: We are now revising the Rules. Why don't you give a suggestion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are not calling the Rules Committee meeting.

MR SPEAKER: I am calling it. You will receive the notice.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR: Sir, if the Government does not give these statements in time then the whole purpose of Assurances Committee—which is a good innovation—will be lost.

श्री कंवर लाल बुरत (दिल्ली सदर):

यह जो सभा पटल पर स्टेटमेंट्स मंत्री महोदय ने रखे हैं इन में आप देख रहे हैं कि 1974 से आज चार साल के बाद मंत्री महोदय यह बता रहे हैं कि ये आश्वासन जो 1974 में दिए गए थे उन पर अब कार्यवाही हो रही है और कार्यवाही भी ठीक है या गलत यह आपने एग्जैमिन होगा। जिस परपत्र के लिए यह आश्वासन था वह भी खरब इस तरह से हो जाता है। यह कोई एक प्राइसोलेट केस नहीं है। अगर आप रिपोर्ट्स और भी जो होती हैं

उनको देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि पांच छः और साठ साल के नेट जाती हैं। साथ गवर्नमेंट को डायरेक्शन दें कि वह ठीक समय पर इनको रखे और अगर कानून में या प्रोसीजर में कोई बदल करने की जरूरत हो तो वह बदल भी करे। अन्यथा जो आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय देते हैं या वादे करते हैं उनका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। पार्लियामेंट के जो अधिकार हैं उनके ऊपर भी इसकी वजह से आघात होगा। यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

श्री सारंग साय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि इस प्रकार के मवाल पिछली बार भी आये हैं !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Democracy ceased to function; it was eclipsed during the Emergency.

AN HON MEMBER: We are concerned with the present government.

श्री सारंग साय: यह बात सही है कि माननीय सदस्य जिस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये मंत्रियों से जो आश्वासन लेते हैं उसका उचित समय पर पालन हो। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आश्वासन पहले दिये गये हैं आखिर उनको आज हमको रखना तो पड़ेगा ही। हम इस बात पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं कि माननीय सदस्यों की जो भावना है उसको हम किस प्रकार स हल कर सकें, उसके लिये कोशिश करते हैं।

जहां तक नियमों का प्रश्न है, उसके बारे में आप यदि उसको रूल्स कमेटी में रखें और परिवर्तन हो तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। जो इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स मिलेंगी उनको हम पालन करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

MR SPEAKER: There are two things. One is that you have to give an explanation. The rules require that, whenever there is delay you must give explanation. You have broken that rule; that should not be so in

[Mr. Speaker]

future. Secondly, even if it related to 1974, we are not on what the earlier government did or did not do; one year has elapsed and it is your responsibility. There should be no further delay. I hope this will be strictly followed.

श्री नारंग स्वामी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके लिये मुझे अफसोस है। रीजन्स में सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा। श्रीर क्षमा चाहता हूँ इसके लिए, श्रीर आगे प्रयास करने कि जल्दी पूरा हो।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On a point of order. You have asked the Minister to give reasons for this. So far as I understand in this case the Minister is not supposed to give reasons. Reasons are given in those cases where the matter sent to the committee is to be laid on the Table of the House. This relates to the Assurances Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule are you referring to?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is in the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I should look into the book? No, no. This is not the way to raise a point of order. I may be right or I may be wrong. But you must make sure when you raise a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I will show you the rule.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Our experience in the Committee is that whenever a reference is made to different ministries, they take inordinately long time and sometimes we have to send reminders on behalf of the Secretariat of Parliament. I have the privilege of being chairman of one of the committees; we have to send reminder after reminder. Now a days, we give a time-limit and if the ministries do not supply it, we

do it without the assistance of the ministries. This is not an isolated matter, this has become a pernicious habit in the functioning of the ministries. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has a special responsibility in this matter. Therefore, I request that this matter should be taken up seriously and a direction must be given by you. Nothing is being done; that is the unfortunate experience.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 323 says:

"There shall be a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinise the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc. given by Ministers from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

(a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc have been implemented; and

(b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose."

In this case the Minister is not supposed to give the reasons for delay, he is under no obligation.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not agree with you. The standing practice in this House has been that they have to offer explanation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not in the rule, perhaps you can change the rule

MR. SPEAKER: We have had enough discussion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): This rule may be changed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no difficulty, that is about the Committee. We shall now take up the call attention notice.

1238 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**LOSS BY DUE TO FIRE IN TV STUDIO,
SRINAGAR**

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA** (Rampur): I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees due to fire in the TV Studio, Srinagar on 3 April, 1978 and action taken against persons found guilty for the incident."

PROF P G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar:): I do not know whether I should call it a point of order or a point of submission with regard to this matter. I remember reading the proceedings of Parliament during the last three days, the Minister has already made a statement on this when the Ministry's demands were discussed.

MR SPEAKER: I got the matter looked into, my office said that the Minister had not covered this point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It is absolutely wrong, the Minister did make a statement on that matter, before the discussion started. You can ask the Minister. Your information is absolutely wrong.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You can ask the Minister whether he made a statement or not... (Interruptions) If he has got any fresh evidence, additional matters, important news, he may give. But what is the point in repeating the same thing?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar, this point did strike me. I asked the Office to check up the Minister's speech and after we got it checked up,

I allowed the question. All that the Minister said was:

"I would like to inform the House that according to information available, a fire broke out in Srinagar Television Studios at about 1.15 A.M. this morning. The fire lasted upto about 4.30 this morning. The main studio has been affected seriously by the fire and the adjoining control room and technical areas have also been damaged. The Security Guard and the Chowkidar on duty acted immediately fighting the fire."

He has not given the details nor the assessment of damage. Nothing of that sort. Perhaps he did not have it at that time. That is why, We allowed this question.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAG-
BIR SINGH):** As the House is already aware a fire broke out at about 1.15 A.M. on 3rd April, 1978 in the Studio complex of Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar. The fire was detected by the Chowkidar and BSF Guard on duty and was immediately reported to the fire brigade which reached the scene in about 7 to 10 minutes. Doordarshan and All India Radio and other staff rushed to the scene with utmost speed. Concerted efforts brought the situation under control by 4.30 A.M.

There are two studios at Srinagar—a large and a small one. The main studio and the associated controlled areas were completely gutted. The loss is estimated at about Rs. 65 lakhs, comprising equipment Rs. 50 lakhs, building Rs 5 lakhs, and air conditioning and acoustic treatment Rs. 10 lakhs.

Police are investigating the cause of the fire. State Government has entrusted the case to the Criminal Investigation Department whose report is awaited. However, preliminary indications are that the fire may have been caused by a short circuit.

[Shri Jagbir Singh]

Director-General, Doordarshan, Chief Engineer and the Planning Officer rushed to Srinagar in the morning of the 3rd April itself to supervise salvage operations and restore normalcy in transmission. The staff of Doordarshan, All India Radio, BSF, Police and Fire Brigade showed exemplary team work and dedication to duty in fire-fighting and salvaging the equipment of the order of Rs. 125 lakhs.

Steps were taken immediately so that there was no interruption in regular programme transmission. Micro-wave equipment was flown from Delhi by an Air Force plane. Out-door broadcasting van was moved up the Shankaracharya Hill and an improvised studio was set up near the transmitter on that hill. Usual transmission of 4 hours was telecast on the evening of April 3 itself.

I have also visited Srinagar on the 4th of April and seen the measures taken myself and would like to place on record my appreciation of the co-ordination and team spirit exhibited by the personnel of both the State and Central Governments.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विषय बहुत गम्भीर और चिन्ताजनक है। आज से लगभग साढ़े चार माह पूर्व आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में भी आग लगी थी और उसके विषय में यह निश्चित रूप से कहा गया था कि उस स्थल पर दो इन्जनबी व्यक्तियों को भागते हुए देखा गया, जिस समय वहाँ पर आग लगाई गई। उस विषय में आज तक मन्त्रालय की तरफ से कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया गया और न सदन को सूचना दी गई।

उसी संदर्भ में मैं आज वह स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीनगर बहुत सैसटिव प्लेन है, बेसक भारत और पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध

बहुत महुर बन चुके हैं और दोनों सरकारें प्रयत्नशील हैं, और प्रयास कर रही हैं कि हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर रहें, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी देश के अन्दर कुछ इस प्रकार की विघटनकारी शक्तियाँ कार्य कर रही हैं जो यह तिद्ध करना चाहती हैं कि एमरजेंसी ठीक थी और जगह जगह देश को नुकसान पहुँचाना चाहती हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने मौके पर जाकर जाँच की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या बहा सैबोटेज की कोई बात देखने में आई या नहीं।

इस विषय में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है कि इस कार्य की लायबिलिटी किस पर डाली गई है। यह फायर किस तरह लगी और टी० बी० स्टेशन कैसे जला ? वहाँ पर लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि लगभग सवा करोड़ रुपये का एक्विपमेंट और दूसरी चीजें बचा ली गईं। राष्ट्र के हित को यह जो नुकसान पहुँचाया गया है, इसके लिए बहा पर कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं और किन कारणों से यह आग लगी है, इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

यहाँ पर जब आकाशवाणी भवन को आग लगाई गई थी, तो यह जानकारी मिली थी कि एमरजेंसी के समय के भूतपूर्व सरकार के मुख्य व्यक्तियों के कुछ टेप वहाँ पड़े हुए थे, जिनको नष्ट करने के लिए वह आग भलाई गई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रीनगर के स्टेशन में कोई रिकार्ड कम है, जिसमें कोई ऐसे टेप थे, जिनको नष्ट करने के लिए, प्रूफ और एवीडेंस को खतम करने के लिए, यह प्रयत्न और यह प्रयास किया गया हो।

श्री जगजीव सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन बातें उठाई हैं। एक तो यह है कि क्या इस घटना के पीछे सैबोटेज तो नहीं है। मैं स्वयं मौके पर गया और मेरी बातचीत हुई।

हमारे एक-आई-वी की भी वहाँ के कीम किनिस्टर से बात हुई है। अब तक जो इंजीनियर हैं, उनकी किना पर कहा जा सकता है कि इसमें सेबोटैज की कोई बात नहीं है।

वहाँ पर हमारे काफ़ी मिक्चरिटी मेजबान थे। धाग करीब सवा बजे लगी। अब तक की मिलिमिन्टरी एनक्वायरी से मालूम होता है कि शार्ट सर्कट ही इस धाग का कारण है। सवा करोड़ रुपये की जो बात मैंने कही है, वह यह है कि इतना हम लोगों ने बचाया है। यह नहीं कहा है कि इतना नुकसान हुआ है। नुकसान 65 लाख रुपये का हुआ है। सवा करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हमारे लोगों ने होने से बचा लिया है, जो मौके पर थे, और जो बहुत जल्दी, फौरन, वहाँ आ गए थे। उन्होंने बहुत बहादुरी के साथ उस सामान को बचाया, जिसमें एक प्रो० वी० वैन ही 80 लाख रुपये का था।

12.32 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWELFTH AND FIFTEENTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK
(Sonepat) Sir, I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee—

(1) Twelfth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Irrigation)—Development or Irrigation Facilities

(2) Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Seventy-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare—Youth Education, Youth Welfare and National Integration.

(3) Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating to the above Reports.

12.33 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) NON-PAYMENT OF WAGES OF WORKERS OF TWO SUGAR MILLS IN DEOGHA AND GORAKHPUR DISTRICTS

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदवीना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में बेकरिया जिले की लखी देवी शगर फँक्टरी, छितीली और गोरखपुर जिले की बूंचनी चीनी मिल की स्थिति की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

लखीदेवी शगर फँक्टरी छितीली में मजदूरों का वेतन पिछले ती महीनों से बाकी है। लगातार ती महीनों से मजदूरों को वेतन नहीं मिला। उनके बोनस, ग्रीबुट्टी और छुट्टी के वेतन आदि सब को मिला कर उनके ड्यूय 35,03,836 रुपये के होते हैं। इसके अलावा 4 लाख रुपया यन्त्र किस्मियों का बाकी है। अगर सरकार का बकाया भी इसमें मिला दिया जाये, तो लगभग एक करोड़ रुपया उस फँक्टरी पर बकाया है। वह भी नहीं है कि प्राइवेट लोग उस फँक्टरी को चला रहे हैं। सरकार ने उसे ले लिया है और रिखीवर द्वारा उसे चलाया जा रहा है। कलेक्टर उसकी देखभाल करता है। फिर भी उसकी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। वहाँ के मजदूरों ने नोटिस दे दिया है कि अगर अब भी उनका वेतन न मिला, तो वे फँक्टरी को बन्द कर देंगे, जिसका तात्पर्य नहीं है। यह होना कि लाखों रूब न मरना खेतों में बन्द जायेगा और किसानों की भी करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति होगी।

दूसरी फँक्टरी जो गोरखपुर जिले की घुघली फँक्टरी है उसके बारे में मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि 14 महीने की तनकबाह मजदूरों को वहाँ नहीं मिली और वह भी लेबर के ड्यूय और किसानों का बकाया सब मिलाकर लगभग 95 लाख रुपया इस फँक्टरी के ऊपर बाकी है। बार बार सरकार

[श्री रामधारी शास्त्री]

का ध्यान इस धोर विलास गया मगर कोई जबाब उनकी धोर से नहीं मिलता धोर इस का कोई सात्त्वजन नहीं मिलता।
(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: You must confine yourself to the statement. You cannot travel outside. You must read only about this matter.

श्री राम धारी शास्त्री : स्टेटमेंट की बात ही कह रहा हूँ ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे धोर इन फंक्टरियों को खुद चलाये । हमने लेबर मनिस्टर को एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी जिसका जबाब 6 महीने के बाद उन्होंने दिया । इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह कान में तेल डाल कर सोये नहीं, जरा इधर ध्यान दें ।

(ii) NEED FOR REOPENING OF RAILWAY SPONSORED STUDENTS HOSTEL AT PATNA JUNCTION.

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की धोर दिलाता चाहूंगा, हमें अफसोस इस बात का है कि हमारे मंत्री लोग यदि कहीं जाते हैं धोर प्रेस के सामने या जनता के सामने कोई आश्वासन देते हैं या कोई घोषणा करते हैं तो उसके बाद उनका उसके ऊपर कोई ध्यान रहता है या नहीं? इसी तरह की छात्रों से संबंधित यह एक घटना है ।

रेल सम्बोधित छात्रावास, पटना अंकशन विगत 20 वर्षों से चल रहा था । इस छात्रावास को जे०पी० आन्दोलन समर्थित तत्वों का अड्डा बनला कर धापातकाल में रायफल की गोक पर छात्रों से बलपूर्वक खाली करवाया

नया तथा सी०धार०पी० के हवाले कर दिया गया । उक्त छात्रावास को अखिलम्ब चालू करने के लिए मंत्री एवं उच्चाधिकारियों का ध्यान बार-बार आकृष्ट किया गया । विभिन्न प्रमुख पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से भी रेल मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया । 10 जुलाई, 77 को रेलवे मेन्स यूनियन पटना की खुली सभा में विहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने उक्त छात्रावास से सी०धार०पी० को हटाने का आश्वासन दिया, जिसे उन्होंने तुरन्त पूरा भी किया । 27 सितम्बर, 77 को रेल राज्य मंत्री ने पटना में महाप्रबन्धक, छात्रों तथा प्रेस प्रतिनिधियों के बीच छात्रावास को अखिलम्ब खोलने की घोषणा की । मैंने भी इस संबंध में कई बार लिखित तथा मिल कर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया । विद्यार्थियों ने सितम्बर 77 में छात्रावास खुलवाने हेतु 9 दिन तक अनशन भी किया । लेकिन रेल अधिकारियों की लालफीताशाही के कारण अभी तक उक्त छात्रावास को नहीं खोला गया है । मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि विद्यार्थियों को ऐसा मौका न दें जिससे गलत दिशा की तरफ अग्रसर हों । छात्रों में काफी रोष है । उनका अविष्य अन्धकारमय है । एक धोर करोड़ों रुपया रेल कल्याण पर खर्चा किया जा रहा है धोर दूसरी धोर बनी बनाई संस्था की अल्प करना न्याय-संगत नहीं है । छात्रावास को शीघ्र खोला जाय तथा जिन अधिकारियों के कारण अभी तक छात्रावास खुल नहीं पाया है उन्हें दण्डित किया जाय ।

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु इन्डवत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सिलसिले में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । पासवान जी ने जो बयान दिया है इसी सिलसिले में छात्रावास के बन्द नुमाइन्दे मुझे मिले थे । मैंने इस सारे तबाब की जांच की है धोर यह बताते हुए मुझे प्रसन्नता होती है कि कल ही इस सिलसिले में अन्तिम निर्णय हुन गये धोर परसों आपके इसका निर्णय बता देंगे ।

(iii) **REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE BY WORKERS OF JAMUNA LAL BAJAJ KHADI GRAMODYOG ANUSANDHANSHALA, WARDHA.**

श्री० रामजी सिंह (बागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक विशेष बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वर्षा में सेठ जमना लाल बजाज खादी प्रामोद्योग अनुसंधानशाला में एमर्जेंसी के दौरान 42 खादी प्रामोद्योग के कार्यकर्ताओं को स्वीच्छिक त्यागपत्र देने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था। जिस समय रोजगार की इतनी कठिनाई हो उस समय कोई त्यागपत्र कैसे दे सकता है। लेकिन जब एमर्जेंसी समाप्त हुई और खादी प्रामोद्योग का काम देश में बढ़ने लगा उसके बाद भी अभी तक उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। फिर भी अभी तक उनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। उन्हीं कारणों से यह 42 खादी प्रामोद्योग के कार्यकर्ता 1 अप्रैल से वर्षा में अनशन कर रहे हैं। इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से खादी प्रामोद्योग मंत्रालय को जो देखते हैं, उद्योग मंत्री जी, उनसे प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि इमर्जेंसी में, खादी प्रामोद्योग के यह जो 42 कार्यकर्ता हैं जिनको त्याग-पत्र देने के लिए मजबूर किया गया था, उन्हें काम पर वापिस ले ले। यह अनुसंधानशाला सेठ जमुनालाल बजाज की स्मृति में है और वर्षा जैसे पवित्र स्थान में अवस्थित है। खादी के उचित विस्तार को देखते हुए यह आवश्यक है कि खादी प्रामोद्योग के इन कार्यकर्ताओं को काम पर वापिस लिया जाये।

(iv) **PUBLIC SAFETY ACT, 1978 OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.**

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTA (Jammu): The Public Safety Act, 1978 in Jammu and Kashmir will not only take away the civil liberties of 50 lakhs of people of the State, but put curbs on the press and give despotic power to the Government for a further encroachment on the power of

Parliament for section 4 of the Act reads:

“the Government considers it necessary or expedient in the interest of Defence—of the State.”

Defence is not a State subject. Even the constitution of the Advisory Board in the Act is purely discretionary with the Government. In short, it is Emergency in the State. I appeal to the Government of India to intervene in the national interest, by using their good offices with the J&K Government, to follow the path shown by the Central Government, and thus avoid all the grave consequences.

12.43 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1978-79—Contd.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation. Prof. Amin will continue his speech. He has already taken 15 minutes. He will have another five minutes.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Sir give me at least ten minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry; only five minutes.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Sir, yesterday, I congratulated the Minister for his performance of last year. I was then making various suggestions which, if he is going to adopt, he can do far better during the next year. Yesterday I made three suggestions.

My fourth suggestion is regarding the export and import of edible oils. Last year I could find that many a time the Minister had to put control over the export of edible oil. He has

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

also sometimes, in order to meet the domestic shortage, imported oil. Now oil is a classic case. It is possible to kill the snake without breaking the stick. You can export groundnut oil, HPS and things like that an import soya bean oil and palm oil instead. Probably, if you export one tonne of groundnut oil, it is possible to import two tonnes of soyabean oil. If you do that, the stock position would not be jeopardised. At the same time, we can take advantage of the higher price of groundnut abroad.

The same could be the policy regarding onions and potatoes. Instead of putting a ban on the exports of onions and potatoes, we should allow them to export onions and potatoes, because in the Middel East our own people are living, and they require them. Those people are sending us about Rs. 1,000 crores of foreign exchange every year. By banning the exports, we are depriving those people, some of our own people, the benefit of utilising these commodities. Instead of that, what I would suggest is, you export onions, potatoes and vegetables and with that foreign exchange earning, you increase your import of diesel oil and give it to the farmers so that they can irrigate more land, produce more and thereby reduce our own scarcity or shortage of that commodity. Government should formulate their policy in such a way that without putting a ban on the export of some commodities, you increase the import of the inputs which these farmers require most.

My fifth suggestion is regarding the export of textiles. At present we export grey groups. Why should we not make an arrangement to export more and more processed goods? At present we are exporting synthetics hardly to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to 15 crores a year, while South Korea is exporting synthetics worth Rs. 2,600 crores and Taiwan also gets a fairly big amount in this way. Why

should we not make a target of Rs. 100 crores for the next year? We can ask the producers to have a sort of export obligation. Even the textile mills which are producing both, well managed mills, they could very easily be given an export target for the next year in order to satisfy this Rs. 100 crores worth of export of commodities. By that you can increase even the employment in the textile industry. At present we are utilising hardly 65 per cent of the capacity. If you give them export obligation and other incentives, this 65 per cent capacity could be increased to 85 per cent, 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs of extra people would be employed and, at the same time, our export earnings could be increased. That sort of policy could be thought of by the Minister for the next year.

My sixth suggestion is regarding the appointment of the Protection Board. Now we are going to have a liberal policy. When you adopt a liberal policy, our internal production would be disturbed. The world over I find bilateral trade protection, preferential application, economic unions and other things are going on in the foreign countries. Against this, we have to protect our own producers. How could we do it? If we adopt a liberal policy, then it is a necessity at the same time not to disturb our production unnecessarily. So, you have to appoint a Protection Board, which would look to the infant industries, give them protection so long as they are infants, or might give the protection for employment purposes, but will also allow liberal competitiveness in the market.

My seventh suggestion is regarding the forward trading. We have banned it one way or the other to check the fluctuations in prices of those commodities. On the contrary, if you understand the working of the market mechanism, forward trading is a must if you want to stabilise

prices, forward trading is a must if you want to see that higher prices are being made available to the farmers. These are not being done. It is just like a knife, which could be used for surgery or for murder. There is speculation which is legitimate as well as illegitimate. It is for him to decide to implement the policy in such a way that the legitimate forward trading activities are being allowed and illegitimate forward trading activities are being avoided. Government have already appointed two committees—the Dantwala Committee and Anjaria Committee. Since Dantwala is alive he can be asked to prepare a report which can be implemented immediately so that the fluctuations can be avoided.

My eighth suggestion is regarding the re-organisation of the STC. At present probably 400 to 450 cases are pending either with the CBI or the Shah Commission. They are more or less afraid what will happen about those investigations. Those investigations should be expedited and completed within a month or so. Those who are culprits should be punished severely and those who are innocent should be asked to behave and take their decisions quickly. STC should function in a business-like manner.

In the case of castor oil for the last three months the stocks have accumulated with the STC and they have not been exported. The international prices are very high while our domestic prices are hardly Rs. 500 a kilo. Abroad we get Rs. 8 to 9 per kilo but the Government does not move because these officers are very much afraid because the investigations are going on against them. The Government has not decided it is kept pending like the Sword of Damocles. This should be done as early as possible. The management should be toned up they should be asked to act in a business-like way, and the STC should also take decisions quickly.

My ninth point is that there should not be rapid and repeated changes in policy. He introduced for only eleven days the open general licence for polyester, then changed, it, then again changed it. In regard to various drugs also that sort of thing has happened. Even on bans Salt was banned then it was allowed, gur was banned and it has again allowed. He should realise that the export and channels are delicate and are built up after long efforts. It can be disrupted in one day but then it will be difficult to rebuild it again. Therefore such rapid and repeated changes should be avoided.

Lastly my tenth suggestion is regarding the Kandla Free Trade Zone. In this zone it was conceived that they were to be given all the advantages of import of raw materials so that they can come over here give employment to our people and export the products hundred per cent. Whatever incentives you are giving to the domestic exports you must give them also. Then alone can they function. They have been denied so far. So they could not function. If you really want the Free Trade Zone of Kandla to develop then you must also see that the advantages which you give to your exporters are given to them. Over and above that they should also be able to import raw materials without paying tax and export those commodities. Then alone can employment be increased.

These are the ten commandments and if you accept these commandments and follow them vigorously I am sure next year you will come out with greater success.

श्री राम ब्रह्मचैत सिंह (विक्रमगज)

दिने 184 के अन्तर्गत एक नोटिस दिया था।

MR. SPEAKER Probably you are very new to the House. When you give a notice under rule 184, I must admit it, it must go to the Business Advisory Committee there are so

[Mr. Speaker]

many things to be done You just cannot thrust a notice on me and ask for a debate You kindly read the rules. I have sent you a copy of it

श्री राम अचरवेंक लिहू मैंने इस मामले को उठाने की कोशिश की थी लेकिन मुझे मौका नहीं मिला। एक मिनट मुझे बोलने दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER, Not in the middle of a legislative debate I am sorry You do not know what Parliamentary procedure is

SHRI GEORGE MATHEW (Muvat-tupuzha) Many Members have spoken about export policy and other particular items I do not want to repeat what others have said I shall confine myself to plantation crops, mainly rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom I have to say that to many of these plantation crops justice has not been done

A few years ago we were importing rubber, but in the last few years production of natural rubber has increased and now it has come to a stage when the prices are just falling Of course the Minister may say that the minimum price of natural rubber was revised with effect from 6-8-77 But it was to be revised again from 31-3-78, but the decision has been postponed I think, for about two months

As regards price fixation made in last August we have our own objections because there was a cost accountants team set up by the Finance Ministry to study the rubber prices in 1975 The report was submitted in 1976 and the price was declared in 1977 A period of two years elapsed before a decision was taken on the Cost Accountants' study report Now, the Minister is not making that report available to us I do not know why the Minister is keeping this report of Cost Accountant Officers as secret

There is no reason to keep it secret. At least, you are going to decide what price the growers should get and naturally, we have got every right to know how you have declared this price, whether they have made a mistake or whether the Minister had made a mistake in declaring the price of Rs 655/- in 1977 I asked this question to the Minister several times in the Committees Now, I do not want to go into details, because you had declared a price and it may be embarrassing

The new price had to be declared by 31-3-78 I am sorry that the decision has been postponed by two months The Rubber Board Cost Accountant Officers also made a study and I know that they had definitely made a report on a price above Rs 8 in 1975 or in 1976—I am not sure about the year I do not know why the Ministry has not taken into consideration that report Even the Ministry's objection to the report has not been given to us So we do not know what the actual price should be if the reports were duly and properly considered In 1974 we were getting Rs 10/- per kilo it is very unfortunate that the price has come to the level it is now As regards the price I would say that this minimum declared price is not at all an adequate price That is my first submission

Regarding production of rubber I think you have got two standards when you consider rubber growers and also other agriculturists in the country What I want to submit to the Minister is that you have declared an exportable surplus of about 10,000 metric tonnes of rubber I would say that the surplus rubber in India is far in excess of this quantity You have asked the STC to export this amount of rubber But even this 10,000 tonnes which had been declared as exportable surplus, has not been exported so far. I am not going to

dispute whether it is 10,000 or 50,000. But if you consider the volume of rubber in the pipeline i.e. from the moment of production to the moment of delivery in the factory, it is definitely 50,000 tonnes. I must say that according to your report, at the end of 1977, the balance quantity of natural rubber is 57,414 metric tonnes and synthetic rubber is 9772 metric tonnes in India.

19.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

If you say 10,000, I do not mind, as long as the price after exporting the surplus rubber goes up to a minimum remunerative level which is acceptable to all the growers. There are 1.37 lakh growers of rubber and out of which nearly 1.10 lakh are small growers, who have got just below two hectares of rubber areas. That is the main thing to be considered. What is happening? These people with less than 2 hectares of rubber area do not have very higher production nor other advantages as the bigger estates. Even if you consider the production as high, it is really a very discriminatory thing that you are doing to the small growers in our State of Kerala as regards the minimum price. About 90 per cent of rubber growers are in Kerala and 95 per cent of rubber production comes from Kerala.

13 hrs.

I want to point out one very important aspect of the matter. The hon. Minister has said that rubber cannot be exported because in the market outside, the difference in price is not very much and that we have to suffer a loss if rubber is exported. What I have to say is, when it came to sugar, he took a decision to export sugar. On 31-3-78, a Question was answered here in reply to which he said that 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar were going to be exported this year, that is, in 1978 and for that, the Government

was going to suffer a loss of Rs. 30 crores. How is that? I am not grudging that benefit to sugarcane growers. I do not mind the Government suffering a loss if sugarcane growers are going to get the benefit. I am not grudging that favour to them. I do not know as they have said whether the sugarcane growers are going to get it? Whatever it is, why is the double standard when it comes to rubber? I do not have a powerful lobby; I have a very small lobby here. I can just speak about my State of Kerala.

You admit that there is a glut in rubber, whether it is 50,000 tonnes or 10,000 tonnes, whatever it is. Why could not its export be subsidised? Why not an export subsidy be given for this quantity of rubber, so that we get a minimum fair price? Let us go into the cost account study in detail. You may not agree with us on some points and we may not agree with you on some points. Let us thrash it out and come to a conclusion. I am sure that the price will be definitely some thing very much higher than the price that has been declared now.

Another thing is that you have been talking about the export of finished rubber goods. You are always saying, "You will get more value if you export tyres and other finished rubber goods." In 1975, there was an additional cess levied on rubber. It was increased from 30 p. to 40 p. This 10 p. increase was mainly intended to give subsidy for the export of rubber goods. In 1976, you cancelled it. But you are still collecting the cess. Why do you do that? It is just for the export subsidy of the finished rubber that you are collecting the cess. You have cancelled the subsidy but you are still collecting the cess. That just shows you are not very much interested in seeing that even the finished rubber goods are exported.

In the long run, I know, the finished rubber goods have to be exported.

[Shri George Mathew]

I agree with you there. But where are the factories to produce the finished rubber goods? Are you prepared to start a rubber industry in the public sector, which can manufacture at least 50,000 tonnes of raw rubber, natural rubber, per year? We cannot do it. It will be very difficult for our State Government to do it. Naturally, you have to persuade the Industry Minister or your Ministry will have to come up with a project by which you can establish a rubber factory in the public sector, which may process rubber, for the export of finished rubber goods. We can have the technical know-how, the best technical know-how, from any of the foreign countries and we can export all the surplus rubber and, naturally, the growers will get a fair price.

You may say that you can increase the price of rubber by one rupee? What will be the total amount that is going to come from one rupee increase? The total production of rubber is about 1,50,000 tonnes. This is going to give about Rs. 15 crores increase out of which Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 12 crores will go to small growers in Kerala who are about 1,10,000. There have been many increases in D.A. for the Central Government employees due to the price rise. If we calculate that way, that is, if there is an increase of Re. 1, what is the total amount that the small growers are going to get. I am just calculating down like this. If there are one lakh small growers, what is the total amount increase that they are going to get—they are going to get just Rs. 100 a year, if you calculate on the average, that is, by an increase of one rupee in the price. If there is an increase of one rupee in the price, the total amount that the small growers, one lakh small growers will get is only Rs. 100 per year. If the increase is Rs. 2 then they will get Rs. 200, if you calculate on that basis. If there is an increase

of Rs. 200 a year, it means it is not even Rs. 20 a month. But in the case of D.A. there is an increase of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per month and so on.

If you talk on this basis and if you say that the price will go up by an increase in the price of natural rubber, naturally, I have to submit that the price will not go up. We have not got a fair deal from the Government so far. I think you will kindly look into the matter. Another thing I want to stress is about the price of rubber as compared to other goods. Let us see what was the price that existed in 1961-62 and what was the price that existed in 1977, that is, what one quintal of rubber could buy, how many quintals of other material. In 1961-62, one quintal of rubber could buy 5.67 quintals of rice and in 1976-77, it was only 4.08 quintals of rice. Take, for instance, wheat. In 1961-62, it was 8.07 quintals of wheat and in 1977, it was 4.80. Take, for instance, milk. It is in litres. In 1961-62, it was 4.71 and in 1976-77 it was 2.75. Then there is groundnut oil. In 1961-62, it was 1.56 and in 1976-77, it was 0.90. Take, for instance, fish. In 1961-62, it was 2.80 and in 1976-77, it was 0.33. Then there is meat. In 1961-62, it was 1.14 and in 1976-77, it was 0.56. As far as sugar is concerned, it is a very important item. In 1961-62, it was 2.56—the prices of sugar have fallen—and in 1976-77, it was 216. That is the main thing which I just wanted to emphasise. The price of rubber has not gone up.

Regarding tea, well, you have placed so many imitations regarding the export of tea. But you are getting Rs. 500 crores from the export of tea. Last year, the quantity of tea exported was less than the previous year, but you got a better price. Regarding expansion of tea area, the target was just 248.24 hectares, but you could just achieve 89.87 hectares. In a vast country like this, if you go on expanding only like this, then where are

you going to reach? I think it is going to be impossible to reach anywhere and the production of tea has to go up and you have to formulate a policy for the production of tea to go up

Regarding Coffee my friend who spoke first from the Janata benches said that there was malpractices in regard to duty imposition and that the middlemen are getting a huge profit I do not say that he does not know anything about it Well I have to say that he was blaming the Government regarding this because Government is controlling the whole thing I think he was mistaken regarding that In the case of coffee export last year you got Rs 150 crores and production is going up They have got Rs 193 crores this year realised so far As far as cardamom is concerned it is not like other crops Some of the State Governments I do not know who all mainly southern States have levied sales tax on the sale of cardamom But we are not saying why should it be levied? That is the business of the State Government We should not interfere in their affairs But should it be collected from the growers or from the first buyers? That is the main thing For cardamom, there are a large number of small growers who are having one acre or two acres or three acres There is harassment for them You can tell the State Governments to collect it from other people, let them collect it from other people and not from the small growers Ninety per cent cardamom sold goes to auctions The Sales Tax authorities should not harass the small growers

Another important thing I want to stress is that, like the Tobacco Board which has its headquarters in Guntur—they have located the headquarters where tobacco is grown—cardamom has no permanent headquarters You have provided Rs 2 lakhs or something like that, which is a token amount, but I want to say that

it is now at Ernakulam why can't you shift it to the real cardamom growing area Vandamedu in Idiki District or Kattappana in Idiki District? These are the real growing centres Why don't you ask your officers to do that?

In this regard I would like to congratulate the Chairman of the Board for the way in which he has helped the growth of the industry He is doing fine work and all the growers and the whole section of cardamom industry appreciates the work he is doing

Just like the Agriculture Minister and the other Ministers who are helping the sugar growers I think it is your duty to help the rubber growers who have really suffered They have really suffered and they are still really suffering It is your duty There is nobody to look after our interests I once again plead with you, that in any way you will have to look after our interests I hope you will do it

श्री धनलाल बबू (कच्छ) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता
मंत्रालय के अधुदानों की मांगा के समर्थन
में मैं आज बोल रहा हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय
ने जो इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट की पालिसी
सदन के सामने रखी है उन्में आघार पर
देश में बहुत कुछ नई बातें होगी मैं उन्हें
इसके लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट पालिसी में
उन्होंने बताया कि एम्प्लायमेंट की अप्रौचु-
निटीज इससे बढ़गी, उन्हें यह भी बताना
चाहिए था कि इससे कितनी अप्रौचुनिटीज
बढ़ेगी, यही बात हममें साइलेंट रखी गई है।
लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ और इस बात को दोहराता
हूँ कि हमारे देश में जहाँ बहुत अन-एम्प्लायमेंट
है, वहाँ इसके द्वारा बहुत अन-बड़ी मात्रा में
अप्रौचुनिटीज बढाई जायेंगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि
पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन पालिसी इज स्टिल

[श्री अनन्त बबे—जारी]

नीट बैल। मैं इस बात को एक उदाहरण देकर आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष जब सरकार ने श्रीर इस डिपार्टमेंट ने प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को एडिबल आयल इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये लाइसेंस दिया और सब प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स ने एडिबल आयल लाने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया तो बम्बई पोर्ट पर जहाँ दूम्ने देशों से हमारे स्टीमर आते हैं, वहाँ उनको बर्थ नहीं मिला। काडला पोर्ट में जहाँ उनका बर्थ मिलता था वहाँ रेलवे के बैगन नहीं मिलते थे। इस तरह में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है।

जब मैंने रेलवे मंत्रालय को यह बात बताई कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है तो उन्होंने कहा कि वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने एम०टी०सी० के माध्यम से हमसे बैगन मागे हैं, लेकिन हमारे पास बैगन नहीं हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दिन अगर बैगन नहीं मिलता है तो पर-डे 27 हजार रुपये का डैमरेज लगता है। प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स डैमरेज को एडिबल आयल पर लगाने वाले हैं इसलिये यह तेल महंगे होंगे, इसीलिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की पालिसी अच्छी नहीं है। जब बाहर में माल मंगवा रहे हैं तो इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। इस पालिसी का सुधारने की जरूरत है।

हमारे प्रदेश में नमक बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में होता है। यह भी मैं डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पालिसी की बात ही कह रहा हूँ। वहाँ पर आज भी 2 लाख टन नमक ऐसे ही पड़ा है। दश के दूसरे प्रान्तों, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा, असम और अरुणाचल वगैरह में नमक नहीं मिल रहा है। जो मिल भी रहा है वह बहुत महंगा मिल रहा है। और जहाँ पैसा होता है वहाँ 113 जो छोटे छोटे इंडस्ट्री वाले हैं उनको बैगन नहीं मिलते हैं। वे लोग जब जाते हैं उनके पास तो वे कहते हैं कि आप व्यापार मंत्रालय में मिलिये। व्यापार मंत्रालय

में जाते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि रेलवे के पास जाइए, इंडस्ट्रीयल मिनिस्टर के पास जाइए। जो यह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा नहीं है उसकी वजह से देश में माल होने पर भी लोगों को माल नहीं मिल रहा है।

एक दूसरा रिकेट भी चल रहा है। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं उनके पास में मसूने दाम में सब नमक बड़े कारखाने वाले खरीद लेते हैं। 30 रुपये प्रति टन में खरीद कर ग्रामाम और दूसरी जगहों में ले जा कर 120 रुपये प्रति टन में उसे बेचते हैं। टनना मुनाफा बड़े कारखाने वाले छोटे कारखाने वालों में लेते हैं।

तीसरी बात में कहना चाहना है। आज हमारे देश में ग्राहक को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है। एक अगर सरकार है दूसरी और व्यापारियों का एसोसिएशन है। दोनों के बीच में गरीब किसान मजदूर और मध्यम वर्ग के आदमी की दशा बहुत खराब है। उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन सरकार की ओर में नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि जहाँ नमक पुरा पैदा होता है वहाँ के लोग भी ग्रामाम में नमक नहीं बेच सकते हैं। वहाँ भी परमिशन लेनी पड़ती है नमक बेचने के लिए। बंगाल में नमक नहीं जा सकता है और फार्गेन जा सकता है। इस बात को रोकना चाहिए। हमारे देश के आदमियों को अच्छी तरह से पूरी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। देश के हर नागरिक का सब वस्तु तभी मिल सकेगी जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम अच्छा होगा, वरना यह संभव नहीं है।

चौथी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष भी मैंने कहा था और अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्रीमान साहब ने भी कहा है फ्री ट्रेड जोन के लिए। हमारे विस्तार में जहाँ एशिया भर का फ्री ट्रेड जोन है उसकी हालत देखते हैं तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह फ्री ट्रेड जोन नहीं है। वहाँ जो कोई जाता है वह हमेशा

के लिए बन हो जाता है। कोई भी चीज व्यापारी वहाँ से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकता है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं, हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि वहाँ जो चीज बनाते हैं वह अपने देश में बेचें लेकिन जो कुछ सुविधाएँ हैं जैसे वेस्ट मंत्रीरियल की सुविधा है वह भी आज वह वहाँ से बाहर नहीं निकाल सकते। आज वेस्ट मंत्रीरियल वहाँ बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पड़ा है। कोई टैसीशन आज तक मिनिस्ट्री ने नहीं लिया है। उनके लिए जा मॉसिडी का सवाल है फ्री ट्रेड ज्ञान के लिए उसका भी आज 12 महीने ह। गये कार्ड फमला नहीं हुआ। सब में बड़ी बात ता यह है कि फ्री ट्रेड ज्ञान का कार्ड ऐक्ट आज तक नहीं बना है। कई बार मैंने कहा है कि इसके लिए ऐक्ट बनाइए। मात्र एक नॉटिफिकेशन पर यह ज्ञान चल रहा है। तो इसके लिए एक ऐक्ट बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। जब ऐसा ऐक्ट बनेगा ता दुनिया के कम्पटीशन में उनका कुछ राहत मिल सकेगी और यह एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट पॉलिसी जो आई है उसके माध्यम से भी उनका कुछ सुविधा मिलेगी तभी य फ्री ट्रेड ज्ञान अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकेगा।

पार्श्वी बात—कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी में जा कुछ चल रहा है, मैं ने गत वर्ष भी उसके मुताबिक बात कही थी कि अच्छे लोग उनमें आने चाहिए। कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी के द्वारा बहुत मो चीजे इस देश में चल रही है। फाल्म काटन सीइस गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र में कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी के द्वारा ही बेच गए और लागो की कराडो रुपये की खेडू की फमल उनके द्वारा लीकी गई। उसकी बात भी मैंने दोहरायी थी। लेकिन उनका कई जवाब नहीं आया है। इस वजह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी सुविधाएँ हमें बनानी चाहिए और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि अच्छे लोग आये, उनको अच्छी शिक्षा मिले। ऐसे लोग कांभारपेटिव सासाइटी में जायें और काम करे तभी अपने देश में कांभारपेटिव सेक्टर में हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

जो आइटम्स एसेसियल कमाडिटीज में नहीं आते हैं जैसे हल्दी है, टमरिंक, चीज क्यूमिन सीइस (जीरा) है उस पर भी 4-1-78 से बैंन लगा दिया गया है। क्यूमिन सीइस जा बहुत छोटी मात्रा में यहाँ से एक्सपोर्ट होता है, मिर्च 1 परनेट एक्सपोर्ट होता है उस पर भी बैंन है। जो हल्दी है उसको छूट दी गई है लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र और दूसरे प्रांतों में जिन्होंने इस फमल को पक़ाया है उन लोगों को बाजार में पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। यह जवाब दिया गया है कि अभी भी उसकी कीमत ऊँची रहती है इसलिए हमने बैंन किया है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जिन लोगों ने अपने मोद कर रखे हैं, व्यापारियों को बेच रखे हैं उनको आप सुविधा दे ताकि जितना भाल आज उनके पास है उसको एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें।

सौराष्ट्र में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में ग्राउण्डनट प्राइयूस होता है। प्लान्ट कम्पैशन के माध्यम में जो बैंन लगाया गया है उस आइटम्स को एक्सपोर्ट करने पर उनको भी एक्सपोर्ट करने की छूट दी जाये। आज तक 12 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट होता था हर साल लेकिन अभी 2 लाख टन एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है 10 लाख टन का सवाल अभी बाकी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ध्यान देकर इसका प्रबन्ध करेगी।

आज प्याज तीन रुपये और पाच रुपये की बीस किला के हिमाब से बिक रही है। बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में प्याज खेडूत के पास है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि प्याज के दाम बढ़ जायें लेकिन कुछ मात्रा में प्याज एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत आप दें। इतना ही कहकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur). This is a very important Ministry dealing with the almost everyday necessities of the people of the country and we are

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happy that we have a dynamic Minister who is trying to give a reorientation to the entire functioning and outlook of this Ministry.

I must put it on record my deep appreciation of the way he helped in the reinstatement of some of the officers and employees of his Ministry who were the victims of the emergency in 1975 and I cannot forget the great personal efforts made by the Minister himself to reinstate Mr. Dipen Ghosh and his friends in the Ministry although there was an unfortunate attempt by some of his officers to scuttle that.

This Ministry operates on a very large canvas and hardly I have any time to deal with many of them. But I would like to deal with a subject which I hope and believe is very close to the Minister's heart, namely, the question of public distribution. This is a matter on which we feel that there must be a commitment of this government and it must be treated as an article of faith. Otherwise, we cannot really serve the people so far as distribution of essential commodities is concerned.

The Janata Party manifesto made a specific reference to that when it said:

"The prices of essential commodities will not be allowed to rise beyond the capacity of the common man to pay. Therefore, as long as shortages persist, a well-organized public distribution system is absolutely necessary coupled with a consumer movement to maintain vigilance over the prices and the qualities."

This is a field where we feel that there cannot be any slide-back. These mere pious wishes would not do. We have had enough assurances from the previous Government. But the experience of the people is to the contrary.

We have seen that even in essential commodities, the vested interests are operating and operating to the prejudice of the common people. I think the time has come when this Government should lose faith in the good wishes of the private trade. They have not been playing their part. This is not to-day's experience. How the State trading in wheat was scuttled by the Trade and the vested interests is known to us all. We feel that the solution is that it should be the responsibility of the Government through a network of public distribution system to make available the essential commodities to the people of this country. Ordinary people, they are always at the receiving end. The rural people, the common people—70 per cent, of whom are below the poverty line, what are we going to do for supplying to them the essential commodities? These are not articles of luxury. We are thinking of the big industries, giving them facilities for imports and exports but this is a very vital sector, the country's economy, where we have to take up the matter really on a war footing. That is why I know the hon. Minister has been trying even during this tenure as a Minister of Planning to introduce a comprehensive public distribution system. That is why I have faith and I have hope that during his time this would be a reality and will not remain a dream.

Kindly see the position with regard to the price index. Even the statistics have been misleading. We have seen during the emergency how statistics was distorted. Price index was distorted to give an unreal picture, false picture to the people of this country to justify imposition of the emergency, as if it had helped in lowering the price level. All sorts of bogus figures were supplied to the people. From the Annual Reports it appears that there is supposed to be a marginal decline in the price level, in some of the commodities, not in all

of them. But statistics will not help the people, will not feed the people. But day-today experience of the people is different. You say that the wholesale price index has gone down and it is going to have a delayed effect on the retail consumer price index. But the people are not interested what the authorities in Simla or elsewhere are preparing and collecting in the cool atmosphere of the Himalayas. But in the daily market they are not getting the benefit of the lowering of price. Therefore, what is to be done? Are we going to feed them Annual Reports showing the lowering of the price level? The experience of the people is different. Whatever may be said, I tell you, Mr. Dharia this is one of the reasons why Government is losing its credibility. You have got a very responsible task on your shoulders. We support you on the question of restoration of democratic rights. Please do not think that that is the end of it unless you deliver the goods to the people, where-withals to the people, so far as daily necessities are concerned. The forces of authoritarianism will again re-group and they are trying to stage a come back. They take advantage of the negative aspects of your functioning. Please do not forget that. What is to be done? Are we going to leave it to the private trade or is it the responsibility of the Government to see that the people who do not get these commodities should get them at a reasonable price? We do not find any alternative to this? There can be no alternative except the public distribution system. There is a talk of cooperative societies being allowed to come into this field. Sir, I have great reservations on this point. One of the hon. Members was saying about that. We have seen the system of cooperation in this country becoming a profession for many people. For a coterie of people cooperation is a profession. It is an occupation to many. There are vested interests in the cooperative sector and nobody can deny this.

Sir, we have not been able, in this country so far, to build up a real consumer cooperative movement. Even today in various cooperative sectors we find that people are supposedly so keen to render voluntary service that they are willing to spend lakhs and lakhs of rupees to keep themselves in such positions! This is the state of affairs in this country.

Sir, we find that the Ministry has circulated to the State Governments a note containing certain proposals but it is stated there in that these proposals are only tentative proposals. I would appeal to the Minister that this is a matter in which he should act with the greatest amount of speed.

We feel that without the State trading in some of the essential commodities, in some 14 or 15 items, you cannot possibly achieve proper distribution of the essential commodities. Sir, have Government been able to stop hoarding? No. You have not done that. You have allowed prices to fluctuate from one part of the country to another. Prices fluctuate from one part of the year to another. These fluctuations of prices only help in stimulating hoarders in this country. One thing is clear. By and large the trading class, apart from the big industrial and monopoly houses, understand only one thing,—not the misery of the people, but only their own preserve, their own funds and their own assets and their own profits. What is your proposal to stop hoarding and preventing price fluctuation, I would like to know. We find different prices at different parts of the country at the same point of time. We are not grudging if somebody pays less but would it help a person involved in the process of nation building if he is asked to pay for mustard oil at Rs. 14 instead of Rs. 7/50 per kilo? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to see that essential commodities are available throughout the country at

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reasonable prices and if necessary even at subsidised prices? You must subsidise them; there is no alternative to that. Essential commodities should be available at uniform rates throughout the country. It is for the Government to find out the where-withal to do it. If you are committed to your objective, you must take necessary steps. You can have a proper buffer stock. With your favourable foreign exchange position you can import if necessary. You have to take simultaneous steps to increase production also. You have to take all other necessary steps. But two things are necessary. I would like to tell this to the hon. Minister. With all our constraints in West Bengal we have declared that every person in the State will have a ration card against which there will be an assured supply of essential commodities at reasonable prices. Why cannot this thing be done by the Centre? You may talk about legal difficulties, about financial constraints and so on.

But why cannot at least a section of people who are in the vulnerable sections get things at reasonable prices from your public distribution system? Take the case of edible oils. What is happening? Even in the case of rapeseed oil, the hon. Minister will certainly agree with me that our is one of the states in this country where the people have readily taken to rapeseed oil. When the crisis came we have responded to it but we are not getting even the protection from the clutches of the private traders. Sir, rationing only covers the people of particular areas. And the private traders are allowed to import rapeseed oil. And we hear that it has been mixed up with the mustard oil and rapeseed oil is even sold by the private traders at a higher price. Where is the protection?

Therefore, the sooner you do this the better it is. You should appre-

ciate that you cannot achieve a proper distribution system of essential commodities in this country with the good offices of the traders. That is the unfortunate experience in this country. I request the hon. Minister to take it up at the earliest and see that the distribution system is brought into existence or in operation as early as possible.

There is a question of price equalisation involved in it. We do not mind that Coal and steel will be sold at the same rate everywhere in this country. But, are we not entitled to ask this? I do not want to bring in parochialism or chauvinism here. Coal and steel being essential articles, important articles, have also to be subsidised by Government to be available to the people throughout the country at a uniform price. Is it not the same with regard to mustard oil? Is it not same with regard to sugar and to every other article in this country?

Now, this is a matter of policy. The sooner the discrimination is ended the better it is. The people may think that we are trying to bring in our special problems of the States. But, these are not special problems of the States. This problem has been kept alive and has been made more and more acute because of the system of the Government that has been prevailing in this country. There have been attempts to create divisions among the people. You can have the involvement of the entire people as a whole if they find that such a discrimination is not there by Government.

I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and introduce this system. I am sure the State Governments will give their utmost help in this matter and will give all cooperation. In the Annual Report what is called tentative policy has been laid down. We want the tentative policy to be firm one and it should be introduced as early as possible.

May I now come to the other aspects? One more aspect is about Tea. I know the hon. Minister is not concerned with the application of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I know that this is the Finance Ministry's obligation. But, I find that there is a tremendous spurt in the price of tea. It has been our experience that the benefit has gone to someone else. To whom? Most surprisingly upto now I have not found any answer to this. Why in tea industry the foreign and sterling companies have been allowed to dilute only to the extent of 74 per cent? They are entitled to keep foreign shareholdings to the extent of 74 per cent and the Indian shareholding to the extent of 26 per cent. Even in sophisticated industries the dilution is to the extent of 60 per cent. That means 60 per cent is of the Indian shareholding and 40 per cent is of the foreign shareholding. Now who are getting the benefits of all this? Now the entire money of these 74 per cent foreign shareholders is being repatriated to the foreign countries. Even the stranglehold of the foreign monopolists are there. How do you achieve it? You are giving all sorts of encouragements for tea export. Naturally this is one of our foreign exchange earners. I know because of the great increase in the price of tea, you have imposed export duty on tea and there is always a clamour against it. But who is getting the benefit of it? This is one aspect. I request the hon. Minister to consider.

The stranglehold of the foreign companies is very much there. I request the hon. Minister to take it up with the Finance Ministry. The benefit of increased profits on exports are really going to the foreigners in this country. One more aspect is about the TTCI. I have no time to go into the long lists of complaints. I have sent it on to the hon. Minister. Probably he finds difficulties because this is one of the matters, I find that he has kept quiet a little too long

than he is used to. There are still casual employees in a Government undertaking. It all started during Balmer Lawrie's time. Then, Goenka's intervened in the TTCI. Goenka's spirit is still being kept alive in the TTCI. Sir, more than 100 persons are casual labourers. After the intervention of the Chief Minister of West Bengal they have agreed to take 50 but other persons have not been absorbed. They are still out of job. This is a human problem also. Sir, we know how they are surviving with their families. They come to us to forward their representation to the hon. Minister. I request the hon. Minister to look into this question. You have reinstated so many persons dismissed during Emergency. I am complimenting you for that. These persons are also victims—either victims of Emergency or victims of monopolists like Goenka. These persons are out of job for long.

So far as Commerce Department is concerned various liberalisations have been made. That is good. I am happy now the organised industry sector will not be able to pass on the responsibility to the Government because they will not be able to have their usual plea how can we develop or increase the investment when there are import restrictions. At least now they will be put on test.

With regard to the small sector the monopoly houses are not kept out of the small sector. Please appreciate it. The industrial policy does not debar even monopoly houses or the large sector to start concerns with rupees ten lakhs. Then they get all the benefits of it. Please see that there is proper utilisation of the facilities which you are giving to the small sector. Even in cottage industry you cannot stop their percolation so easily. Their tentacles have spread far and wide. Therefore you have to see that the benefit which is essentially meant for the small sector is

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not utilised for the benefit of the large sector

Sir, I want to say about two things which the Minister said in his press conference I find there is great improvement in the functioning of the CCIE and he has referred to it I was told that Calcutta office has done a very good job but the people there have a feeling that because of their being far away at Calcutta they are not getting justice done to them You may please look into it I am told that there is a decision to introduce Central Trade Service which has not yet been implemented

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the increase in the trade with the neighbouring countries I am glad that already a start has been made with trade with China and other countries This is a vital aspect on which, I am sure, the hon'ble Minister will pay proper attention

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी (बनासकाठा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री जी ने जो अनुदान रखे हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और एक सुझाव इनके डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में देना चाहता हूँ और वह कीटनाशक दवाओं के बारे में है। शुद्ध कीट नाशक दवायें किसानों को नहीं मिलती हैं और प्रचुर मात्रा में नहीं मिलती हैं। तो कीटनाशक दवायें प्रचुर मात्रा में सहकारी मस्थाओं के जरिये तैयार हों इसके लिये बजट में ज्यादा पैसा रखा जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह जब यात्रिकरण खेती में बढ़ रहा है तो कृषि सेवा केंद्रों की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये और इसके लिये भी बजट में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। इसी तरह सं किमानों का मामला जब बाजार में आता है तो दाम गिर जाते हैं इसलिए उन वस्तुओं को रखने के लिये सीत भंडार बढ़ाने चाहिये और खासकर सहकारी सीत भंडार बढ़ाने चाहिये।

आयात निर्यात के बारे में मंत्रालय ने अच्छी नीतियाँ शुरू की हैं, इसकी सब ओर से सराहना हो रही है। लेकिन निर्यात के बारे में मुझे कुछ थोड़ा कहना है। जिस समय पर निर्यात बन्दी होनी चाहिये उस समय नहीं होती है, और इस प्रकार जो सबूत नीति दिये गए हैं वे हैं उसमें थोड़ा लचीलापन रखना चाहिये, जो कि अभी नहीं है। होता यह है कि जब किसान का माल मंडियों में आता है उसी समय निर्यात छूट नहीं होती है और बाजार में व्यापारियों के पास जब माल पहुँच जाता है तब निर्यात में छूट कर दी जाती है। तो इसका लाभ किसान को न मिल कर व्यापारियों को मिलता है। किसान को माल पैदा करने के लिये बिजली महँगी मिलती है, खाद की कीमत बढ़ रही है मजदूरी बढ़ रही है और आसमानी और मुत्तानी यानी प्रकृति और सरकार की ओर से उसका कोई भाव के सम्बन्ध में सफलियत नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी स्थिति में उसके माल और दाम की सुरक्षा हो सके। ऐसी स्थिति निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में होनी चाहिये और जब किसान बहुत खर्च करके उत्पादन करता है तो हमारी नीति का थोड़ा सा लाभ अगर उसको मिल जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा।

हमारे यहाँ खासकर जीरा पैदा होता है। इसके बारे में एक बड़ा मसला खड़ा हो गया है। पिछले साल से जीरे का भाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। जुलाई में ले कर दिसम्बर तक 20 किलो बोरी का दाम 800 रुपये तक बढ़ गया। अक्टूबर और नवम्बर में जीरे की बुवाई होती है। उसी समय पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये थी निर्यात के बारे में जिस समय 800 रु० प्रति 20 किलो का भाव था। ऐसे महँगे दाम दे कर जीरे की बुवाई की गई है। निर्यात बन्द होने से आज किसान के हाथ से दाम कम हो रहे हैं। और स्थिति यह हो गई है कि ज्यादा कीमत बढ़ने की बजाय से किसानों ने इस साल ज्यादा जीरा बोया है। जीरा तो मसाला है और कम मात्रा में इसका

उपयोग खाने में होता है, और ज्यादातर बाहर ही भेजा जाता है हर साल। और इस साल तो उसका उत्पादन और बढ़ने वाला है। ज्यादा मास इकट्ठा हो जायगा और निर्यात में छूट देनी ही पड़ेगी। अभी नहीं देने है, जब मंडी में माल किमान का आ रहा है उसी वक्त अगर निर्यात की छूट नहीं की जायेगी तो किसान को लाभ नहीं मिलेगा, और बाद में व्यापारियों को इसका फायदा मिलने वाला है। जीरा ममाला है इसलिये इसका निर्यात होना ही चाहिये। लेकिन जिस समय करना चाहिये उस समय पर नहीं होता है इसलिये किसानों को फायदा नहीं मिलता है, जो कि उन्हें मिलना चाहिये। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जब नया माल बाजार में आ रहा है, और इस लाल दुग्ने में ज्यादा बुवाई हुई है, और खाने में पूरा क पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता, तो इसी समय निर्यात किया जाय। और हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि जो हमारी सहकारी सस्थायें हैं वह बाजार को देख कर माल खरीदती रहती है। लेकिन अभी तक एक भी बोरी जीरे का माल उन्होंने नहीं खरीदा है। जब भी निर्यात हो, तब सभी माल की खरीद सहकारी और राष्ट्रीय सस्थाओं के जरि/ ही होनी चाहिये। सरकार का ऐसा तय करना बहुत जरूरी है।

जीरा और इसबगोल वहा बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है जो खाने के काम में बहुत नहीं आता है बल्कि दवा रस और रसायन के उपयोग में आता है। इससे इसका ज्यादा भाव मिलता है बाहर भेजन में लेकिन इसका सब मुनाफा व्यापारियों को मिलता है। इसलिये इसका निर्यात भी एस० टी० सी० या सहकारी सस्थाओं के जरि/ ही होना चाहिये। यह खाल रखा जाय, यह अत्यन्त जरूरी है।

अब की तेल के बारे में भी ऐसा ही है। बूरे का पूरा अंडी का तेल इस देश में प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जब किसान का मास अच्छी में आता है उस समय निर्यात बन्दी होती है। ऐसा होने से माल व्यापारियों के यहाँ

आ जाता है और जो लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। निर्यात की नीति के बारे में ऐसा सोचा जाय कि जब किसान का माल बाजार में आये तो उस समय निर्यात की छूट होनी चाहिये।

देश में खाने की चीजों की कीमतें न बढ़ें, इसके लिये निर्यात बन्दी करना बहुत जरूरी है लेकिन उस समय छूट होनी चाहिये जिससे इसका गैर-फायदा किसान को न हो। इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे, ऐसी भाशा करते हुए मैं उनकी डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एच० एस० पटवारी (मंगलदाई)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो मूल्य निर्धारण किया जाता है, इसका कोई वैधानिक तरीका नहीं है। Price fixation has no scientific basis

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि जब प्राइम फिक्सेशन हो तो उसका कुछ बुनियादी तरीका हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब किसी चीज पर हम नियंत्रण करते हैं तो उसका फायदा ज्यादा से ज्यादा गांव के लोगों को हो, यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। अगर गांव की अर्थ-नीति पर शहर को लाभ पहुंचाना है जैसे कि गत 30 साल में पहुंचाया गया तो इसके गलत नतीजे शुरू हो जायेंगे। गत 30 साल में सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का लाभ शहर वालों को मिला, गांव वालों को नहीं। इसलिये गांव वालों को ज्यादा लाभ हो इस तरह का कानून होना चाहिये।

नियंत्रण से ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि ब्लैकमनी पैदा हो। गत 30 सालों में नियंत्रण का फायदा व्यापारियों ने उठाया है और इसी कारण ब्लैक मनी पैदा हुआ। अब भी वही प्रथा जारी है। इसलिये ध्यान

[श्री एच० एल० पटवारी]

रखना है कि जब कंट्रोल करेंगे, नियंत्रण करेंगे तो उससे जनता को लाभ पहुंचना चाहिये ।

साथ ही साथ अडल्टेशन की भी समस्या है । हम देखते हैं कि गोटा हल्दी का जो दाम मिलता है, गुड्डा हल्दी का दाम उससे कम होता है । यह ताज्जुब की बात है कि गुड्डा हल्दी का दाम कम हो जाय, उसमें मेहनत हांती है । इसका कारण क्या है, इसमें दूसरी चीज मिलाई जाती है । अडल्टेशन बहुत जोर पकड़ गया है । गत 30 सालों में इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया । मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय, धारिया जी से कहूंगा कि अब उनके जमाने में जो अडल्टेशन करते हैं, चाहे चाय के साथ बकरी का गोबर मिलाये और चाहे हल्दी में कुछ चीज मिलायें, ऐसे लोगों का पकड़ कर फासी देनी चाहिये, और कम में कम इनके जमाने में ऐसे 7 आदमियों को तो फासी होनी चाहिये । बात जब हो जाए तो वे समझने लग जाएंगे कि हा, देश में ऐसा काम करने वाले लोगों का फासी दी जाती है । इसके लिए जरूरत हो तो बानून बनाए और टम की मेपरेट कोर्ट हो, उसी में जल्दी से जल्दी विचार हो और नहीं तो जनता व दरबार में खुले आम इस का विचार हो और उस को फासी की सजा हो । जो कम अपराध करने वाले हों उन को दूसरा दण्ड दिया जाय ।

मेरा एक मुद्दाव और है । आज एग््रीकल्चर के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में कोई मार्केट तैयार नहीं हो रहा है । जैसे कि चाय पैदा करने वाले अपना मान्य श्रू आकशन बेचते हैं लेकिन एग््रीकल्चर प्राइकशन आकशन नहीं किया जाता है । उस को गवर्नमेंट नियंत्रित कर के 110 रुपये में गेहूँ और 177 रुपये में घान ले लनी है । कम्प्लेरी प्रोक्योरमेंट करती है और उसकी प्राइम फिक्म करती है । जब आप चाय को आकशन करने का मारा देते हैं तो एग््रीकल्चर के लिए भी आकशन का मारा दीजिए जिस

में उन को ज्यादा दाम मिले और पैसा गावों में जाये । लेकिन गावों में पैसा जाना है तो सोलने है कि मुद्दा-स्पीनि हो जायेगी । यह बिलकूल गलत बात है । गावों में आज पैसा है ही नहीं । हमारे देश में गावों में आज तक एक भी पक्का घर नहीं बन पाया । शहर में पिछले तीस सालों में एक एक घर बन गए मगर गावां में एक भी पक्का घर नहीं बना । उमाता रागण यही है कि वहां पैसा नहीं है । गावां और शहरों में बीच खाई ज्यादा में ज्यादा पैदा हाती जा रही है । इसलिए, टम पर ध्यान दिया जाये । गाव वाले जो उत्पादन करने हैं चाहे जंगल हा हल्दी हा या दूसरा अनाज है, उस में जो एक्सम चीज हा निर्गमित ढग से सरकार जैसे उस का न मके टम के लिए व्यवस्था हाती चाहिए और टम में कम स्लार स्तर पर ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस में कि इम्पीडिगटला वे उस को ले सके । हमारे देश में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजे पैदा हाती हैं जैसे पञ्चविल में केला पैदा होता है, आलू पैदा हाता है । किन्तु उस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हाती है न उस के ट्रामपार्ट की कोई व्यवस्था हाती है । नमक की भी एक अजीब ढग की बात है । नमक जिम का दाम नहीं बढ़ता नहीं चाहिए, कोई कारण नहीं उस का दाम बढ़ाने का लेकिन सरकार का बदनाम करने के लिए कुछ ऐसे लागे हैं जो नमक में भी आर्टिफिशियल क्राइमिने पैदा कर देते हैं । अभी ग्रामाम की असेम्बली का चुनाव हो रहा था । ग्रामाम के आठ व्यापारियों में ना लाब रुपया ल लिया और उन को बोल दिया कि नमक तुम मत वापसा । जनता पार्टी का बदनाम किया कि जनता पार्टी न नमक का दाम बढ़ा दिया जिम का असर ग्रामाम के एलेक्शन पर पडा । मैं यह कहना कि जो लोग जनवरी में परमिट ले कर और फिर नमक नहीं लाए वे क्यों नहीं लाए, उस की एक एम्बवायरी होनी चाहिए और उस एम्बवायरी में अगर वे आठ व्यापारी दायी पाये जाते हैं, जिम में

आसाम के मिनिस्टर्स ने संघ स्थापित किया था तो मैं तो चाहूंगा कि उनको दण्ड दिया जाय और उनको भी दण्ड दिया जाय। यह अपराध करने वाले और उनका साथ देने वाले दोनों को जाननी बूझने ज्यादा से ज्यादा दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए और मैं तो कहूंगा कि अगर मर्यादा की भी व्यवस्था हो तो वह भी उनको दिया जाये। नमक के साथ खिलवाड़ करना है। तीन रुपये किलो नमक की बिक्री बहा हुई जस्ट विफार दि एनेक्शन। प्रोसेस बाने प्रचार कर रहे थे कि हीरा जाल पटवारी एम पी टूण इमलिए नमक का दाम बढ़ा। लिखित पत्र वितरित हुआ। फिर उसका तो मैंने जवाब दिया। नेत्रिन गेमा गजन प्रचार उन्तान किया।

अब हम लाग विदेशों के साथ सम्पर्क कर रहे हैं उन के साथ अधिक से अधिक व्यापार कर मने इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप न एम टी सी बना रखी है राज्य स्तर पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट स्तर पर भी हम के लिए कुछ लिखनी व्यवस्था कर। ताकि जिन जिन में, जिन इलाकों में जा चीज पैदा होती है वह बाहर भजी जा सके। हमारे इलाकों में मीजों हिंस के साथी रह रहे थे, अरब जाती है लेकिन उमरों बाहर नहीं भेज सके हैं। हमारा यहां बने हुए हैं, शिनाग में आलू होत है मीजों हिंस में और दूसरी चीजें भी होती हैं। एथीक्लरल प्राइयस का भी इण्डस्ट्रियल बेसिस पर भेज मके—जब इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी तभी ज्यादा लाभ हा सकेगा। गेह की कीमत 110 रुपये किंटल है लेकिन बिस्कुट 12 रुपये के जी बिकता है। एथीक्लरल प्राइयस को इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रांसिस करके दस गने दाम पर बेचा जाता है। इसका फायदा वही लोग उठाते हैं जबकि हमका फायदा किसानों को होना चाहिए। अगर किसानों के एथीक्लरल प्राइयस का प्रोसेस करके उसके लिए इण्डस्ट्रियल तरीके में मार्केट पैदा कर दी जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ

ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकेंगे। इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

14 hrs

आज एथीक्लरल और इण्डस्ट्रियल चीजों के दामों में आपस में कोई सामंजस्य नहीं है जबकि सामंजस्य होना चाहिए। जो लोग इण्डस्ट्री लगाने हैं वे प्राइस फिक्सेशन या तरीका जानते हैं। उनकी क्लेक्टिव वायम होती है लेकिन एथीक्लरल की कोई क्लेक्टिव वायम नहीं है। अभी हाल में इंडियन चेम्बर आफ एगो इण्डस्ट्रीज एंड फेडरेशन फार्मेशन हुआ है और उन्होंने धारिया जी का आशीर्वाद चाहा है। इसलिए इसका फार्मेशन हुआ है कि एथीक्लरल भी दामों में मिलाने में अपने मुझाव दे सके। मझे उम्मीद है कि उनके साथ पूरा सहयोग किया जायेगा।

एक मवाल प्राइस की एकरूपता का है। जिन प्रान्त में मैं रहता हूँ वहां पर किसी चीज की मुविधा नहीं है। वहां पर ईश्वर भी वहां के लोगों के लिए महंगा है। हमारा यहां से आदिवासी ईश्वर भी इन्लैड और अमरीका में लेने है। हिन्दुस्तान के आदिवासियों के लिए ईश्वर भी नहीं है। वे लाग इन्लैड और अमरीका में ईश्वर लेते हैं— इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति वहां के लोगों को है। हिन्दुस्तान के कोई भी लाग उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। अमम जा इस देश का सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा है वहां की कुछ समस्याएँ हैं लेकिन उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं देना है। वहां के लाग बड़े सरल स्वभाव के तथा विष्णुवासी हैं, वे अधिक बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनकी मद्भावना की बात रुद नहीं करना। मेरा विश्वास है कि वहां के आदिवासियों को भी यह विश्वास व्यापार में जाड़ेगा ताकि वे भी समझे कि हम भी इस देश के मेनस्ट्रीम में हिस्सेदार हैं। आदिवासियों के दिल में भावना है कि उनकी राजनीतिक सत्ता हमने छीन ली। पॉलिटिकल किण्ड का तो हमने हटा दिया लेकिन उनकी

[श्री एच० एल० पटवारी]

जगह पर एकोनामिक किण्व पैदा कर दिए जोकि उससे भी ज्यादा डेजरस है। हम जब जाते हैं तो हमारे आदिवासी कहते हैं "Government of India has imposed economic kings on us."

एकोनामिक किण्व इतने भयानक हैं कि उनको देखने से डर लगता है। जो पुराने राजा थे वे तो एक घर में रहते थे, वह घर पक्का हो सकता था और उनका छोटा इलाका था लेकिन एकोनामिक किण्व का इतना बड़ा भयानक रूप है कि एक एक मकान में उनके चढ़ने के लिए 18-18 लिफ्ट है। उनके पास 20-20 कारें हैं तीन-तीन हवाई जहाज हैं और उनसे पास इतना पैसा है, आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं, इस बात में कि उन्होंने 5 करोड़ रुपये इन्दिरा गांधी को दान दिया। मैं यह बात आर० पी० गोंयनका के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, जिसकी चर्चा इम हाउस में हुई थी। हमारे देश में 1200 के करीब पोलिटिकल किण्व थे जिन्होंने 9 लाख इकानामिक किण्व तैयार कर दिये और वास्तव में ये इकानामिक किण्व हिन्दुस्तान में शासन करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहाँ आदिवासी हरिजनों की समस्या नहीं है, लेकिन इस समस्या को बना दिया गया है। यहाँ कार्यालय में बैठ कर, नेक-टाई लगाकर ये लोग योजना तैयार करते हैं। कृषि भवन में कृषि के उत्पादन की योजना बनती है उद्योग भवन में उद्योग पैदा करने की योजना बनती है—यहाँ पर एक तरह का पडयल चलता है कि देश के आदिवासी और हरिजनों पर कैसे शासन किया जाये। इसको यदि कोई बन्द कर सकता है तो हमारे धारिया साहब कर सकते हैं, आने वाली कोई भी सरकार इसको बन्द नहीं कर पायेगी, क्या कि इनके ध्यान में यह बात है कि इसको कैसे बन्द किया जा सकता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री कम से कम एक साल के अन्दर देश के लोगों में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर देंगे कि हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री देश के

इन इकानामिक किण्व को हटाने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं। जनता को यह विश्वास हो जाना चाहिए कि हम देश में इकानामिक किण्व को पैदा नहीं होने देंगे। यदि हम ऐसा कर सके तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों की समस्या आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता दूर हो जायेगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने देश के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ हूँ और यहाँ तक भी तैयार हूँ—यदि मुझे हरिजन महिला और पुरुषों के साथ मैला माफ करना हो, तो मैं उसके लिए भी जाने को तैयार हूँ। मैं उस काम को छोटा नहीं समझता हूँ, मेरे लिये वह बड़ा काम है, महत्वपूर्ण काम है। अगर कोई हरिजन लड़की से शादी करनी पड़े, तो मैं उसके लिए भी तैयार हूँ, मुझे उसमें भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ये पोलिटिशियन्ड, सत्ते राजनीतिक लोग इस तरह की बातों को लेकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा हुगामा करते हैं। ये लोग चिल्लाने हैं कि उनके साथ जुल्म हो रहा है। जुल्म नहीं हो रहा। जुल्म तो यह ही रहा है कि उनकी जो परम्परा थी, संस्कृति थी, मभ्यता थी, उसको समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया। वे लोग शान्ति में विश्वास करने थे, लेकिन उनकी परम्परा, संस्कृति और मभ्यता में इन्टरफीअरेंस करके, उनको नीचे गिराने का प्रयास किया गया। मैंने उस दिन कहा था—वह ब्राह्मण जिसने छुआ-छूत को हमारे देश में पैदा किया, उसे खत्म किया गया, वह क्षत्रिय जिसकी तलवार उसके खून से रंगी जाती थी, उसको खत्म किया गया, जिन कार्रेसियों ने नकली लाइमेस देकर इकानामिक किण्व पैदा किये, इस देश में बनियाशाही पैदा की, हमें इसको भी खत्म करना ही पड़ेगा। जब तक हम बनियाशाही खत्म नहीं करेंगे, देश की इकानामिक व्यवस्था नहीं सुधर सकती। अब प्रश्न यह है कि इसको कैसे खत्म करना है, उसका क्या रूप होगा, क्या ढाँचा बनेगा—इस पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे। लेकिन जो इकानामिक किण्व पैदा हुए हैं—इनको

इमिडियेटली एक साथ खत्म कर देना है, तभी इस देश में एक अच्छा समाज पैदा होने में सहायता मिल सकेगी ।

आखिर में, मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—पूर्वांचल के लिए—अरुणाचल, मेघालय, नागालैंड, मीज़ोरम, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और और आसाम—आप एक ईस्टर्न इकानामिक ज़ोन अलग से बनायें जहाँ इन क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर विचार हो क्योंकि इन की समस्यायें बड़ी विचित्र हैं । इस काम में यदि आपको मेरे सहयोग की ज़रूरत हो तो मैं आपको सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार हूँ । मैं इस विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे मंत्री जी जिन्होंने अभी इस विभाग का दायित्व लिया है उनको इस विषय की काफ़ी जानकारी है, वे वस्तु में इस विभाग में परिवर्तन लायेंगे । पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने इन काला बाजार व्यापारियों, घूस लेने वालों और दूषित राजनीति करने वालों के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान का चरित्र सारे संसार में गिरा दिया, सारे संसार में ये लोग ऐसा समझने लगे थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले सब बेईमान हैं, और यहाँ कोई ईमानदार नहीं है । ऐसा भ्रम संसार में भारत के लोगों के बारे में 30 साल तक जिन लोगों ने शासन किया है, उन्होंने पैदा किया हुआ है और इस तरह से संसार में भारतवासियों की प्रतिष्ठा कम की है । हम को संसार को यह बताना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में बेईमानी नहीं है और अगर है भी तो ऐसे एक दो आदमी ही थे । जोकि ऊंचे पदों पर थे हमको संसार को यह बताना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ईमानदारी को पसन्द करते हैं, सच्चाई बोलते हैं, सच्चाई का आदर करते हैं, परस्पर प्यार करते हैं, मुहब्बत करते हैं और किसी का शोषण नहीं करते हैं । ऐसा वातावरण आप संसार में पैदा करेंगे, इस आशा के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

I agree with Mr. Chatterjee in congratulating the Minister for Commerce, Shri Dhariaji, on his record as a Minister previously and at present also. I hope we will continue to have the same opinion, but at the same time it is also said it all depends on how a Minister is looked upon from outside and inside also. In that respect also, I have to congratulate the hon. Minister without reservations. At the same time, I cannot also fail to point out that there are some errors, sometimes within his control and sometimes beyond his control. The job would have been easier if the country were thinly populated as the House is at present, but I am not going into technicalities and raising the question of quorum because it will only create problems for me and the hon. Minister. I have to take my lunch and the hon. Minister is also waiting for his lunch.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): There is no possibility of lunch for me!

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This Ministry has three constituents, commerce, civil supplies and co-operation. We have to keep up the commerce between the ruling party and the opposition, and so I will maintain good relations, no hostility. Horse-trading you tried, but miserably failed in my tiny State of Pondicherry. There has to be a lot of give and take. So far as civil supplies are concerned, of course, Members of Parliament are complaining about the supply position, and naturally the country is also complaining. About co-operation, I cannot agree with Mr. Chatterjee, though I agree with him on congratulating the hon. Minister. I cannot understand how a

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member of Communist Marxist Party can go all out for wholesale trade and for monopoly to state trading.

So far as exports are concerned, the poor Minister is not to be blamed because there are many other Ministries concerned, and there is no co-ordination, because I had occasion to see the draft report, a wonderful report, which he had made in the previous Ministry. I do not know if he will take steps to implement it, because it is not only administration from above. I have to point out that failure of co-ordination by the other Ministries has created complications, but I will come to that later.

We are all of the opinion that 69 per cent of the population of this country lives below the poverty line, but when you see the reports, they are different. I was very much annoyed the other day when the hon. Prime Minister, while replying to the debate on the President's Address, referred to my remarks about the Economic Survey in a very sarcastic way. When I made those remarks, I meant them. We are getting a number of reports in which they are stating that there is 4.1 per cent reduction in wholesale prices. I am happy that these reports are prepared by the Secretariat, by good officials with good intentions. For example, let us take this Commerce Ministry's report. You are saying that the overall price is coming down and all the while, you are saying that the poverty line is there at 69 per cent. Is it possible for these people to take at least 25 per cent of these commodities, that are given at these rates with the statistics that is given about the poverty line? I have read one survey report where the index of the rural people have gone down to 198 from 198 and those of the urban people has gone up from 256 to 855. Whether it is any Government, whether West Bengal Government my own State Pondicherry or Tamil

Nadu or Delhi, they say we must go to the villages as if we are from big cities. We are all from the villages. We want to go back to the villages for the simple reason that in 1947 the index was 198 and it has gone down to 196 but the index of urban population has gone up from 256 to 855.

Having said this, when I take the report, it is quite interesting. The overall price index has gone down. As far as rice is concerned, it is down by 4.1 per cent, wheat by 4.1 per cent, sugar and tea by 37.1 per cent and all that. The statistics are good. But when you see the practical life, what is the position in the country? It is really a problem for them to understand and appreciate these statistics that are being supplied by our Government all over. I do not blame the Central Government. This problem is there all over. When I see Mohan Dharla by his personality one gets the impression that everything is nice. When you are the Minister of Commerce and trade then it is the question of confidence that you are creating in foreign countries. When you are Dharla it means you believe in honesty upto the last word I know that he will not compromise. But I appeal to him that he must not only be honest to these statistics that have been presented but he must try and see why this kind of disparity continues between practical problems that are existing and the statistical materials that are supplied to us. I am an economics student but I am unable to understand this. You know what percentage is below the poverty line. You know what is the amount that we get below poverty line. How is it possible for them to make both ends meet and what is the idea of the Commerce Ministry coming with this kind of statistics? Why I am bringing this to the notice of the House is that we are living on statistics. A lie can become truth when you go to the numbers. A greater and utter lie becomes an exact truth if you make

it into statistics This statement is not from a small person like me If you want a lie to know truth, you go to the statistics I do not think this is the correct method of comparing For that, I suggest this country must be divided into zones and you must have people from the area concerned and the vast cooperative sector must be taken into consideration Your state trading must be blended with that In the cooperative sector you have lot of errors and they should not be ended but they should be mended I appeal to you please contemplate such a system come forward with a new dynamic system for this country by which you reach the common man and find out the truth as to what is the problem for him in the village in purchasing cloth, his food etc These are very vital things If it is a question of any Ministry being disturbed all of us are very much exuberant If it is a question touching our stomach—stomach is a very important thing it is a question that touches every citizen and it is on the basis of which that we get votes and come here—I do not think that amount of interest is shown here so that we can help the hon Minister in coming forward with some practical solutions

I have another very important issue to raise I will take one example to tell you how this Ministry is being disturbed and how he is not able to function with correct facts and figures and with correct policy As I said earlier not only there is a lack of coordination but there are certain elements which disturb the other Ministry and interfere in its working For example you take the question of coir industry It can never be a monopoly of any one State We are giving utmost assistance in order to see that exports take place We are encouraging indigenous producers to maximise their production and to export more so that we can earn more foreign exchange

At the same time, you cannot have a monopoly of any one particular State If coir is a commodity that it grown very much in Kerala, Kerala cannot come and tell Tamil Nadu, 'You should not have a coir industry or you cannot have export of coir or any such thing' Similarly, about cashew also, for rubber also, for coffee also, in any field Can I say that it can be only in Pondicherry and not in any other State, not even in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu? What is the real reason behind it? That has to be examined It is because of lobbying because of political pressure, because of certain vociferous members who raise their voice in this august House or because they are able to go from door to door or to the Minister saying that the policy should not be changed But I know as I started by saying, that you cannot tilt the hon Minister Mr Mohan Dharma, because he will adhere to the principle and stand by it or otherwise, he will get out On the last occasion during the discussion on the Industry Ministry, I was told and I saw the reports also that many Members raised the matters touching the interests of neighbouring States, I know the hon Minister cannot be pressurised

Regarding the coir industry the mechanisation of coir industry has to take place in the country Otherwise you cannot compete in foreign trade We want to encourage the foreign trade, we want to encourage our local producers and entrepreneurs in the field of this size to produce more and to earn more foreign exchange So if it is good case you must see to it with utmost honesty and not with any political bias A mechanised factory was sanctioned in 1967 or 1972 Of course there are small units in Kerala also When Mr EMS Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister, when the Communist Ministry was there they had given the licences This was not done

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by the present Ministry, it was done by the previous Ministry. The continuity of the Government is there. When the sanction was given, the condition imposed at that time was that you have to export 75 per cent of the production. That was agreed to. They imported machinery from Holland. Not only that. There was a condition that you have to pay the entire price by means of export in foreign exchange. That was agreed to. That had to be revised as the conditions developed in the country. Later on, after two years it was said that you have to export the entire 100 per cent production. That is also agreed. What remains then? Of course, you need quality control. The foreign buyers put up a certain ceiling, certain conditions and send samples. That has only to be examined. That is under the Ministry of Commerce.

But the small scale industry cottage industry, whatever it is, it comes under the Ministry of Industry. You can make a big round in this House and see the things yourself. The Industry Ministry sends a note to the Commerce Ministry stating that you keep it pending. For how many months will you keep it pending and at what cost? If that party goes to the court, what will happen? That is not the correct method of approaching the economic problems. I am not talking of a particular case, there are many more cases like that. A few people can approach, ask about it and present their case. Some of us cannot understand about it. That is the difficulty of the problem. If that be the case, how far are we going to say that we are going to encourage the export in this country and so on and so forth? I take up this particular case, and I cannot understand what is the matter.

I think, last month, they had a meeting, they called State Govern-

ments' Ministers and government representatives. It was a threadbare analysis, and those stocks that were piled up at the export counter were not at all examined by the inspection wing because there was a certain lobby, because there was a vicious voice in this House. If that is the case I am afraid, we will not be honest to any problem in this country.

That is why, I had said in the beginning it is a question of Commerce between you and me. I believe your product will be honest product. If it is adulterated then I may not survive. But at the same time it is going to affect inter State relations of two States. Of course Kerala Assembly passed a resolution unanimously. Who are they to tell Tamilnadu that they should not go in for mechanisation of coir industry? May I go a step further and say that Ceylon is going to put up a unit? How are you going to stop it? Our coir products are made and they are not competing with other products in this country, they are going to compete elsewhere. They may be opposed to a particular individual but they should not come in the way of the industries that are coming up. I want to have a unit in Pondicherry in the area where coconut is growing and one condition was laid down. I understand that it was a petty problem because they want to have one unit in Kerala. Why should it be there? But the licensing authority had decided, the Central Government laid down a condition that they could not have it in Kerala, they could have it either in Karnataka or in Tamilnadu. The option was with the company. I have got letters and telegrams. The labour is agitated. Who is the authority of that company? He is a rich man; he need not produce it, he simply closes it down. But there are 450 people who are employed there; they are without jobs. But the point is that 25,000 people who are getting benefit out of this are going to be

out of job. Now we say that if you correlate it with one another, the person who is in Kanyakumari has to get money out of this to improve his poverty line, to come down his poverty line. He is not able to get any money. Then we say that you are doing a wonderful job.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have got no other option.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: The hon. Minister is sitting here. He never believes in deputising; he is listening to every Member of this House. When such is a case, if that is so, in the Commerce Ministry. I need not speak about other things. It is not a compliment because the hon. Minister is here; since he is here, we want to go to the root of the problem and want to get truth out of it.

Now I come to the foreign exchange and trade relations. For example, we are subsidising some of the goods to foreign countries, say, handloom. Rich countries like America are exporting. Of course, many of the products, handloom things have been subsidised to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. I do not know; it may be wrong, but the figures are more or less to that level. As far as our foreign exchange is concerned, I see that the picture is so beautifully drawn. You just see at what level our import and export has come. So, it is nice. We are very happy, at this moment, to subsidise such kind of units to foreign countries. Is it right? Is it the Gandhian economy? Our people are without clothes. You come and see in the South. They will have two towels for the entire year. There are people who can borrow from somebody and wear clothes. In the north, during cold, you take one blanket and you can roll yourself. But why don't you subsidise? I want handloom industry to grow. You subsidise it. Instead of exporting it you give it to our people. So, this is

the practical economics. We need not go anywhere else. One man's expenditure is another man's income. You all know about it. After all, this is the common sense of economics. I see a lot of jargon here, I can also do that. I got my first prize for using such jargons in my Economics Theory paper. But let us come to the practical economy of this country. I have got friends who are very big officers in this country—IAS officers and others. When we discuss these things outside this House, they tell me what is happening here and there. Of course, they are also agitated. I know that some hon. Members are also agitated. Even Mr. Mohan Dharma is also agitated. The reason why I raise my voice with so much vehemence is this. Let this Janata Government understand that what the Commerce Minister wants to be done should be done with full vigour. There was an incident which took place only three days back—of the Industries Minister being sent a note. I don't know how far it is true, but it was because some seven Members here created a row I can also do the same thing. But I would say that we should not bow down to such pressure, whatever quarter it may come from—even if it comes from the quarter of Pajanor. Only the other day I went to Pondicherry: I took up a challenge. 'If you are going to touch my Party, I said—I am saying this because the Hon. Minister is sitting here—it is a gentlemen's agreement between you and me: if you are going to touch my Party, then within two hours, I will touch you'. I said that and I did it. They tried it with me. Some four Members wanted to play with me: and within two hours I got two Janata Members out—because a gentlemen's agreement has to be honoured by both sides.

There are so many matters I am so much concerned about these days, but I don't want to go into them all because my blood-pressure is also going up. I am using a certain

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amount of sarcasm and making jovial remarks because my doctor advised me to be humorous and not to be very serious. But please don't think that because I am humorous. I am not serious. I am very serious. I am dejected at times because, though now I have two Ministers before me and you. Sir and some of my friends—good people—before me, I sometimes address an empty House. If our people come to know about it, I am sure in the 7th Lok Sabha we won't be there. Not only that but they will not allow the Lok Sabha to function.

Why I am mentioning this is because it is a question of honest approach by this Government. I honestly believe that the Janata Government is trying its best. I am the last person to cast the blame on them for everything. I would say that many of them are sincere. The only thing is that they do not get cooperation from other quarters—I won't specify which quarter it is. They don't get cooperation because they don't try to appreciate the real spirit in other quarters. The mistake is not that of only one side; it is on both sides. If Mr. Dharia says there is a third side also, I will accept it because there is a third force in this country: it is a common factor.

With these words, I appeal to the Hon. Minister—because this Ministry is very vital: if the Commerce and Civil Ministry falls, it means the Government will fail. Even if the Finance Ministry fails, we can still come up and if the Foreign Affairs Ministry fails also, we can come up but because India is a country which we say is below the poverty lines and we talk of subsidisation and this and that—that it is a poor nation, a developing nation—the crux of this nation is in this Ministry. So, I am also not happy about the way time has been allotted for this subject. It is a vast subject. I am not even able to touch Cooperation; I am not able to touch the entire Foreign Exchange. It is so vast that he must have three assistants for that—if you are really

sincere and very honest. Mr. Chatterjee read out the Election Manifesto. I can also read it out, and I have so much other material, but I am unable to touch anything because of this reason. So, we must see that at least in the next discussion,—whether Mr. Mohan Dharia sits as Minister or not, I am not very particular: that is a different thing—but this subject must have a longer and thorough and 'pukka' and practical discussion on economic topics because we require at this juncture not much of political but complete economics to help our common man on whose name and on whose word we all live.

Thank you for giving me this much time. I don't want to deprive other Members of their time. I am sure the Hon. Commerce Minister will pay attention to certain important matters that I have refer to.

श्री राघवजी (विदिशा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय की जो मांगें प्रस्तुत की गई हैं उनके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले एक वर्ष में श्री मोहन धारिया के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किया है वह न केवल संतोषजनक है अपितु प्रशंसनीय भी है। विवाद का विषय काफ़ी विस्तृत है। मैं नागरिक पूति से ही प्रारम्भ करूँगा। नागरिक पूति के क्षेत्र में जिस वक्त जनता सरकार ने यह काम अपने हाथ में लिया उस वक्त हर आवश्यक वस्तु की कीमतें बढ़ रही थीं। यह विरासत में जनता सरकार को मिला। लेकिन इन सारी वस्तुओं की बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए जनता सरकार ने आते ही काम करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। प्रारम्भ में ही गेहूँ के आने जाने पर जो रोक लगी हुई थी वह रोक हटा दी गई। पूरे देश का एक ज़ोन बना दिया गया। गेहूँ का एक ज़ोन बनने के पूर्व जो देश के अन्दर स्थिति थी वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। इस देश के अन्दर वे दिन भी देशवासियों ने देखे हैं जब बम्बई और कलकत्ता के बाजारों में गेहूँ के भाव साढ़े तीन सौ रुपये और चार सौ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल थे। राशन की दुकानों में इनकी लम्बी लम्बी कतारें लगती थी कि

थो थो तीन तीन बिन में नम्बर आता था। दूसरी तरफ जो उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश हरियाणा, पंजाब उनमें गेहूँ के भाव 105 रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होते थे। एक तरफ जहाँ उत्पादन क्षेत्रों का किसान अपनी उपज का पूरा दाम नहीं पाता था, वहीं दूसरी ओर बड़े-बड़े शहरों में कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को घरानी से गेहूँ नहीं उपलब्ध हो पाता था और सस्ते दरों पर नहीं मिल पाता था। यह विषय स्थिति देश में बनी हुई थी। भारी क्षेत्र समाप्त करने के बाद और एक जोन स्थापित करने के बाद आज स्थिति यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी कोने में खले जाड़ा भावा में कोई बहुत अन्तर नहीं है। कोई तीस चालीस रुपये का अन्तर मिलेगा जो आवागमन के खर्च या छोटे-मोटे मुनाफों की वजह से होता है। उम अन्तर का छह बर काई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं रह गया है। मर्यादेश और हरियाणा आदि में किसानों का मवा सी रुपये प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ का दाम मिन रहा है और बम्बई में बाजार में डेढ़ सौ रुपये और पीने का सी रुपये क्विंटल के भाव में गेहूँ खुले बाजार में मिन रहा है। केवल दूना ही नहीं, चावल के आवागमन पर से भी राक हटा दी गई। वहीं पर्याप्त चावल में भी हुआ। चावल भी आज हर जगह उपलब्ध हो रहा है। वरना एक स्थिति ऐसी थी कि दवा के लिए भी किसी बीमार आरमी का चावल बड़ी कठिनाई में खाने का मिलना था। आज यही कारण है कि जो सब से आवश्यक वस्तुएँ हैं—गेहूँ और चावल, उन के मूल्य की कोई समस्या नहीं है। इसी प्रकार से तेलों के भाव 76 में बढ़ने प्रारम्भ हुआ गया था। मार्च 77 में स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई थी और अग्रर कार्यक्रम इस देश में बनी रहती तो शायद 20 रुपये प्रति किलो भी तेल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता। तेलों के आयात के लाइसेंस जो जारी किए गए वे यहाँ पर आयात किए नहीं गए, वहीं के बाजारों में बँच कर मुनाफा कमा लिया गया और इस कारण यहाँ तेल की शायद हो गई। लेकिन जनता सरकार के आने के बाद तेल का

आयात भारी मात्रा में हुआ और उसके कारण जो भाव एक तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे थे उन के ऊपर रोक लगी। धीरे-धीरे उन भावों में गिरावट आनी शुरू हुई। भारी मात्रा में तेल आयात हुआ। तेल अत्यन्त आवश्यक वस्तु है, गरीब मजदूर से लेकर बाकी सब लोग भी उसका उपयोग करते हैं। उसके आयात होने के कारण उसके बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों रोक लग पायी है।

इसी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पिछले तीन सालों के इतिहास में शक्कर और गुड़ के भाव आज तक कभी भी इतने सस्ते नहीं हुए जितने आज हैं। अन्य चीजों के भाव भी घटे हैं। चाय के भावों में भी जैमा कि रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है 37 परसेंट की कमी आई है। अन्य वस्तुओं के भावों में भी गिरावट आयी है।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात इंगित करना चाहता हूँ। शक्कर की जा दाहरी मूल्य प्रणाली है अब इसका कोई मोचि य नहीं रह गया है। आज कट्टाल की शक्कर के भाव अलग है और खुले बाजार की शक्कर के भाव अलग हैं। लेकिन कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर दोनों में नहीं है। लेकिन यह दाहरी प्रणाली होने से अष्टाचार पनप रहा है। दाहरी में कट्टाल की शक्कर का कोटा जो पहुँचना चाहिए वह नहीं पहुँच पाता। सुदूर ग्रामों में, वनों में, जंगलों में रहने वाले जा लोग हैं उन लोगों तक वह शक्कर नहीं पहुँच पाती। 80 प्रतिशत शक्कर जा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए एलाट होती है वह जाने बाजार में बिकती है और ग्रामीण भाइयों तक नहीं पहुँच पाती। उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं है। अगर उसका कोई उपयोग होता, वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक होती तब भी बात समझ में आ सकती थी लेकिन वह वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के गोशामों से बाहर निकलते ही जहाँ से वह ईशू होती है, उस में से 80 प्रतिशत शक्कर काले बाजार में बली जाती है। देहातो तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है। इसलिए शूगर के

[श्री राधबजी]

बारे में दोहरी मूल्य पद्धति को रखने का प्रौद्योगिक नहीं रह गया है ।

इसके अलावा निर्यात और आयात के मामले में बहुत सी बातें हैं उनके बारे में भी मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बड़े सतोष की बात है कि निर्यात में 8.7 परसेंट की वृद्धि इस अवधि में हुई है। अप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1976 में, अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता का जो लेखा है उसके अनुसार 136.58 करोड़ का घाटा था लेकिन अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 में व्यापार अनुकूल हुआ है जोकि पहले प्रतिकूल था। 24.52 करोड़ की अनुकूलता हुई है। लेकिन इसमें केवल अनुकूलता और प्रतिकूलता का ही मवाल नहीं है, यह उन परिस्थितियों में अनुकूल हुआ है जबकि पहले हम आवश्यक वस्तुओं को भी निर्यात करने से उसका निर्यात बन्द कर दिया। कितनी बड़ी विडवना थी कि हमारे देशवासी सरकार के लिए तरसने थे, तेल के लिए तरसने थे, प्याज महगी खा रहे थे और सरकार देशवारियों को उसमें वचित रख कर उनका निर्यात कर रही थी। मगफनी के तेल का सरकार निर्यात कर रही थी। आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने के बाद भी सरकार प्रतिकूल अवस्था में चल रही थी। जनता सरकार ने इन चीजों के निर्यात की कटौती करने के बाद भी निर्यात और आयात का जो व्यापार है उसको अनुकूल बना दिया है। वास्तव में जिन चीजों के निर्यात में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए थी उनकी वृद्धि करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है। चाय, चाफा, मसाले, आभूषण रत्न, कार्बन इत्यादि के निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है। जब आभूषण और कालीनों का अधिक मात्रा में निर्यात हो रहा है जोकि बड़े सतोष की बात है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी पिछली बार उद्योग मंत्री ने बताया था कि बड़े पैमाने पर एक कालीन का उद्योग लगाया जा रहा है। शायद मोदी वालों को

वह कारखाना दिया है। जिस उद्योग से हाथ से काम करने वाले शिल्पियों को, मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलता था उनके उनको वैधित करके यदि आपने बड़े पैमाने पर कारखाना लगाया तो आप निश्चित जानिये कि हाथ से काम करने वाले शिल्पी उससे प्रभावित होंगे। वे लोग कभी भी बड़े पैमाने पर उत्पादन करने वाले कारखाने का मुकाबला नहीं कर पायेंगे। हमारे मजदूरों को, शिल्पियों को काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ेगी।

इसके साथ-साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि जो हमारे थ्रेड शिल्पी हैं, जो कालीन बनाने वाले हैं, रॉय बनाने वाले हैं, हैडलम का काम करने वाले हैं, जो भी थ्रेड शिल्पी और कारीगर हैं उनको विशेष रूप से राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार देना चाहिए। चाहे सख्या बढ जाये फिर भी इन लोगों को प्रशस्ति पुरस्कार दिया जाना चाहिए।

जो नयी निर्यात-आयात नीति की घोषणा की गई है उसका गांठें क्षेत्रों में प्रागत हुआ है। उस नयी प्रागत-निर्यात नीति के कारण छोटी-छोटी यूनिट्स निश्चित रूप में लाभान्वित होंगी। इनके सम्बन्ध में जा कभी-कभी गड़बड़ियां हानी थी उनपर भी रुई निगरानी रखनी चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कपूर पाउडर टेब्लेट बनाने के काम में आता है। पिछली बार सरकार ने निर्णय लिया कि चिकी कपूर पाउडर टेब्लेट बनाने वालों का ठीक में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए उसका आयात किया जाना चाहिए। उसके आयात का निर्णय ले लिया गया लेकिन बाद में दा कम्पनियों ने इसका विरोध किया। वह कम्पनिया है—किम्ब्ले एमिक्स, कलकत्ता और ट्वीन मिटी आर्गेनिक राइबेट लिमिटेड। यह कम्पनियां विरोध करनी हैं क्योंकि वे भारी मुनाफा हजम करना चाहती हैं। 12-13 रुपए किंमो पर जो पाउडर चीन तथा अन्य देशों से उपलब्ध था वह 50-60 रुपए किंमो भी छोटे छोटे टेब्लेट बनाने वाले कारखानों को उपलब्ध नहीं होता था। वह कम्पनियां दबाव डाल रही हैं कि खुले

रूप से उनका आयात न किया जाये लेकिन सरकार को खुले रूप से इसके आयात की अनुमति देनी चाहिए ताकि जो मुनाफाखोरी करने की काशिश की जा रही है उन पर रोक लग सके ।

वास्तविक निर्यात प्रमाण पत्र बेन के लिये जो न्यूनतम मात्रा रिपोर्ट में लिखी हुई है वह 50 टाण्ड से बड़ा कर 1 करोड़ की गई है और 2 करोड़ से बड़ा कर 5 करोड़ की गई है । मेरी मसल में यह बात नहीं आ रही है इसमें छोटे नाग प्रभावित होंगे मझे इस मात्रा का बढ़ाना का कोई प्रोचिस्त्व नजर नहीं आ रहा है । लेकिन यह खशी की बात है कि जा आयात करन की जा सीमा थी उस में कमी की गई है इसमें छोटे उत्पादका को लाभ होगा । लेकिन जा वास्तविक निर्यात प्रमाण पत्र की बात है इस में सीमा बढ़ाने की बात क्या है ? आज हमारा यहाँ म जो जूता बाहर जाता है चापल बाहर जाती है यह किस प्रकार म जाती है ? जो वास्तव में बनाने वाले है जैसे माची है जा छटी मशीन लगा कर काम करना चाहत है वे निर्यात नहीं कर पाते है । उन के द्वारा बनाई हुई वस्तुएं बाटा या दूसरी बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनिया खरीद लेती है और अपना ट्रेड-मार्क लगा कर अपना नाम से निर्यात कर देती है और बीच में बहुत बड़ा मुनाफा हजम कर जाती है उस बनाने वाले का वह मुनाफा नहीं मिल पाता है जितना ये कम्पनिया हजम कर जाती है । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के हाथों में इस तरह से सुधार करना चाहिये जिससे हथकरघा वाले, जूते बनाने वाले और दूसरे छोटे-छोटे उद्योगियों का पला लगा सके कि कैसे एक्सपोर्ट किया जा सकता है । उनका इसकी पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिये । आप हर प्रदेश में एक्सपोर्ट की जानकारी देने के लिये अपने सूचना केन्द्र खोलें ताकि वे अपना माल बाहर भेज सकें और उन को उन के माल की अधिक से अधिक कीमत मिल सके इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

एक बात में क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश में यह शिकायत है कि कई बार हमारा माल बाहर जा कर अनेक बार रिजेक्ट हो जाता है और लौट कर आता है । इसमें न केवल हमारे देश की बदनामी होती है बल्कि देश की साख भी गिरनी है । इस पर रोक लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है । कुछ लोग ज्यादा पैसा कमाने के लिये ऐसा करते हैं रिश्वत देकर माल पाम करा लेते हैं । लेकिन इस का देश के विदेश व्यापार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है और जब कि मदी चल रही है और हम अपने निर्यात का बढ़ाने की काशिश कर रहे हैं हमें हर कीमत पर अपनी क्वालिटी का अपने स्टैंडर्ड का मन्टेन करना चाहिये ।

आई० एस० आई० के बारे में भी यही शिकायत है—वहाँ भी रिश्वत लेकर वस्तुओं का पास कर दिया जाता है । मेरे क्षेत्र में इन्वेस्टिगेशन के कारखाने हैं । उनमें घटिया किस्म का माल निकलता है । विदेशों में जाने के बाद क्या स्थिति होगी उसकी छाह दीजिये लेकिन देश में ही आई० एस० आई० का मार्क लगने के बाद जब वह माल मार्केट में जाता है और वहाँ से खेत में पहुँचना है तो उस का वह असर नहीं दिखाई देता तो दिखाई देना चाहिये । उस में जिनकी मात्रा जिन चीजों की होनी चाहिये उसमें कम मात्रा होती है और वे लाग ज्यादा मना का कमाते हैं । आई० एस० आई० का आदमी जाच करने जाता है और उस का स्वार्थ सिद्ध होने के बाद वह उस माल का पास कर देता है । इस पर कड़ी पाबन्दी लगनी चाहिये और जो माल निर्यात के लिये जाता है और वह घटिया पाया जाये तो काली सूची में तो उस का नाम जाना ही चाहिये उसको आगे के लिये निर्यात लासेस नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ ही कानून में भी ऐसा संशोधन होना चाहिये कि ऐसे लोगों को दण्ड दिया जा सके, उनकी प्रालीक्यूट कर के सजा दी जानी चाहिये ।

[श्री राधवजी]

सहकारिता के बारे में मैं दो बातें अवश्य बताना चाहता हूँ। सहकारिता की स्थिति देश के अन्दर बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। अर्थात् में आठवर्गीय धारिया जी आये हैं—उस प्रदेश में स्थिति अच्छी बतानी जाती है, लेकिन अन्य राज्यों में स्थिति बहुत दुरबल है। इसे यह निवेदन करना है— यदि महाराष्ट्र में स्थिति अच्छी है, तो वैसी ही स्थिति अन्य राज्यों में भी बनाइये हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में स्थिति बहुत खराब है। लाखों करोड़ों रुपया आज सहकारिता पर बर्बाद हो रहा है। जो वस्तुएं इनके माध्यम से दी जाती हैं वे बहुत मंहगी पडती हैं। मैं एक बार बंगाल का दौरा करने के लिये गया। वहाँ किसानों ने मुझे बतलाया—खूबे बाजार में जो फटिलाइजर मिल रहा है, वह सस्ता है, जब कि सहकारी समिति से मंहगा मिल रहा है। किसान का मजदूर होकर सहकारी समिति से लेना पडता है क्योंकि उमने लान लेना है। उमने यदि पम्प लेना है तो पम्प के दाम बाजार में मन्ते हैं, इन समितियों में पम्प मंहगे दामों पर मिलता है। इनके लिये कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। आवरहीड एकमपैसेम कम हो ताकि उचित कीमत पर उपभावताओं को वे वस्तुएं प्राप्त हो सकें।

अब मैं एक बान अदमान, निकोबार के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर जो नागरियल और सुपारी के उत्पादक हैं, उनको पैदा करने वाले हैं, उनका कितना शोषण होता है, इसका एक उदाहरण मैं आन को देता हूँ। काग निकोबार में एक सहकारी समिति है, एक एपेक्स सोसाइटी है। वह वहाँ पर 3 रुपये किलो सुपारी खरीदती है और दो सबा दो रुपये किलो नागरियल खरीदती है लेकिन बाजार में वह 8 रुपये, 9 रुपये और 10 रुपये किलो बेचा जाता है। जेडबेथ एण्ड कम्पनी के जो लोग हैं, वे वहाँ पर हावी हैं, उनके लोथ वहाँ पर मीनेजर हैं और कलकत्ता और बम्बई में उनके द्वारा मात्र बाहर जाता है।

उनको मारफत वहाँ के उत्पादको का माल बेचा जाता है और वह बहुत मारा पैसा कमीशन और आरुत ले खा जाते हैं और ट्राम्पपोर्ट का बहुत मारा खर्च दिखा देते हैं। इन सब चीजों की वजह से वहाँ के जो आदिवासी उत्पादक हैं, उनको पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल पाती है। आप हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में चले जाइए आप को सुपारी 3 रुपये किलो और नागरियल दो और डाई रुपये किलो कही भी नहीं मिलेगा। अन्दमान निकोबार में हट वे म् कार्ट कोआपरेटिव मोनाइटी नहीं है लेकिन वहाँ पर भी इन प्रकार का घधा चल रहा है और वहाँ के जो आदिवासी हैं उनका उनके उत्पादन का परा रूपया नहीं मिल रहा है।

अन्त में मैं एक बान आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बारे में कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। वस्तुओं पर आकर्षण समाप्त करने की बात केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आकर्षण समाप्त कर दी है लेकिन उम को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में केन्द्र में बॉटी महायता नहीं मिल रही है। यह जरूर कहा गया है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में आकर्षण समाप्त करने। अगरे आकर्षण आप वास्तव में समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो आप को वित्त मंत्रालय से इस सम्बन्ध में बात करनी चाहिए और जिन स्टेट्स में इसको समाप्त किया है, उन को प्रोत्साहन के रूप में महायता देनी चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेन्दल मेन्स टैक्स का आप का कानून है, वह बहुत डिफिकिटिव है। उममें समोधन करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। आज दाले इतनी मंहगी क्यों है। इसी तरह से आप यह देखिये कि चावल भी मंहगा है और जो गेहूँ 105 रुपये क्विंटल फूड कार्पोरेशन खरीदता है, वह हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 142 रुपये जा कर बिकता है। ऐसा क्यों है। इसका कारण यह है कि उस के अगरे ओवरहीड चार्जेज बहुत हो जाते हैं, और ये एक मफैब हावी की तरह बन जाते हैं। आज गेहूँ पर सीस टैक्स है,

दालों पर सैल्स टैक्स है। जो अत्यन्त आवश्यक चीजें हैं उन पर भी सैल्स टैक्स है। इन को अप डेकलेयर्ड गुड्स में क्यों नहीं रखते हैं। जो 'सी' फार्म सैल्स टैक्स का नहीं लेता है, उस पर 10 परसेन्ट टैक्स लग जाता है और इस तरह से चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। इस प्रकार की कानून में जो गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, उनको वित्त मंत्रालय की सलाह लेकर आप दूर करिये और उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दामों पर चीजें देने की व्यवस्था आप करें।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री हरमोचिन्द वर्मा (सीतापुर) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आज हम मंत्री जी को बधाई देंगे कि इन्होंने पिछले दिनों वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक किया है, जिस की वजह से हमारे देश में नागरिकों को कुछ सुविधाएं मिली हैं। विपत्तकालीन स्थिति के दौरान होली के समय में और दीवाली के समय में तो मैं जेल में था लेकिन उस के पहले चार, पांच सालों में मैं यह देखता था कि त्योहारों के समय में राशन की दुकानों पर लाइन लगी रहती थी और नागरिक सुबह 4 बजे आकर बैठ जाते थे और रात के 11, 11 और 12, 12 बजे तक वे लाइन में राशन लेने के लिए खड़े रहते थे और फिर भी लोगों को सामान नहीं मिल पाता था। डालडा, गेहूँ, चावल कोई भी आवश्यक वस्तु आसानी से नहीं मिलती थी ताकि गरीब लोग अपना त्यौहार ठीक से मना सकें। हमारी सरकार ने वितरण व्यवस्था को सुधारा है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इस वर्ष होली के अवसर पर कहीं पर भी कोई लाइन दिखाई नहीं पड़ी और जो आवश्यक सामान लोगों को चाहिये था वह उनको आसानी से मिला। हम जब विरोधी पक्ष में थे तब हम रोटी कपड़ा और मकान की व्यवस्था करने की मांग करते थे

और उसकी पूर्ति करने की हमारी पार्टी की सरकार द्वारा कोशिश की गई है। इसके लिए वह बधाई की पात्र है।

कुछ चीजें ऐसी हुई हैं जिन की वजह से कुछ दिक्कतें भी हमारे लोगों को हुई हैं। मैं संभ्रमता हूँ, पूर्ति विभाग, खाद्य विभाग, कोऑपरेटिव विभाग आदि जो शोषण देश में हो रहा है उसको सभाप्त कर सकते हैं और शोषणविहीन 'समाज' की स्थापना करने का जो हमारा उद्देश्य है उस पर ये बहुत कुछ असर कर सकते हैं, उसमें सहायक बहुत हद तक हो सकते हैं। इस चीज के ऊपर ध्यान न दिया गया तो ठीक नहीं होगा। इसके लिए मुझे यह कहना है कि मैंने देखा है कि हमारे देश में जो आवश्यक चीजें हम लोगों को चाहियें, गरीबों को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को चाहियें वे तमाम चीजें निर्यात की जाती थीं जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहां इन चीजों की दिक्कत महसूस की गई। सरकार ने तब उनके निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी। सब्जी बगैरह के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी। इससे वे चीजें कुछ सस्ती हुई और स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ। आज भी कुछ वस्तुएं हैं जो बाहर भेजी जाती हैं और वे हमारे यहां लोगों को बहुत महंगी मिलती हैं और इस कारण से वितरण व्यवस्था में भी उससे बहुत दिक्कत पड़ती है। मैं कहंगा कि किसान जो चीज पैदा करता है मजदूर करता है, छोटे उद्योगों में पैदा होती है उनका निर्यात तो कम किया जाए और कोशिश यह की जाए कि उन वस्तुओं की वितरण व्यवस्था सुधरे ताकि वे वस्तुएं हमारे लोगों को सुविधा से मिल जाएं। जो उनका उपभोग करता है, जो उनको इस्तेमाल करता है, उनको वे आसानी से और उचित दामों पर उपलब्ध होनी चाहियें। आज ऐसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। एक व्यवस्थित ढंग से आज आयात और निर्यात नीति पर इन वस्तुओं के बारे में नहीं चला जा रहा है। जब कभी किसी चीज को कमी हो जाती है तो हम उसका आयात करना शुरू कर देते हैं

[श्री हरवीरबिन्द बर्मा—झारी]

श्रीर जब वह कमी दूर हो जाती है तो निर्यात करना शुरू कर देने है। जब जबरतत महसूस होती है किसी वस्तु के आयात की क्योंकि उसकी कीमते बहुत ऊंची चनी जाती है तो हम आयात तो उसका करते है लेकिन बहुत दूर से करते है और उनके कारण लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होनी है। मिमेट की बात को आप ले। जैसे ही इसकी कमी महसूस हुई इसका आयात कर लिया जाना चाहिये या और कमी महसूस नहीं होने देनी चाहिये। मसाला पर यह टैक्सानदारों के पास, सप्लायर्स के पास नहीं पहुंचा और दिक्कत हुई उपभोक्ताओं को। तेल की समस्या हमारे सामने है। जब तेल बहुत महंगा हो गया और इसकी कमी महसूस हुई तो इसका आयात किया गया। हमारी सरकार जब आई तब आने के बाद उसने इसका आयात तेजी से किया। तब तब दाम बहुत बढ़ गए थे। बहुत मुश्किल में आ कर दाम कम हुए है। जब जबरतत महसूस होती है तभी आयात किया जाना है और जब जबरतत खत्म हो जाती है तो आयात बन्द कर दिया जाता है। कमी नहीं उस वस्तु का स्टॉक करके रखा जाता नाकि उसकी देश में कमी हो महसूस न होने पाए। निर्यात और आयात में सन्तुलन बनाए रखा जाना चाहिये। जब यह नहीं रहता है तो गरीबों को दिक्कत होती है।

कल एक हमारे साथी ने कहा था कि हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है और आयात अधिक हुआ है। यह महा बान हो मकान है। यह इसलिए हुआ है कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात हमने रोक दिया है। उसकी वजह से निर्यात में कमी हुई है। आज एक साथी ने कहा कि पाक मो करोट का निर्यात पहले हुआ करता था अब मवा सी करोट का रह गया है। इस चीज को तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और आपको आयात और निर्यात में सन्तुलन बनाए रखने को कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव आपको इन मन्त्रों में देना चाहता हूँ :

पहला मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो चीज हमारे देश में गृह उद्योगों में पैदा होती है, कुटीर उद्योग धंधों में पैदा होती है, मजदूर पैदा करते है, निर्यात पैदा करने में उन चीजों का निर्यात कम किया जाए और जहाँ मशीनों की मदद से, बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों का मदद से पैदा की जाती है उनका निर्यात अधिक किया जाए। कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि हमारे यहां छोटे लोगों को कुछ अनुदान ज्यादा दिया जाए, कुछ सुविधाये ज्यादा दी जाए ताकि छोटे उद्योग धंधे तरक्की पर गके विवसित हो सके। इस दृष्टि में मैं चाहता हूँ कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्यात बन्द कर दिया जाए और पहले अपने देश के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरित करने का काम किया जाए। साथ ही विदेशों से वे वस्तुएं आयात की जाएं जिनकी हमारे देश में कमी है जो हमारे देश में उत्पन्न नहीं होती है। जिन का उत्पादन हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में होता है उनका आयात बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये। छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे लगाए जाएं और उनमें उत्पादन मान की देश में खपन के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए और अधिक हो तो माफिट इट कर जहा वही उनकी आवश्यकता हो वहां उसको उपलब्ध कराया जाए। खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार अनुदान दे और खेती की फसल का बीमा भी किया जाए। तमाम चीजों का बीमा होता है। हम बम में चलते हैं तो बीमा होता है, ट्रेन में चलते हैं तो बीमा होता है, लेकिन किसान की फसल का बीमा नहीं होता। वह भयानक के सहारे बेठा रहता है। कमी बोला, कमी पाला, कमी सूखा कमी बरसात उसकी फसल का चौपट कर देनी है। जिस साल फसल अच्छी हो गई उसकी हालत उस साल अच्छी हो जाती है, और अगर फसल पाला, पत्थर, सूखे से चौपट हो गई तो उसकी हालत खराब हो

जाती है, और उसकी क्रय शक्ति खराब हो गई। इसलिये फसल का भी बीमा होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो हम किसान को क्रय शक्ति ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि किसान की फसल का बीमा कराया जाये।

15 hrs.

सहकारिता पर विशेष जोर के देने के लिये मेरा सन्धान है। कोऑपरेटिव विभाग बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है। अगर हम पर ध्यान दिया जाय तो देश के करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ मिल सकता है। जैसा बताया गया कि 64 फीसदी लाभ गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है। उनको अगर हम कुछ काम या मदद दे सकते हैं तो कोऑपरेटिव में ही दे सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में कोऑपरेटिव मन्त्री दिशा में चला जिसको बजह से हमारे देश में कोऑपरेटिव के अन्दर बने लोगों ने लाभ कमाया। इसके माध्यम से पूरी नृत्त गांव के किसानों को, मजदूरों को और बेहतर-पग लागू की हुई है। "य" हम पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायगा तो कोऑपरेटिव नहीं पनप सकता है। और जब तक कोऑपरेटिव नहीं पनपेगा तब तक देश में गरीबी नहीं जा सकती है। क्योंकि हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि किसी के पास एक एकड़, किसी के पास दो एकड़ किसी के पास तीन एकड़ जमीन है और कोई भूमिहीन है। ऐसी हालत में श्रमिकों का अन्दर लाना हुआ है उनको ब्रह्म सहकारी संस्थाएं बना करके और काम तथा मदद देकर कर सकते हैं। उनके बनाये हुए माल को खरीदें और फिर बाजार में सप्लाई करें। इस प्रकार हम उनकी मदद कर पायेंगे। और अगर ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से गरीब श्रमिकों का भला नहीं हो सकता। भले ही दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता जैसे शहर तरफकी कर पायें, लेकिन गरीब श्रमिकों का पैट नहीं भरेगा, उसके तन को कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा और उनके अकाम पर कूस नहीं

होगा। इसलिये जब तक ईमानदारी के साथ जट कर के काम नहीं करेंगे, और डर कर काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह पग नहीं हो सकता है। और हमको लगना है कि हमारी सरकार को कही से डर लगता है कि सही बात कह दे तो कही लोग नाराज न हो जायें। तो नाराज तो लोग होंगे ही, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में अगर आप सही काम करेंगे तो राज्य आपके साथ मदा रहेगा इसलिये सरकार ऐसी योजना बनायें जिससे कोऑपरेटिव के माध्यम से उन गरीबों को काम और मदद दे सकें जिनको हम यह चीज देना चाहते हैं।

हमारा चार्ज कोऑपरेटिव पर यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव के अन्दर दो तरह की दिशाएँ हैं। कही पर तो रजिस्ट्रार से ले कर कामदार तक सहकारी है और कही पर रजिस्ट्रार से ले कर ए० डी० प्रो० तक सरकारी है और उसके नीचे सहकारी तमचारी है। उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य यही है कि रजिस्ट्रार से लेकर ए० डी० प्रो० तक सरकारी है और ए० डी० प्रो० के नीचे सुपरबाइजर कामदार और सेक्रेटरी सहकारी है जिस की बजह में कोऑपरेटिव का मयानाश हो गया है। नीम इस को खाऊ पीऊ विभाग कहते हैं। इसलिये निश्चित रूप से यह होना चाहिये कि या तो रजिस्ट्रार से ले कर सचिव तक सब सहकारी होंगे या सब सरकारी होंगे। अगर ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होती है तो बीच के जो निक हैं सुपरबाइजर, कामदार और सचिव इन पर ऊपर से सरकारी डंडा रहता है और नीचे से सहकारी डंडा रहता है जिसका सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह होना है कि जो सेक्टर होते हैं, जो गरीब हैं, जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं, केवल झगड़ा लगाते हैं, उन्हीं को सबसे बड़ा नुकसान होता है। इसलिये आवश्यक यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस चीज को देखा जाये। किसी और प्रदेश में भी यह चीज हो सकती है कि वहाँ पर भी कोऑपरेटिव सुपरबाइजर कामदार सचिव सरकारी हो, लेकिन कही

[श्री हरवीरिन्दर वर्मा]

कही पर सहकारी है। जहां सरकारी है वहां काम ठीक हो रहा है उन्हा सहकारी है वहां काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। आवश्यक है कि उनको भी सरकारी कर दिया जाय और यदि सरकारी करने में कोई अड़चन हो तो रजिस्टार में लेकर नीचे तक सब को सरकारी कर दिया जाये कोई भी सरकारी नहीं रहेगा। एक ही माथ जब सब काम करने तो निश्चिन्त रूप में सही काम होगा। उमीलिंग में आपको यह सुझाव देना चाहिए।

कोऑपरेटिव के अन्दर हमने यहा आज बीच में काम करने वाले अलग-अलग नर हैं, प्राइवेट बिजनेस वाले हैं, व्यक्तिगत व्यापार करने वाले हैं। जब मार्केट में बाजार में सामान आता है, जैसे गेहूँ चावल स्टई गन्ना, पैदा होकर जब बाजार में आता है तो उस समय यह सामान मम्ना हा जाता है और वह लोग उसे खरीदकर रख लेते हैं। जिस समय बाजार में सामान आना कम हो जाता है, किमान के धर में नहीं रह जाता है उस समय वह महंगा बेचते हैं। हमने यह आवश्यक है कि कोऑपरेटिव मम्ना अलग-अलग बनाई जाये और नर किमान के धर में आना खरीदे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भी मैंने देखा है मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज बनाई गई हैं लेकिन वह बहुत कम माल खरीदती हैं और सारा माल व्यापारियों के लिए बरीदती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति बढ़ा पर है जिस की वजह में किसानों और गरीबों को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलना है।

वितरण व्यवस्था भी उनके माध्यम से कराई जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं हाता है तो निश्चित रूप से बिचालिया उनको लूटता है। कपडे का वितरण व्यवस्था में यह था कि काफी कपडा किसानों और गरीबों के लिए देना योजना भी लेकिन आज हमारे दहानों, गावों और छोटे कस्बों में कपडा बिल्कुल नाम-भाज

को जाता है, बिल्कुल नहीं जाता है। हम मंत्री महोदय से कहेंगे कि वह इस पर गौर करे और जो बड़े कारखाने हैं, उनको सस्ता कपडा बनाने का आदेश करे जिससे हमारे गरीबों को सस्ता कपडा उपलब्ध हो सके।

जहां इस वितरण व्यवस्था को ठीक किया जाए, वहां में एक बात और कहना चाहता हू कि गन्ने की वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण, यह पक्की बात है कि आज चीनी बाजार में कटोल रेट पर और मार्केट रेट पर खरीद करीब बराबर हो गई है। उसकी वजह में मिन मालिक और खण्डमारी का अगर मालिक यह कहते धूम रहे हैं कि हमारी शक्कर बिक नहीं रही है, हम गन्ना नहीं खरीद सकते। सरकारी रेट जरूर उत्तर प्रदेश में माटे 12 रुपए और माटे 13 रुपए निवटन गन्ने का है मिल के लिए, और खण्डमारी के लिए 9 40 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है लेकिन लिफ्टा तो काजग पर 9 40 रुपए जाता है परन्तु देते हैं 4, 5, रुपए क्विंटल। हमारी वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक हो, तो किमान को सही तरीके में दाम मिल सकेगा।

अभी यहा हमारा पटवारी जो ने यह बात कही था कि अगर मन्नी नहीं की जाएगी तो निश्चित रूप से मुधार नहीं हो सकता है। क्योंकि ऐसा महसूस हाता है कि यहा लोग मन्नी ज्यादा पसन्द करत है। क्योंकि जब से एमर्जन्सी हटी है, जो लोग उस समय सही गद्दम पर आफिस में जात थे, वृकाज पर रेट लिम्ट लगात थे, सही दाम पर सामान देता थे, हमेंकारी सही काम करते थे, हर व्यक्ति धरनी जगह ठीक काम करता था, आज वही लोग पूरी आजादी से काम कर रहे हैं, लूट कर रहे हैं। यदि आप आफिस में जाएए तो वहा कोई बाबू नहीं है, कारखाने में जाएए तो रोज हड़ताल हो रही है, काम करने वाला नहीं है, खेत में जाएए तो बहा भी यही दिक्कत हाती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह कानून को सब्त करे।

क्योंकि कानूनी की सहा देना हमारी समझ में ठीक नहीं है लेकिन कानून ज्यादा मजत बनाना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा उनको रोक दिया जाए जो कोई गलती करना पाया जाए। कम से कम इनकी सजा उनका बंदर दी जाए जिसे वे देखकर दूगने का अर्थ बन करे और वह गलती करना की ताशिश न करे। हम न ह के उच्च प तना तत्र उच्च आपकी व्यवस्था ठीक राखी।

उत्तरदायी मान्य समझत करती हए हम आपका उत्तर - ३।

SHRI K. SURI ANARAYANA (Eluru) Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir I am glad to take part in this discussion particularly on the subject concerning the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation headed by my friend Mr. Mohan Dharia. Last week also I brought to the notice of the Government several malpractices particularly in the Co-operative sector. We do not know what the State Governments are doing about them. They have convened conferences in which several Ministers and the Registrar of Co-operatives took part but no remedial measures have been taken so far.

Now I would like to deal with the problems faced in Andhra Pradesh. Firstly I will take up the problem concerning the tobacco growers.

I want now to refer to the suffering of the tobacco growers in the country. Throughout the country there are nearly 70,000 tobacco growers and they are suffering.

15.10 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

Due to policies adopted by the government by the tobacco board and others concerned with export the growers are suffering. Instead of entering the market earlier the traders have entered the market after the agitation, only a month back. While forming the tobacco board in 1975 it

was stated that the growers would be benefited and everything will be channelled through the tobacco board just as what is the case with other commodities such as coffee or tea. They have failed to come up to the expectations. In Andhra Pradesh the tobacco growers feel that on account of government policies they are being slaughtered. At the time of the cyclone the Tobacco Board have come to their rescue by way of arranging loans to the extent of Rs. 45 crores but they are now made to suffer in this way because they grow more tobacco. They say that on account of government encouragement only without any policy and programme as to how much they wanted for export they have arrived at this situation. They are now in the market nobody is ready to purchase their produce on a reasonable price. They are being exploited by the normal traders, middlemen as usual. So far as sugar is concerned all the excess profits are being taken into consideration all the relevant charges, excess profits are shared with the cane growers also. In this case it is not being done. Like that the tobacco industry also should be considered. The grower is suffering a lot on account of government policies only. There is no agency to purchase rice there is no agency to purchase other commodities. The worst sufferers are the agricultural growers not the manufacturers not the middlemen under this government or the previous government. But all will say that they want to support the growers. That is their slogan. But the grower is the first sufferer. Formerly there were only political sufferers. Now the farmers, the farming community are the worst sufferers in the country. I want to appeal to the Minister to give serious consideration to the problem. They have invested Rs. 1300 or Rs. 1400 per acre to grow tobacco, they have borrowed several crores. Every day we are receiving complaints. They have lost Rs. 40-50 crores on account of the depreciation, drying and rotting in their farmlands. Because those commodities cannot be stored for

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taking advantage and when I put the question last time the Minister said that the traders get Rs 13 or 14 per kilo from foreign countries, whereas the traders have purchased from the grower at the rate of only Rs 4 or 6 How much is the margin? Is this margin reasonable? They expected that you had started the Tobacco Board to reduce their suffering. The Tobacco Board has been constituted with 4 directors from the growers and 4 directors from the traders. What is this funny thing? About one lakh growers are there in the country and there are only two hundred traders. The entire Tobacco Board is being managed and controlled by the traders only to our surprise. When you started the Tobacco Board, the people were told that the traders and the middlemen will be avoided and that only reasonable commission will be paid to STC and Tobacco Board. But they are also purchasing through the traders. Last year, the STC advanced money to the traders and purchased through the traders. That is not the thing we expect. The Government agency must directly purchase from the growers. Because in sugar factories, the purchases are being made from the growers directly and the profits are being shared by the growers. If you follow the same practice here also, we will have no charges against the Government. But now we have got the charges. You have also supported the middlemen. The middlemen in Guntur and other places have got palatial buildings, whereas the growers are not having even a small dwelling house of his own. The growers are suffering in Guntur and other places. In the Tobacco Board, the Officers are coming and sitting there. There are representatives of seven Ministries. But what have they done for the benefit of the growers? Have they helped the growers? Have they raised voice about the difficulties of the growers? Nothing. Everybody has gone there and drawn his TA and DA and the people are suffering

and so they are blaming the Government. Some people said that they voted the Janata Party only for this. That is why, I appeal to you, Mr. Dharma, whether you are on that side or on this side—wherever you are, you are for the people and so you must take up the problems of the people and solve them. The Tobacco Board has been constituted for the benefit of the growers and not for any other reasons and that is why we have supported it wholeheartedly.

Secondly, now how many countries are purchasing tobacco from us? First is the United Kingdom and the second country is USSR. Why don't you channel all the trade through the Government? If you are so sincere, why don't you do that?

The Communist countries want to oblige only the private traders and they are not going through the co-operatives or the SIC and they want to appoint their own agents. Previously they were not prepared to give the Tractors Agency to the SIC. We fought for that and we have succeeded. Finally they agreed and only the workshops they wanted to maintain through their agents. The profits should be shared equally among all the concerned and only reasonable commission, trade commission should be paid, may be ten per cent or fifteen per cent. Now one hundred per cent or two hundred per cent is being given. You have also introduced the voucher system. It is only a bill. The Tobacco Board have compromised with the traders. When you have fixed that the bank cheques should be given to growers, so that the growers are not exploited, even now they are being exploited. Whether they give the money or not, the farmers are dumping the traders' shops now with their produce. In Guntur and other places in my own district of West Godavari also, and in all the coastal districts in the South, the growers are suffering. I want to appeal to you to go there, immediate-

ly after your demands are passed, tomorrow or day after, you please go to Guntur and other places. There the people are facing a burning problem

The district Janata Party unit Chairman of Guntur, who is now the Chairman of the Tobacco Development Council, Mr Chandramouli, who is also a Janata Party MLA, he has led a deputation he has led a growers agitation and burnt tobacco before the office of the STC and also Tobacco Board. This is what is going on in the country. It is a burning problem now. The Government has to give serious consideration for this. In this connection, I would only like to quote a news item

"Tobacco growers of this region numbering 400 yesterday—that is, first of this month—burnt Virginia tobacco before the offices of the State Trading Corporation of India and the Tobacco Board protesting against what they called the indifferent attitude of the Government of India in clearing thousands of tonnes of tobacco lying unsold. The demonstration organised by the Guntur district Janata Party President and the Chairman of the Tobacco Development Council attached to the Union Agriculture Ministry Mr J Chandramouli was on a peaceful

Demonstrators raised slogans condemning the 'collusion' of STC and the Tobacco Board with big business and the voucher system. They demanded that the STC should immediately purchase 10,000 more tonnes of tobacco from growers. Mr Chandramouli said he personally met the Union Commerce Minister Mr Mohan Dharma, in Delhi during the meetings of the Tobacco Development Council and told him that unless the STC was asked to purchase forthwith 10,000 to 15,000 tonnes from the growers at fair price the crop acreage was bound to fall next year."

Sir, not only in this crop, but in others also every year the Government must have a three years' or four years' plan. We have suffered in regard to tobacco. The sugar-cane growers also are suffering like this. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar also they have been offering satyagraha for sugar-cane price about which they have been agitating for the last 6 or 7 years, even during the previous government. But in those days, they have not considered the grievances of the sugarcane growers. For 6-7 years it has been going on like this in the country. They say that they have paid Rs 150 per tonne of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh. On that basis the Government are fixing the rate of sugar. Actually they have paid only Rs 90 or Rs 100 per tonne. The balance is shown as on credit, but never paid. In this way the industry is exploiting the government and cheating the grower and the middlemen are going in their own way whether it is the government or that government. Even the communist government will certainly oblige the traders. In USSR for example there is no private trade. They are obliging only the private traders in our country and they want to go through only private traders. So, Sir, I want to request you to give serious consideration to this because Shri Chandramouli telephoned to me the other day and told me "You again approach Mr Dharma and solve this problem."

Regarding tobacco exports according to our report in 1975-76 we have exported nearly 743 thousand tonnes and the value of the exports was Rs 93 crores. Up to December 1977 the Government have already exported tobacco worth Rs 100 crores to other countries. Still there is demand from other countries and there is a necessity also to export from our country about 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of tobacco in addition to what has already been exported. Enquiries show that the Tobacco Board has

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suggested the Government to permit the STC to purchase 10 thousand more tonnes of tobacco. So, please expedite the matter. Three or four days back also I met the Chairman of the Tobacco Board in Guntur. He told me that he requested the Government of India to advise the STC to enter into the market and purchase another 10 to 15 thousand tonnes of tobacco. Why should not the Tobacco Board also adopt the policy and system like the other Boards, namely, the Coffee Board and Tea Board, to help the growers? This is my request regarding tobacco.

Coming to the cooperatives, our friend, the leader, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, of the CPI(M) has not the full knowledge of the cooperatives. He knows only where there is corruption and where there are malpractices in the cooperatives. Everywhere there is corruption. Every soul is now involved in corruption. There is no man in the country who is not directly or indirectly concerned with corruption whether it is political or financial. He knows something, but he may not be directly concerned. In this way cooperation is being criticised in the country. With all my 50 years' experience in the field of cooperatives with service motive, I am appealing to the Government to check all these malpractices wherever they exist. The Government should amend the Cooperative Acts to punish the people involved in such malpractices. Instead of punishing the people, some of our friends are trying to help them. The Communist friends also now and then approached me and helped me to punish the culprits, when I was the president of the district marketing society.

I am now coming to cooperatives of my State, Andhra Pradesh. There are only 145 cooperatives rice mills in my States. Last time also, I brought this to your notice. They

have been financed by the National Cooperative Development Corporation. It is helping a lot. Its cooperation is only in terms of finance. NCDC must also have some control over the bye-laws and administration. You have no control over the State Government's bye-laws. The State Government's bye-laws are forced on the cooperatives as laws. They are imposing laws without any respect to anybody, and without any consultation with the people in the cooperatives.

Before the State Assembly elections, our present Chief Minister had promised that he will arrange for elections to the cooperatives. But now he has postponed the elections, under some pretext or the other. Elections only to small cooperatives are there. The elections to the central cooperative banks and apex banks have been postponed in Andhra Pradesh.

I said that there are 145 cooperatives rice mills in Andhra Pradesh. Please ask your department as to how many of them are working; how many are making profits and how many losses; also how many cooperative sugar factories are working with profits, and how many are under losses, in Andhra Pradesh. In my State, our cooperative sugar mill at Bhimadoli during the last 3 seasons has lost Rs. 1/2 crores, for the fault of nobody. It is not the fault of the administration, or of the grower. Sugar has not been eaten away by rats or by human rats. Sugar is there. But on account of Government's policy, we have lost Rs. 2-1/2 crores. Who will give us that money? The other traders would have managed somehow, if it is private. If you are not able to rectify all these things, let us set an example by converting our society into joint stock company. There are so many joint stock companies started with government funds. All the industrialists are developing only with Government money. You are harm-

ing only the cooperatives with your policies.

At the age of 19, I joined the co-operatives as a director, in my village Pothumuru. I have now come to the State and Central levels. My appeal is that you should control the co-operatives. Otherwise don't give them loans or subsidies. NCDC has become a loan-giving institution. It has no control over the rice mills. How are they going to re-pay the loans?

During the last 3 seasons, even though my cooperative sugar factory has crushed to the extent of 75 per cent of its capacity, we are losing heavily. We are crushing all the cane available. My managing director has told me the other day that there is a loss of nearly Rs. 70 lakhs this year, due to Government's policy. You are also well acquainted with cooperative sugar factories. If you are not able to control the sugar-mills in the North also, say in Bihar, please leave this sugar industry to the free market. Why do you utilize our money to feed people who have not developed their industries? Our industry in Andhra Pradesh has been developed well. Now our average cane yield is 30 tonnes or 40 tonnes per acre. What is the position in Bihar and U.P.? When the consumers' price of sugar throughout the country is uniform, why don't you think of the same price for the cane-growers and also of the levy sugar prices? Why do you think only of the consumers? You think of them because they could agitate against you. But, in that sense, we are also consumers, apart from manufacturers and growers. If you cannot help the sugar co-operatives, better wind them up. Because, we are all agreed on nationalisation. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, yourself and all other Ministers are talking of helping the co-operatives. But nothing has come out of it.

You have appointed committees for price fixation of agricultural commo-

dities. You are obliging the big industries but you are not obliging the farmers. You are having commissions against ex-Prime Minister and others, against politicians, but you are not having commissions to deal with economic issues. I am suggesting the appointment of a committee, not on any political matter, but on an economic issue, to help the farmers, the growers of sugarcane.

I would say that the growers of tobacco and sugarcane are the worst sufferers in the country. Of course, the paddy growers are also in no better position, with the prevailing market of Rs. 70 a quintal for paddy, do you know how much the consumer is paying? He is paying Rs. 2.50 per kilo. But the grower is not getting a remunerative price. But the producers of rice can hold on to their stocks for a month or two and expect the price to go up. But that is not possible in the case of tobacco and sugarcane.

This is a problem which you should solve immediately, because you are directly concerned with it. It is not enough to give us some figures. You have to consider the problems concerning agriculturists seriously. While supporting the Demands of this Ministry, I am hoping that within a fortnight some positive steps would be taken and all the problems of the growers of tobacco, sugarcane and paddy would be solved. If the problems of the growers of tobacco and sugarcane are not solved quickly, neither I will be here, nor will you be there next time. We have given all sorts of promises to the growers on behalf of our respective parties. But the farmers cannot be fed only by promises for long. Unless something concrete is done for helping the farmers immediately, the people may suffer.

My only appeal to the officers is that they should not manipulate figures. There was one Mr. Sampath, Joint Secretary Food, who manipulated the figures of sugar industry to oblige his previous chiefs. Unfortunately, poli-

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cies were being framed for the sugar industry on the basis of those manipulated figures: He was an expert only in manufacturing figures. This is a burning issue and for the last three years I have brought it to the notice of the Ministry. I hope at least this year the Government will do something to help the farmers. I have some more points on this subject, but I will deal with them when I speak on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry.

Finally, Sir, I thank you for giving me more time.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : भारतीय व्यापार को नई दिशा देने के संदर्भ में तथा जनता पार्टी द्वारा दिए गए आश्वासनों को लेकर आयात और निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में जो नई नीति हमारे सामने आई है वह वास्तव में एक अच्छी शुरुआत है, एक अच्छी प्रक्रिया है और यह नीति हमारे देश के आयात और निर्यात को सन्तुलित बनाए रखने में सहायक सिद्ध होगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। इससे हमारी भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और सुदृढ़ होगी यह मैं समझता हूँ। हमारे सामने जो आयात निर्यात नीति रखी गई है उसमें निर्यातकों के हितों का जहाँ संरक्षण दिया गया है वहाँ आयात की भी लोगों को पर्याप्त सुविधा दी गई है। लाइसेंसिंग व्यवस्था में जितना सरलीकरण हो सकता था उतना करके उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा हितावह बनाने की कोशिश की गई है।

हमारे पास जो विदेशी मुद्रा का संचित कोष है, जो हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व्स हैं वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में हैं। यदि हम निर्यात-आयात प्रक्रिया को व्यवस्थित नहीं करते हैं तो यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। काफी अर्थ-शास्त्रियों का मत है कि निर्यात में से तेरह प्रतिशत तक की वार्षिक दर वृद्धि हम नहीं करते हैं तो हमारा जो संचय है वह अधिक बढ़ता चला जाएगा और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था

में असन्तुलन पैदा करेगा। इस देश में आयात के सम्बन्ध में जो नई नीति अपनाई गई है मैं समझता हूँ वह एक अच्छा कदम है और उस रूप में हमारे आयातकों को पर्याप्त सुविधा भी मिलेगी। हमारे पास जो रिजर्व्स हैं वे अधिक हैं। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।—

“Indeed the foreign exchange reserves now far from becoming a constraint have become a source of ‘headache’ to the planners and bureaucrats alike. According to the latest information the foreign exchange reserves stood at Rs. 3998.2 crores on December, 31, 1977, i.e., six times the reserves India had in 1974-75.”

इन रिजर्व्स को हमें ठीक से व्यय करना है तो हमको आयात की दिशा को बदलना होगा। कुछ चीजों का हम आयात करना चाहते हैं। उस पर हमें नए ढंग से विचार करना होगा। हमारी आवश्यकतायें काफी अधिक हो सकती हैं। कुछ वस्तुओं का हम निरन्तर आयात करते चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश में उन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता भी हो सकती है। लेकिन कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जिनका आयात रोका जा सकता है या कम किया जा सकता है। उदाहरण स्वरूप सोडा एश या सीट्रिक एश जैसी चीजें जो हैं उनका उत्पादन देश में करके आयात को कम कर सकते हैं और इसके बजाये हम लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्स जिन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे बहुत जरूरी हैं उनका आयात और अधिक करने का प्रयत्न कर सकते हैं। फैंरो एलाय, इलैक्ट्रोड्रग्स आदि हम आवश्यकता के अनुसार पैदा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यदि उनका अधिक आयात करे तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हम आयात की दिशा में ज्यादा अच्छा और प्रभावी कार्य कर सकते हैं।

पिछले दिनों हमने छोटे उद्यमियों की सहायता के लिए, कुछ वस्तुओं की सहायता के लिए पोलिएस्टर फिलेमेंट का आयात करने का प्रयत्न किया था। हमने भारी मात्रा में उसके आयात के लाइसेंस या परमिट भी दिए

है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उसका बहुत अधिक दुरुपयोग किया गया है। बिजिनेस स्टैंडर्ड कलकत्ता से एक पत्रिका निकलती है। इसके तीस मार्च के अंक में प्रकाशित यह हुआ है। मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ—

"It is not unlikely that following the communication to the Prime Minister from a group of twenty M P a total ban on direct actual users import of Polyester filament yarn will be announced in the new import policy which will be made public on March 31. In any case, the current liberal policy is certain to be replaced with one that will be considerably less generous to big industrial houses, exclusive beneficiaries of policy changes effected for ten days in August last year. When restrictions on the import of polyester filament yarn were withdrawn advantage was taken of the situation by a small number of affluent firms which promptly imported as much as 1791 tonnes of the man-made fibre worth Rs 3.58 crores. What induced them to import post haste such a large quantity was the disparity in the prices of the imported stuff and the sex at which the fibre was sold in the local market. While the import price was Rs 20 a kilo, the ruling price in India was six times as much. The 38 importing firms made a clear profit of Rs. 21.49 crores from the deal."

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि वास्तव में इन सम्बन्ध में हमने जिस भावना में और सद्भाव को लेकर पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न को आयात करने के बारे में कहा था जिससे कि वास्तविक उपभोक्ता को काम मिले उनमें पूरी तरह कामयाब नहीं हुए और कुछ लोगों द्वारा उसका दुरुपयोग किया गया है। आपको इस बारे में सावधानी बरतनी पड़गी ताकि भविष्य में ऐसा न हो। जो समाचार इस प्रकार से प्रकाशित हुए हैं उनमें कितनी सत्यता है उसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिए ताकि वस्तु स्थिति का हमें ज्ञान हो सके।

हमने पिछले दिनों रेप सीड धायल का सौदा ए० टी० सी० के जरिए किया था। लेकिन जिस समय सौदा किया गया उस समय रेप सीड का भाव विदेशों में निरन्तर बढ़ रहा था तब सौदा फाइनलाइजेशन किया गया, लेकिन जब विदेशों में कम भाव था उस समय सौदा नहीं किया गया, और बड़े हुए वाम पर रेप सीड धायल लेने का प्रयत्न किया गया जबकि वर्ल्ड मार्केट फिर से गिरने लगा था। यदि ए० टी० सी० इसी प्रकार काम करती रही तो उसको लाभ के बजाय घाटे का ही सौदा कहा जा सकता है उसके अन्दर लाभ की कोई सम्भावना नहीं हो सकती।

इसी प्रकार कुछ दिनों बहुत चर्चा उठी थी और आज भी कुछ उसके सम्बन्ध में कहा जाता है। हमारे यहाँ बूलन रैस स्कीम की बहुत बात कही जाती है। आज भी लगभग 9 हजार गांठे बूलन रैस की इम्पोर्ट बन्दरगाह पर इम्पोर्ट की हुई पड़ी हुई है। उस को यदि धौलजम करना है तो धौलजम कीजिए और यदि फँकना है तो फँक दीजिए। लेकिन यदि उनका कोई उपयोग नहीं करना था या गड़बड़ी हो रही थी तो उनको इम्पोर्ट की इजाजत क्यों दी गई? किस प्रकार से इम्पोर्टर्स बड़ा फोटासा करते हैं इन पर कोई देख रेख रहनी चाहिए ताकि आगे से ऐसा न हो। यह तो एक उदाहरण मात्र है।

कहा जाता है कि ए० टी० सी० के माध्यम से कुछ लोग माल खरीदने के अन्दर हिचक का अनुभव करते हैं और डायरेक्ट परचेज करना चाहते हैं बाहर से। मंत्री महोदय को ए० टी० सी० की दकिय का भी देखना चाहिए। उनका कहना है कि ए० टी० सी० के माध्यम से माह; मगाते हैं तो सलाई में देदी होती है। उसका मूल्य भी अधिक होता है, अनिश्चितता रहती है, जिसना माल चाहिए उसना समय पर प्राप्त नहीं होता है। और साथ से एक तर्क और देते हैं कि डायरेक्ट परचेज करने पर उनको बाहर क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज देते हैं जब कि ए० टी० सी० के माध्यम से उनको क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी नहीं

[डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायणपांडेय]

बिलती है। अतः यहाँ पर उपभोक्ता लोग हैं, वे डायरेक्ट इम्पोर्ट करना चाहते हैं उनका ऐसा कहना है इस पर मंत्री जी विचार करें। यदि एम० टी० सी० के माध्यम से लेना चाहते हैं तो माल में विलम्ब न हो और मूल्य में भी फर्क न हो। मैं एक कठिनाई की तरफ और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—होता यह है कि जो उपभोक्ताओं को डिलिवरी देते हैं वह सीधे हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी देते हैं यह सुविधा बड़े आयातकों को है। लेकिन छोटे उपभोक्ता हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी नहीं ले पाते हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि छोटे उपभोक्ता को बाजार से माल उठाना पड़ता है। और टैक्स देना पड़ता है न्यूजपेपर के मामले को ही ले लें। जो बड़े लोग हैं वह हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी के लेते हैं, लेकिन छोटे लोगों पर 6 परसेंट सैल्स टैक्स लगता है जिसकी वजह से महंगा पड़ता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि छोटे उपभोक्ता भी किसी न किसी प्रकार से बड़े उपभोक्ता के पास जाकर टैक्स छोड़ कर 2, 3 परसेंट पर सीधा करते हैं और कुल मिला कर हमारा व्यापार बाटे में जाता है और छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को परेशानी का अनुभव करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को यदि हाई सीख पर डिलिवरी देने का प्रयत्न करे तो इसका अच्छा लाभ हो सकता है। मेरा मत है कि छोटे उपभोक्ताओं को इसका लाभ मिलेगा और उनकी कठिनाइयाँ दूर होंगी।

हम अपना जो इम्पोर्ट के साथ एकमपोर्ट का टारगेट बनाते हैं उन टारगेट्स में कहीं बैलेंस और सुनिश्चितता होनी चाहिए। हमने टारगेट बनाया था कि टैक्सटाइल इम्पोर्ट का 565 करोड़ का, लेकिन मुझे मासूम हुआ है कि हम इस टारगेट को अधीन नहीं कर पाये। इसका कारण वर्ल्ड मार्केट में ई०ई०सी० बाधा बताई जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन कठिनाइयों को पहले से अनुभव किया जाना चाहिये और

प्रयत्नपूर्वक लक्ष्य पूरा करना चाहिये। हमें यदि एबीव नहीं कर सकते तो वर्ल्ड मार्केट में दूसरे लोग प्रायः और आकर अपने माल को डम्प करना चाहिये। प्रायःकल यह स्थिति हो रही है कि कल तक जो हमारे प्रायः रन और का सबसे बड़ा पर्चेजर जापान था, वह प्रायः रन और के लिये हाथ हटा रहा है, माल नहीं ले रहा है। परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि बेलाडीला में मजदूर रिट्यूब किये जा रहे हैं, उनको ढकेला जा रहा है, कल की सूचना है, यद्यपि इस विषय से सीधे संबंधित नहीं है। कल बड़ा बड़ा सचम हुआ, एक व्यक्ति मारा गया। दूसरी सूचना यह भी है कि वहाँ नी लोग मारे गये। केवल इसलिये कि वहाँ पर गाली चली। मजदूरों का इसलिये निकाला जा रहा है कि जापान ने प्रायः रन और लेना बन्द कर दिया है या बन्ध कर दिया है। हमको पहले से वर्ल्ड में जाकर दूसरा बाजार ढूँढना चाहिये।

यही स्थिति हमारी मैनीष के बारे में है। उसका मार्केट भी हम धीरे-धीरे खोते जा रहे हैं। दूसरा नाग वर्ल्ड मार्केट में आ रहे हैं। उसके परिणाम स्वरूप हमारी नेबर प्रभावित है, विदेशी व्यापार असंतुलित होता है और इससे विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन में भी प्रभर पड़ता है। एम०एम०टी०मी० और एस०टी०सी० जो बड़ी-बड़ी कार्पोरेशन बनाई गई हैं वह इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी कोई बैलेन्स प्लानिंग नहीं करते हैं, योजनाबद्ध तरीके से काम नहीं करते हैं। यदि जापान ने 1980 तक का अपना माल पर्चेज करके रखा था जो इतना डम्प है तो हमारे प्लानर्स को पहले से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये था, उनको दूसरा बाजार ढूँढना चाहिये था जिससे वहाँ जाकर प्रायः रन और दे सकते। हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय, उद्योग मंत्रालय, नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में प्राप्त में तालमेल बैठाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

अभी हमारे श्री के० सूर्यनारायण तम्बाकू के उत्पादन के बारे में कह रहे थे। श्रीमती के

उत्पादन की बात आई। विदेशी मार्केट में चीनी नहीं निकल पा रही है वहाँ तस्ने दामों पर चीनी बेनी पड़ती है, तस्नी-डाइज्ड रेट पर वहाँ जाकर चीनी बेचते हैं। हमारे उपभोक्ता वहाँ महंगी चीनी खा रहे हैं। हमें इस प्रकार का सतुलन बनाना चाहिये कि किस चीज की हमारे देश में कितनी आवश्यकता है, प्रयत्न 5 वर्षों में कितनी आवश्यकता होगी और उनका उत्पादन कितना होगा तथा औद्योगिक उत्पादन कितना होगा। हमें कितनी चीज की आवश्यकता होगी अगर हम इन सब का समन्वय कर सकें तभी हम कोई प्रभावी कदम उठा सकेंगे और हमारे व्यापार का सतुलन अच्छा बन सकेगा।

हमारी जो ट्रेडींगनल आइटेम्स का एक्सपोर्ट था वह धीरे धीरे कम होता जा रहा है। जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वयं अपनी 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट में स्वीकार किया है पेज 6 में साफ लिखा है कि इन चीजों के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है। कच्ची रुई, प्रयस्क तथा खनिज, मैग्नीज, चमड़ा तथा चमड़ानिर्मित माल, सीमेंट, लाहा तथा इस्पात, जूता व चप्पल, सिले-सिलाये परिधान के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है।

जब सिले-सिलाये परिधान की चर्चा आती है तो मैं आपका ध्यान हाल ही के 22 तारीख के इकनामिक्स टाइम्स की तरफ से जाना चाहता हूँ

"Huge premium on quotas—Racketeering in Garment export

A flourishing blackmarket in export quotas has sprung up in the garments trade. Quota holders are charging a premium of Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 for a quota of 10,000 pieces. This ugly situation has arisen because some 20 to 25 exporters have managed to corner most of the export quotas meant for January-June half year while most of the

genuine exporters are burdened with ready to ship garments without any export quotas

The trade is gripped with panic as the peak season for export is drawing closer "

इस रूप में मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहूंगा कि किस प्रकार से हमारी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। हमारी जो नान-ट्रेडींगनल आइटेम्स है उनका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और उसी प्रकार से विदेशी मार्केट बूढ़ना चाहिये। हमारी जो लैडर गुड्स हैं, फुट वियर हैं या ग्राइ फिश हैं इन सब का अच्छा मार्केट है। हमें इन सबके बारे में विचार करना चाहिये। वैस्ट एशिया और यूरोप में उमका मार्केट मिला है। उससे जहा किमान लाभान्वित हुए हैं, वहाँ विदेश व्यापार पर भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ा है। इसी तरह इन्वीनियोरम गुड्स की भी काफी मांग है। आटोमोबाइल एम्पिलरीज की ००एम००० और जर्मनी में अच्छी मार्केट है। यदि हम प्रयत्न करें, तो उन देशों में इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात हो सकता है।

यहाँ पर काठला की ट्रेड जॉन का खिक्त किया गया है। वहाँ पर अभी भी काफी मुजायम है और उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस समय वहाँ पर 38 यूनिट्स काम कर रहे हैं और सरकार और 12 यूनिट्स शुरू करने जा रही है। वहाँ पर जो बेकार चीजें बच जाती हैं, जिनके निर्यात की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, देश में ही उनके उपयोग की अनुमति देनी चाहिए। इस समय वहाँ पर बेस्टेज डम्प होता चला जा रहा है। इन ट्रेड जॉन के लिए सरकार ने टारगेटेड फिक्स किये हैं, लेकिन वे पूरे हो पायेंगे या नहीं, इसमें मुझे थोड़ी शंका है।

अभी तक क्वालिटी कंट्रोल पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसके कारण हमारी कई वस्तुओं को दूसरे देशों में पसंद नहीं किया

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

जाता है। इसलिए हमें हर वस्तु की क्वालिटी तय कर देनी चाहिए और उसी क्वालिटी की चीज बाहर भेजी जाये। यह देखा गया है कि हमारे टैक्स्टाइल गुड्स दूसरे देशों से रेप्यूब्लि हो कर वापस आते हैं। उपयुक्त क्वालिटी न होने के कारण जपान से हमारी कई चीजें वापस आई हैं। इसलिए क्व लिटी कंट्रोल पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

यद्यपि काडा मिना को उद्योग विभाग को मीन दिया गया है, लेकिन देश में कपड़े का बिनरण और उपहा निर्माण इस मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत है। आज हमारे देश के लोगों को ठीक ढंग का कटौलड क्लथ उपलब्ध नहीं होता है, या यदि होता है तो वह बस्ट क्वालिटी का कपडा हाता है। किसी कपडे के लिए भाव निर्धारित किया जाता है, लेकिन उसके लिए निश्चिन काउट का सूत उचिन मात्रा में इन्माल नहीं किया जाता है। टैक्स्टाइल मिन्त्र कामना नय करवाने है, लेकिन उसके मुनाबिक कपडा देना पसन्द नहीं करते है। मेन मन्त्री महोदय को एक मैम्बल भेजा था और उन्हें भूचिन किमा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में रननाम को मज्जनमिल न भाव नय करवाया था, मगर कपडा उममें भिन्न और घटिया क्वालिटी का नैयार किया था। मध्य प्रदेश में कई दूबरां मिने भा ऐसी गडबड कर रही हैं, जितने एक दो एन०टी०सी० की मिलें भी हैं।

इस सदन में मीनट के भाषा का प्रश्न उठाया गया है। मीनट के विषय में स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। उसमें बोहरी प्रणाली चल रही है। डीलरों रेलवे रैगन्ड का अभाव बता कर टुक-लौड नाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, जिनकी वजह से मीनट का काम चार पांच रुपय प्रति वेग बढ जाता है और उपभोक्ताओं का नुकसान होता है। अतः माध्यम चाहे जो भी हो काम एक से सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को बेहतर बनाने का आग्रह करूँगा, ताकि लोगों को चीजें सड़लियत से मिल सकें। यद्यपि कोयला इस मन्त्रालय के अधीन नहीं है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि चारों तरफ उसकी माटेंज है। जब रेलवे मन्त्री से इस बारे में पूछा जाता है, तो वह कहते हैं कि रैगन्ड हमारे पास है। दूसरी तरफ खान मन्त्री कहते हैं कि कोनियरीज में कोयला पडा हुआ है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद कोयला नहीं मिलता है। उपभोक्ता तला रहे है और उद्योग बन्द हो रह है। सहकारिता को भी नहीं दिशा देने की जरूरत है जिनके कि वाम्त्व में "सहकार" आशोलन बन।

इसीलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नागरिक आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय, कृषि मन्त्रालय और उद्योग मन्त्रालय में ताल-मेल बिठाना चाहिए, ताकि लोगों को चीजें ठीक समय पर और उचिन भाव पर उपलब्ध हो सकें। उनका उत्पादन, बिनरण और नियात मनुचित हो सकें।

आज खान की चीजां में एण्ड्रेंशन बहुत ज्यादा है। उसका रोकन के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाए जायें। तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कानून में आवश्यक मशोघन किये जायें चाहियें।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम०टी०सी०, एम०एम०टी०सी०, जूट कारपोरेशन और टोबैको बोर्ड आदि विभिन्न पब्लिक अडरटॉकज या और संस्थानों के खर्च को कम किया जाना चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जैसे जूट पर खर्च के लिए जूट कारपोरेशन जाता है, अगर वह 6 हजार गांठें खरीदता है तो उसका खर्चा वर्ष भर में 75 हजार रुपया आता है। प्राइवेट ट्रेडर आयेगा तो उसका खर्च पांच हजार होगा। इस खर्च को अगर हम कम करें तो ज्यादा भण्डा होगा। . . . (अव्यक्त) . . . प्राइवेट ट्रेडर उस पर

कम खर्च करता है और जट कारपोरेशन ज्यादा पैसे देता है। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि वह कम होना चाहिए। तभी हम बता सकेंगे कि हमारी सरकार एजेंटियाँ या हमारे जो कारपोरेशंस हैं वे ज्यादा हितकर और ज्यादा प्रभावी हैं। उनको ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए उनके ऊपर अधिक नियंत्रण आवश्यक है। उससे हमारा काम काफी बढ़ा होगा। निर्यात के मामले में भी हमारे प्राथमिक रेट के अंदर जा पाल हुआ है उसका देखने हुए हम उसको बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। यह मत कहिए कि वर्टिकल मार्केट के हिसाब में हमारा प्राथमिक रेट काफी बढ़ गया है। पहले यह था कि आज हम सान या माठ परसेट प्राथमिक रेट हैं। लेकिन कुल मिला कर प्राथमिक प्राथमिक रेट कम हुआ है। और जिस दिशा में उसका बढ़ाना चाहिए उस दिशा में नहीं बढ़ा है। यह कोई अर्थशास्त्र के विशेषज्ञों की गय है। मैं ज्यादा विस्तार में उसके अंदर नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि हमारे प्राथमिक रेट की तरफ, ममी की दिना हाना स्वाभाविक है।

विदेशों के अंदर हमारे मातृ व्यापार की जो प्रक्रिया है उसको बदलना जरूरी है स्पी ट्रेड के बारे में फिर से विचार होना चाहिए। कुछ देशों का प्रयत्न चल रहा है यदि हम उस दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे तो हमारा विदेशी व्यापार काफी सशक्त होगा और काफी बढ़ेगा। हम निर्यात को ज्यादा सब्सिडी दे सकेंगे, प्रोत्साहन दे सकेंगे। यद्यपि हमारे यहाँ निर्यात सब्सिडी परिषद और दूसरी एजेंसियाँ हैं लेकिन उनको हम मजबूत करने में सक्षम बनाए ताकि हमारा निर्यात ठीक तरह से चल सके। अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करते हुए अपनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात करके हम विदेशी मुद्रा का संचय कर सकें और उसके जरिए अपने देश की समृद्धि बढ़ा सकें, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ कर सकें, इसके लिए हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। हमारी

आयात निर्यात की जो नीति है उसके अंदर प्राथमिक रेट के अंदर प्रयत्न में बनपूवक और सभी अर्थिक कार्यों का साथ देकर प्रयत्न करेंगे तो अगला वर्ष हमारे लिए ज्यादा सुखद होगा और व्यापार की एकानंदी दिना लोगो को दिखेगी और आर्थिक स्थिति की दिशा में भी हम अधिक सक्षम हो कर काम कर सकेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I have already explained to you that my Party has a different spokesman but since I am anxious to highlight a particular item—the item is tobacco—I will take just two minutes

Sir this year there has been an unprecedented crisis for the tobacco growers I had visited Guntur time and again and I had been to Kanchi-kacherla one of the main marketing centres I have been to Nandigama another main marketing centre and I have seen with my own eyes that tobacco was being offered to the buyers at Rs 80/ per quintal about ten days ago So they have stopped plucking On the one hand they were victims of the cyclone and on the other of this conspiracy and the Government's total surrender to the big business especially the ITC whose tentacles have spread everywhere They are big people in the Ministry they are big people in Delhi lobbying and pressurising delaying and stalling decisions

When curing itself costs Rs 50 per quintal the tobacco is being sold at Rs 80 a quintal They have stopped plucking Do you know that this year the tobacco buyers mainly foreign monopolists like the India Tobacco Company—a veteran economic offender which continuously goes on infringing the law—has made a total additional profit of Rs 40 to 50 crores I am very sorry that Mr Mohan Dharia and the Government has surrendered to this big powerful tobacco lobby Otherwise you would not have kept quiet We have been begging of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

you to come to the market and operate but you went there only for buying 5000 metric tons whilst all these years the production was in the region of 130 million quintals. Therefore, it is necessary that you should immediately enter the market and rescue the tobacco growers. They had a bonfire in Guntur they burnt the tobacco. What sort of Government is this? This Government in their Election Manifesto talked about helping the rural economy talked about helping the agriculturists. But here are some things which we see. Sugarcane is being sold at Rs 5 a quintal in Uttar Pradesh and in Andhra today tobacco is being sold so cheap. The grade of tobacco which was Rs 600 per quintal is Rs 200 per quintal this year tobacco which was Rs 400 per quintal last year is Rs 150 per quintal this year tobacco which was sold at Rs 800 per quintal last year is Rs 450 per quintal this year. Like this the rural economy in the tobacco growing districts of Andhra is being totally ruined and destroyed. Tobacco growers are being robbed by the buyers and cigarette makers, speculators and exporters. Although the floor price of export tobacco has been raised by 10 per cent the poor tobacco grower is being allowed to get only a fraction of the price. The Tobacco Board under the Act has an obligation to come forward to rescue the tobacco growers. There are two specific clauses but we have not used those. Then why have this Tobacco Board at all? We send to Members from this House to the Tobacco Board but we are helpless people. We can send you telegrams we can talk to you but we cannot make you move unless you want. This is a very unfortunate position.

16 hrs

Our tobacco production last year was not so bad as it is this year. It was in fact a better year. The average price of our tobacco was Rs 8

per kilo, while the same tobacco Americans are selling to the British vendors or cigarette makers at Rs. 23 per kilo, in Italy the price of Rs 25 per kilo, in Germany Rs 28 per kilo and in Japan Rs. 40 to 60 per kilo. The earning of the Central Excise from this year are Rs. 467 crores last year the actual were Rs 432 crores. How is it that the Central Government in spite of the fact that they are earning enormous amount of money do not come forward to rescue these people?

In the end, I would appeal to the hon Minister to make a clear announcement on the floor of the House today that he is going to buy atleast 10 000 metric tonnes of tobacco at the price directly from the producers. If you not do it you will stand condemned for all times to come.

SHRI S K SARKAR (Joynagar)
Mr Chairman Sir I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry. I would not like to encroach much of the time of the House. I have to make a few suggestions to the hon Minister.

At the outset I would like to congratulate the hon Minister for presenting an import and export policy which is really radical in nature and which has no parallel throughout the last thirty years. This policy surely brings about a revolution in the matter of import and export. So far the export and import policy was a controlled one for the first time it can be said that here is a policy really directed towards promotion of export and import. There is a shaloka in Sanskrit

दण्डित्ये वृत्ति लक्ष्मी

This is really going to happen in our country. This liberal and pragmatic policy will boost our foreign trade and our country will be much benefited.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the ban imposed on the export of wild life skins of lizards and non-poisonous snakes. You will be astonished to hear that

we can earn Rs 10 crores yearly by the export of wild like skins particularly of non poisonous snakes This has been banned by the Ministry of Agriculture Before the imposition of this ban, the stockists were holding stocks of these items The stocks held by them would be total loss for them as they are not allowed to export, and thereby the country would also lose in foreign exchange They want that at least they should be allowed to clear their old stocks. As I said, we would be able to earn foreign exchange also I do not know, why the Government is hesitant to have a clear policy on that As a Member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Commerce I wrote a letter to the Minister and he showed his helplessness because he said that it is being controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture particularly the Wild Board The Wild Life Board is headed by Shri Patel, our Finance Minister but it appears that he is not looking after the matter seriously

I would like to tell the Minister that the Joint Secretary Mr Jayal is responsible for all these things and for loss of foreign exchange to the country I met him personally about this matter and he told me that the earnings from this is nothing but a drop in the ocean Is it the answer expected of an officer like him? He is an IAS officer, a top bureaucrat and I accuse him for the depletion of foreign exchange I would request the Minister to have an enquiry about this man He is reported to be a man of Sanjay Gandhi Previously, he was put in the Ministry to spy over Shri Jagjivan Ram when Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister of Agriculture I request the Ministers concerned and who are present here as officers to kindly look in to the matter and take necessary action I also request the Commerce Minister to see that the wild life skins of lizard and non-poisonous snakes which were already there ready for export and which are on the point of deterioration are allowed to be exported and the country is allowed to

earn some foreign exchange I am told that they can earn at least Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange. So, I request the Minister to take a serious note of this.

I have suggestion about the marine products exports Sir, you will be astonished to hear the increase in the exports of marine products They have registered a fantastic increase over the last few years In 1965 we exported only worth Rs. 5 crores and last year our exports reached to about Rs 190 crores So within a span of 12 years how much increase has taken place! It has an enormous scope for the future The Government has taken a stand to export more and more of the marine products In this respect one thing I want to submit about my constituency The Sunderbans in my constituency is the best place for prawn culture in India. Why is India in the whole of Asia it is the best place for practising prawn culture It has no parallel and in one year alone if we can try seriously, we can contribute another Rs 100 crores worth of prawns for export from this area of Sundarbans But the trouble is that the State Government is very hostile in this respect and they are not allowing it If it is allowed, the country can earn valuable foreign exchange and I do not know Why the State Government stands in the way It is still I mean, unintelligible to me

So, I request, as a member of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, that the Central Government Authority, that the Central Government should come forward with specific ideas and outlook so that this development of the Sunderbans can be taken up and this particular item of prawn culture can be developed there. I think we should give all emphasis to it Previously West Bengal's main item of export was jute, now it is going out as Indigo-way But, as a West Bengal I personally feel that the export position of West Bengal can be replenished by marine product exports

[Shri S. K. Sarkar]

alone. I think some sort of this policy should be taken up immediately so that the State Government can be persuaded to allow this prawn culture to be developed there. This is my suggestion about these two things.

Then I have one or two more suggestions to make. I do not know why the jute and textile industries have now been shifted to the Industry Ministry. Maybe, it is an industry I want to say that those items which are sent abroad as export commodities and as they are exportable commodities, this Ministry should have some say. Like the Marine Exports Development Authority, there should be two Authorities, one for Jute exports and another for Textile Exports in the Ministry of Commerce and let the Industry Ministry come and join in the deliberations of these Authorities. These are my suggestions. I do not want to take more time. I again support the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce

श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर)

सभापति महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय की करीब 765 करोड़ रुपये की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस मन्त्रालय में जो धच्छे काम किये हैं, वे निम्न प्रकार हैं—

1. गेहूँ, मूँगफली का तेल, गिरी, मूँगफली और चावल को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने व ले जाने पर से प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया।
2. केन्द्रीय पूल से अब अधिक अनाज दिया जाता है।
3. लेबी तथा जिना लेबी की चीनी अधिक मात्रा में दी जाती है।
4. चीनी के उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी की है।
5. चाय को आवश्यक वस्तु घोषित किया गया है।

6. मिट्टी का तेल अधिक मात्रा में सप्लाई किया जाता है।

7 करीब 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट को आयात करने का फैसला किया है।

8 वनस्पति उद्योगों की तेलों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिये 75 प्रतिशत से 90 प्रतिशत के बीच तेल आयात करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

9. तीस साल के बाद नई आयात नीति घोषित की है।

इन सब कामों के लिये मैं वाणिज्य मन्त्री श्री मोहन धारिया जी, उनके अन्य साथियों और उनके मन्त्रालय को बधाई देता हूँ।

अब मैं कुछ विषयों में माननीय वाणिज्य मन्त्री धारिया जी को कुछ सूचनाएं और मुझसे देना चाहता हूँ।

महंगाई किस में है और किम में नहीं है? लोगों को और इनमें भी ज्यादातर शहरी लोगों को कितना रुपया किस ब्राइटम पर खर्च करना पड़ता है, यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। 70 रुपये एक मीटर कपडा लाने में, 150 रुपये एक साडी लाने में, 50 से लेकर 80 रुपये एक जोडा जूता खरीदने में और दो रुपये में लेकर तीन रुपये की सियरेट का पैकेट लाकर फिजूल-खर्ची करने में और एक रुपये से लेकर दस रुपये तक का पान खाने में, कालाबाजार में पाच रुपये में लेकर सात रुपये तक का टिकट खरीद कर चलचित्र देखने में और इसके अलावा पफ, पाउडर, क्रिम, लिपिस्टक, बालों के सुगन्धित महंगे तेल खरीदने में काफी रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। इन चीजों में इन लोगों को महंगाई नहीं लगती लेकिन किसानों में बड़ी मेहनत से महुगी खाद, बिजली, कूड डीजल, कीटनाशी दवाइयों, यन्त्रों और बोहा सीमेंट लगा कर पैदा किये हुए मूँगफली और दूसरे खाद्य तेलों, गेहूँ, चावल, बाजरा, मूँग, उड़द, चावल,

चना, ज्वार, धान, यम, चीनी वगैरह खरीदने में महंगाई लगती है। यह कहा का न्याय है? दिल्ली में प्रति क्विंटल मूल्य क्या रहे हैं, यह मैं सबन को बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं मार्च, 1977 और मार्च, 1978 की कीमतें (पाकड़े) दे रहा हूँ

	मार्च 77 मार्च 78 मूल्य कम		
	प्रति क्विंटल	प्रति क्विंटल	हुआ है प्रति क्विंटल
	₹०	₹०	₹०
उड़क	275	263	12
गुह	155	90	65
चीनी (सी-30)	427	380	47
मूगफली का तेल	782	720	62
वनस्पति (16 5 किलोग्राम टिन)	का 152 15	149 3	15

प्रति क्विंटल गेहूँ, मूग और मस्टर्ड घायल में कुछ भाव बढ़े हैं और वे इस प्रकार हैं

	मार्च 77 मार्च 78 मूल्य बढ़ा		
	₹०	₹०	₹०
गेहूँ देसी	138	175	37
मूग	232	285	53
मस्टर्ड घायल	147	150	3

इस तरह से आप देखें कि पाच आवश्यक चीजों के दाम कम हुए हैं और तीन में बढ़ गये हैं, जिस के लिए प्रति दिन शहरी लोग और जास तौर से पड़े लिखें लोग, नौकरी करने वाले लोग, जिन की कुल संख्या लगभग 20 प्रतिशत है, और मजदूर हैं और श्रमिकों में वह चीज आ जाती है लेकिन 80 प्रतिशत

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले किसान और ग्राम्य ग्रामीण जनता, धनपट और धनसंग्रहण लोग अपनी उत्पादित चीजों के दाम कम हो जाने पर गह बन्द रखकर सहन करते रहते हैं। सभापति महोदय, भारत में 1976-77 में 86 लाख टन तिलहनो और 1977-78 में 90 लाख टन तिलहनो का उत्पादन हुआ है। इन में से मूगफली का उत्पादन 55 से 65 लाख टन है। देश के 16 राज्यों में मूगफली की पैदावार मुख्य रूप से गुजरात, तमिलनाडु महागण्ट्र प्राध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश वगैरह राज्यों में होती है। 1976-77 में देश में करीब 52 लाख टन मूगफली की पैदावार हुई थी जबकि 1977-78 में देश के 55 लाख टन मूगफली की पैदावार हुई है। इस में 35 लाख टन मूगफली का दाना या गिरी है, 22 लाख टन खली-खोल 13 लाख टन मूगफली का तेल है। जो 22 लाख टन खली-खोल होता है उसमें से 12 लाख टन प्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन होता है और 10 लाख टन एक्सपलर के खोल यान घायलकेम बनते हैं। ती मेरी मांग इस 22 लाख टन खोल में से मूगफली सोलवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के कुल 12 लाख टन परदेशों में निर्यात करने का है। मेरे अंतराकित प्रश्न नं० 954 तारीख 18-11-77 का उत्तर जो वाणिज्य मंत्री ने दिया है, उस के मुताबिक प्राउन्डनट सोलवेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन की निर्यात निम्नवर्णित है - 1974-75 में 6 12 लाख टन जिनकी कीमत 74 28 करोड़ होती है, 1975-76 में 5 98 लाख टन जिनकी कीमत 55.72 करोड़ होती है, 1976-77 में 12 34 लाख टन जिनकी कीमत 168 39 करोड़ होती है, 1977-78 में 7 50 लाख टन और 1978-79 में 2 50 लाख टन एक हाक क्वांटिटी डी घायल केकर अर्थात् प्राऊंड नट साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन का निर्यात किया गया है। 1978 का निर्यात

[श्री धर्मसिंह झाई पटेल]

का कोटा मेरी दृष्टि से 12 लाख टन होना चाहिये। मार्च 1978 भी चला गया। फिर भी अभी तक 1978 के मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन का फाइनल कोटा डिक्लेयर नहीं किया गया है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

गौडा बम्बई की धार स डी प्रायलड केक्स के निर्यात के बारे में कहा गया है। गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागड, गौडल राजकोट के भात नए मूगफली साल्वेंट प्लाट वालो ने भी वाणिज्य मंत्री का 10-10-77 और 18-3-78 को मिलकर द्वा प्रावेदन पत्र भेजे है फिर भी अभी तक फाइनल निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। सारे देश में मूगफली साल्वेंट के मा 5 प्लाट है। इन में मे करोड पचास गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में हैं। सारे देश की मूगफली की एक तिहाई पैदावार मिर्फ गुजरात के इन छाटे में हिस्से सौराष्ट्र में होती है।

कैटल फीड और मूर्गीपालको के लिए प्रति माह एक हजार रुपये से कम मूल्य से पत्रह हजार टन मानिक और बर्ष के लिए 1 80 लाख टन का स्टाक रिजर्व रखने का निर्णय हुआ है। सभी साल्वेंट प्लाट वाले इस भाव पर देने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन कैटल फीड या मूर्गी पालको न जनवरी फरवरी और मार्च 1978 का कार्ट स्टाक अभी तक नहीं उठाया है। 12 लाख टन साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन में से 1 लाख टन मूगफली का अतिरिक्त तेल मिल सकता है। इससे विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है और मूगफली उत्पादक किसानों का भी लाभ पहुँच सकता है। साथ ही मूगफली की अतिरिक्त आयल मिले और साल्वेंट प्लाटों के उद्योग का भी विकास हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि बारह लाख टन मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के निर्यात के लिए अंतिम निर्णय शीघ्र होना चाहिये।

मुझे दुख है कि सरकार ने ऐसी नई नीति बनाई है कि "भले ही मूर्गी जिन्दा रहे लेकिन मूगफली उत्पादक किसान और उन पर आधारित साल्वेंट प्लाट मर जाए।"

1978-79 में दस लाख टन खाद्य तेलों का आयात होने वाला है। 7 लाख टन की खरीद हो चुकी है और 5 लाख टन एम० टी० सी० न आयात कर लिया है जबकि सामान्य ढग में प्रतिवर्ष डेढ़ लाख टन का आयात होता था।

चीनीने साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के निर्यात की आप ने छुट्टी कर रखी है। इस में प्रति वर्ष 175 रुपये प्रति टन की सबसिडी दी जाती है जबकि निर्यात से कोई ड्यूटी नहीं मिलती है। मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन के निर्यात में सरकार का प्रति टन 125 रुपये एक्साइज भी मिलती है फिर भी सरकार निर्यात के बारे में क्यों हिचकिचाइत अनुभव करती है।

सरकार ने प्याज आलू जीरा, चावल, हल्दी मूगफली साल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्शन चीनी और नमक पर निर्यात की पाबन्दी लगा रखी है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि कृषि सम्बन्धी उपजों का निर्यात होना चाहिये।

चीनी का निर्यात 1976-77 में 152 करोड़ था और 1977-78 में रुपये 16 करोड़ का था जबकि लक्ष्य था 180 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की चीनी निर्यात करने का। इसलिए मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि 1978-79 में दस लाख टन चीनी का निर्यात अवश्य होना चाहिये।

पटसन, बायान फसलो, चाय, काफी, रबड़, इलायची के उत्पादन, वितरण, विकास और निर्यात के लिए आपने भारतीय पटसन निगम, भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम, भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड, चाय बोर्ड, काफी बोर्ड, रबड़ बोर्ड, इलायची बोर्ड, रेकम बोर्ड प्रायि बोर्ड

बनाए हैं। साथ ही देश में एक लम्बाकू बोर्ड भी है। इस देश में करीब 55 से 70 लाख टन मूंगफली उत्पन्न होती है। मेरी भाव है कि इसी तरह से आपको एक भारतीय मूंगफली बोर्ड का गठन भी करना चाहिये। आपने आज तक उसको गठित नहीं किया है। विकसित हुए तथा विकसित होने वाले दुनिया के देशों में बायदा बाजार को स्वीकृति दी गई है। इन से यू० एस० ए०, कनाडा, ब्रिजियम, हांग कांग, मलेशिया, जापान, आम्बिया, ब्राजील, आदि देशों से स्वीकृत तथा मान्य बायदा बाजार चल रहे हैं। हमारे देश से भी बायदा बाजार कमिशन ने इनको स्वीकृति प्रदान कर रखी थी जिसने अन्तर्देशी, चादी, मूंगफली और बिनीने के तेल, दाना ज्वोल, रुई के बायदा बाजार पिछले 75 वर्षों से बम्बई, अहमदाबाद, राजकोट, धोराजी, माणावदर जामनगर, कानपुर, ग्वालियर आदि शहरों में चलते थे। पिछली कांग्रेसी सरकार ने एमरजेमी में 5-2-77 में इन बायदा बाजारों को बन्द कर दिया। इससे देश में तीन लाख परिवार बेकार हो गए। अभी भी देश में गैर कानूनी रूप से बायदा बाजार चलते हैं। बायदा बाजार कमिशन की ओर से इनके खिलाफ रैड आदि होते हैं। फिर भी ये चल रहे हैं। हम से सरकार को बहुत मुकसान हो रहा है। बायदा बाजार वास्तव में भावों में मनुलन रखते हैं। बायदा बाजार कमिशन, बम्बई की ओर से फिर से बायदा बाजार चलाने के लिये निम्न संस्थाओं ने वाणिज्य मंत्रालय को प्रावेदन-पत्रों और तारों से भागे की हैं।

(1) बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स और प्रायल ऐक्सचेंज लिमिटेड, बम्बई, ने ता० 14-4-77 और 17-1-78 से

(2) अहमदाबाद प्रायल सीड्स, मरबेट्स असोसियेशन लि०, अहमदाबाद, ने ता० 14-4-77 से

(3) सेन्ट्रल इंडिया कर्माशियल ऐक्सचेंज लि०, लखनऊ, ग्वालियर, ने ता० 14-4-77 से

(4) कानपुर कमोडिटी ऐक्सचेंज लि०, कानपुर, ने ता० 14-4-77 से

(5) दी बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स ऐंड प्रायल ऐक्सचेंज लि०, बम्बई, ने ता० 8-2-77 तार से

(6) दी बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स ऐंड प्रायल ऐक्सचेंज लि०, बम्बई, ने ता० 4-7-77 तार से

(7) दी सौराष्ट्र प्रायल ऐंड प्रायल सीड्स असोसियेशन, लि० राजकोट, ने ता० 12-8-77 से

(8) प्रायल सीड्स हैज ट्रीकर्स यूनियन, बम्बई, ने अक्टूबर, 77 से

(9) नाथालाल केशोभाई वीरमगाम, सुपेडी (धोराजी सौराष्ट्र), ने ता० 13-10-76 से

(10) सुरेन्द्र नगर काटन प्रायल और प्रायल सीड्स असोसियेशन, लि० सुरेन्द्रनगर, ने ता० 28-6-77 से

(11) प्रायल सीड्स ट्रीकर्स, जोबर्स, सर्वेंट और स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई, ने ता० 10-1-78 से

(12) श्री बीम्बे प्रायल सीड्स मार्केट जोबर्स, गुमास्ताज, स्टाफ यूनियन, बम्बई, ने ता० 16-2-78 और 11-3-78 से

इन संस्थाओं ने सरकार को प्रावेदन पत्र भेजे हैं और लोक सभा के 34 सत्रों में

[श्री धर्म सिंह झाई पटेल]

ता० 28-7-77 से पहले और 21 सदस्यों ने बाद में भी आवेदन पत्र दिया है ।

अन्त में मैं निम्न प्रकार की 12 मांगें वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री, श्री मोहन धारिया जी के सामने सक्षेप में रखता हूँ

(1) 1978 की इसी साल में मूंगफली सोल्वेंट ऐक्सट्रैक्शन डी-आयलड केस के विदेशों में निर्यात के लिए ड्राई लाख टन का कोटा रिजर्व किया है । तो 78 के सारे साल के लिये ड्राई लाख टन मिला कर 10 से 12 लाख टन मूंगफली सोल्वेंट ऐक्सट्रैक्शन डी-आयलड केस का फाइनल कोटा तुरन्त डिक्लेयर किया जाये ।

(2) बनस्पति उद्योगों में अब सिर्फ 15 प्रतिशत कपासिया का तेल (कोटन सीड आयल) का इस्तेमाल करने की छूट है । वह बढ़ा कर 33 प्रतिशत करने की मजूरी दी जाये ।

(3) मूंगफली तेल के शोधन पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई है तो वह पाबन्दी तुरन्त रद्द कर इन उद्योगों को उत्तेजन दिया जाय और मूंगफली के तेल खाने वाला की इच्छा परिपूर्ण की जाये ।

(4) अब किसानों को 15 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर में सहकारी सोसाइटीयों की ओर में लोन मिलता है । ता बिचौली एजेंसिया कम कर किसानों को ज्यादा में ज्यादा 9 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर पर लोन मिले । ऐसा प्रबन्ध, शीघ्र होना चाहिये ।

(5) प्याज, धालू, जीरा, हल्दी, नमक की निर्यात की जो पाबन्दी लगाई गई है वह तुरन्त रद्द कर इन बीजों की निर्यात करने की इजाजत देकर किसानों की रक्षा की जाये ।

(6) भारतीय मूंगफली बोर्ड का गठन किया जाय ।

(7) आवेदन-पत्रों, तारों में कथित त्रुटियों को ध्यान में लेकर बायबा कांजार चालू करने की मजूरी तुरन्त देने का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि भाव में कन्सुलन रहे और तीन लाख परिवारों की रोजी, रोटी चालू हो सके ।

(8) 78-79 में 10 लाख टन बीनी का विदेशों में निर्यात कर गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को भाव में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये ।

(9) गूड़ के लिये विदेशी मंडियों की बड़े पैमाने पर खोज करने में तब को अधिकतम मजग किया जाये ।

(10) किसानों में कम भाव में और विदेशों से आयाती हुई पर सरकारी सबसिडी से सस्ता हुई पा कर सूती कपड़ा मिलों में नियंत्रित किस्मों के वस्त्र उत्पादन सम्बन्धी दायित्व को पूरा नहीं किया है । तो ये सभी सूती कपड़ा मिल अपना दायित्व पूरा करे ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये ।

(11) हाथ से चुनी हुई मूंगफली और मूंगफली की गिरी एच० पी० एस० के निर्यात की पाबन्दी जगाई गई है । इसे हटा कर एक लाख टन एच०पी०एस० शिग दाना (गिरी) का सहकारी संस्थाओं की ओर से निर्यात किया जाये ।

(12) राज्य सरकारों को खाद्य तेलों पर अधिक आर्थिक सहायता देने की आवश्यकता है ।

इन 12 मांगों के साथ मैं वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री, श्री मोहन धारिया, श्री बेग और श्री गोयल की विनूति और मन्त्रालय को बधाई देकर अपना प्राश्न समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR CHAIRMAN, Mr Chandre Gowda The time is very short. I would request the Members to cooperate with me.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikmagalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of the Ministries through

which common man feels the presence of the Government. The main purpose or responsibility of this Ministry is to see that the requirements of the commonman, namely essential commodities, are made available. Its responsibility is also to see that the inflationary tendency is contained, the price is reduced or price-level is maintained and the distribution system is regulated.

In fact I have to content myself for the simple reason that this Ministry is in the hands of a well-informed and dedicated person. But, Sir, the experiences of this Minister have not yet yielded the results. I hope they would yield results in future. I would like to say that the per capita income of an Indian today is about Rs. 165/-; it is almost a rupee per day. 40 to 60 per cent of our people live below the poverty line. The requirement of the majority of the commonman of the Indian society has to be met and the commonman has to be looked after through this Ministry. As regards availability of essential commodities, comparatively during the days of emergency the consumers had the freedom or the liberty. But today it is unfortunate to see that the seller has the liberty. It has now become a seller's market. During the days of the emergency at least the stock of essential commodities and the price of them had to be exhibited through the necessary list Boards. Sir, today the entire tag system has gone away and the consumer is at the mercy of the trader in respect of prices. I would request the hon'ble Minister to revive and continue the system of exhibiting the prices through Boards.

So far as distribution of essential commodities is concerned there is no other way but to resort to public distribution system. Consumer cooperatives are the backbone of public distribution system. Unfortunately cooperative system in India has grown by its own method and its own way

and it has become the monopoly of few individuals who have taken it as a part of their career. Therefore, it needs certain amount of training—particularly in the field of consumer items. When an ordinary trader can make huge profit why not cooperative societies!

Now Sir, I will say a few words about kerosene and cement. There is scarcity of cement although it is available in the black-market at a higher rate. Last time when Shri George Fernandes the hon'ble Minister for Industry was in Karnataka there were number of representations made about the non-availability of cement and he had to make a statement that he would see to it that larger quota of cement will be made available to Karnataka. Then, Sir, as regards kerosene you will agree with me where there is no electricity gas etc. it is not possible for the common man and villager to light the lamp. After enhancement of duty on kerosene the price of kerosene has gone up and it has almost become beyond the reach of the common man. So far as distribution of kerosene is concerned nobody knows as to who distributes the kerosene oil in the villages. This has to be regulated.

Then Sir imposition of ban—especially on the exports of pulses and vegetables—has not yielded any results except that the grower is getting the maximum possible price and the middleman is making the money.

16 29 hrs

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister to the commodity boards. Foreign exchange earnings from coffee have exceeded Rs 150 crores. But Government have not taken care to resolve the problems of the labour and the small growers who are large in number. Fortunately—at least during the last three years—more than the growers the

[Shri D B Chandra Gowda]

consumer in India is getting the coffee at the lowest possible price compared to the price fetched in the foreign markets. It is one of the happiest boards and I would like to congratulate the Minister and the officials concerned for this remarkable achievement. But, Sir particularly for this achievement we should look to the in-built arrangements in the pool system of marketing. The pool system of marketing has not only given gains to the growers but has also looked after the interests of the consumers and the nation. In fact I would like to urge that this pool system of marketing be introduced in the Cardamom Board too. As long back as in 1973, I was a Member of the Board. At that time a resolution was moved and passed to the effect but it has been kept in the cold storage for the last so many years. I do not know what interest is working behind this. Unless cardamom is brought within the purview of the 'Pool System' nobody knows what amount of cardamom is produced and who are the exporters of this item what is the value of the cardamom that is produced and exported. Unless it is brought within the purview of pooled marketing it gives room for evasion of income-tax. Now anybody can sell cardamom to anybody else and anybody can export this item. Moreover how much quantity of cardamom is exported is not known. The worst sufferers are the small growers and particularly the grower in Karnataka because the export quality of cardamom is the "Alleppey Green" which is very well known in the export market and 'Mysore white' is not being liked very much. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this and see that a pool system of marketing is introduced in cardamom also. When we are able to have a pool system of marketing in coffee why not in the cardamom?

I now come to the export of textile fabrics and the ready-made garments

Now, there is one organisation called Textile Export Promotion Council which is working in Bombay. Previously the present Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council used to be a manufacturer of these items. It was the practice for the last 20 years. In the recent elections for Chairmanship, the exporter has become the Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council. Sir, he has vested interests and being the Chairman of this Council, he is exploiting his position to the extent possible to help not only his own men but he is exploiting the whole export system. I am told that very recently a representation was also given to the Minister about this problem. Now this Managing Council and the Chairman of the Textile Export Promotion Council are trying to corner a few officials too to have their own men so that they can go on merrily with this business. Recently I am told that the Ministry has investigated certain bogus quotas which have been given to about 40 persons who were penalised and their quotas have been cancelled. Persons who are not manufacturers of this item got quotas and they sold them to others not only publicly but they advertised in the newspapers saying that they have quota for export of this particular item. I would therefore request the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that this matter of Textile Export Council has to be looked into very seriously and unless it is gone into at the earliest possible time before any damage is done I think the whole purpose of bringing this matter to your consideration would lose sight of. With these words I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Co-operation.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE
(Ahmednagar). Sir, his Ministry has the responsibility of Civil Supplies and maintenance of price line and Mr. Dharja is a very honest and patriotic worker and therefore he

will not misunderstand my criticism because I do not think he is one of those persons who thinks as they say that the King can do no wrong. Similarly, I hope that he will not take the position that the Ministers can do no wrong.

I should like to make a few observations on the price line. The wholesale index seems to be behaving somewhat well. But if you look to the details, particularly for industrial workers, for agricultural labourers a very disturbing picture emerges. I hope the Minister himself is aware of it because in his own ministry's report he has mentioned it. In fact the Economic Survey published by the Finance Ministry mentions:

"Although the index of wholesale prices rose only by 23 per cent over the year ending January 21, 1978, the increase in some groups was much higher. Foodgrains stand higher over the year by 9.6 per cent, largely on account of pulses whose prices have advanced by as much as 38.4 per cent. Fruits and vegetables are up by 24.2 per cent, eggs, fish and meat by 15.5 per cent and condiments and spices by 28.3 per cent."

I should like to caution the Minister that he should not be misled by the fact that simply because the trends in agricultural production are encouraging the picture is bright. You will find from the records of past years that good agricultural production overshadowed weaknesses in other sectors of economy. There are two disturbing trends as far as this year is concerned. First of all the industrial production has not come up satisfactorily. Moreover there is a heavy dose of deficit financing in the economy and I think, therefore, next year Mr. Dharma is going to have a very difficult job; I wish him success and godspeed in maintaining the price level. But there are a lot of dangers in the situation.

About import-export I have to make a few observations mainly from the point of view of agricultural commodities. It is not a happy sign that the growth rate of export has fallen down drastically this year. If he does not take adequate steps there would be a further fall and the position which the country has attained over a number of years will be jeopardised. I am sorry the country will lose the very important position it occupies in the export market. I do not understand the logic of banning the export of some of the commodities. For instance he has said that the government is firm in its view that the export of vegetables, onion and potato should be banned. But how much quantity is exported, of the quantity of 20 million tonnes that are produced? The National Commission on Agriculture has gone on record saying: "On rough estimates the annual production of fruits and vegetables in the country is 20 million tonnes, hardly one per cent of which is utilised by fruit and vegetable preservation industry. It is estimated that 25 to 30 per cent of the production of these perishables goes waste during various stages of picking, packing, transporting and marketing." We must remember that exports of fresh fruits and vegetables constitute less than one per cent of the country's production. National Commission has corroborated this elsewhere. How is the government going to serve the interest of the consumer by banning the export of one per cent production? The price of the products goes up not because of exports. Take potato for instance. It is highly perishable commodity; in the post harvest period prices crash. Had there been adequate cold storage the government would be in a position to release quantities during off season period. That would have checked the prices. Banning export is no solution. Ultimately it is going to harm the production efforts. On the one side the Janata Government says: we are going to invest 40 per cent on agricultural development; on the other hand they are taking steps whereby agricultural production is bound to suffer.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

I have discussed this with a number of experts in this country and outside. Potato and vegetable production, onion production has come in this country because outlets for exports have been provided. By banning this you are doing incalculable harm to the agriculturists in this country.

They are talking in the name of employment. He must realise the employment potential in vegetable production. If you require ten labourers for producing other crops, for vegetables ten times more labourers are required. Therefore, by banning the exports and discouraging the production of these crops, you are directly or indirectly bringing down the employment potential. You have to visit the vegetable growing areas to see how much distress is there. Nasik District, because Mr. Mohan Dharia knows it personally, it produces thirty lakh tonnes of onion in one district alone. Now this year thousands of onion growers will be totally ruined and it will take ten years for them to rehabilitate their economy. Now who are the onion growers? They are those who have no adequate water; they are poor farmers, who cannot grow sugar cane, who cannot grow other crops, they are only marginal farmers who have very inadequate water and who are in the drought prone areas, they are the onion growers. By banning the exports, the prices have crashed this year. Whatever have been the promises given by the hon. Minister actually he has not been able to provide them relief.

He has been good enough to send me a copy of the reply he has sent to the Maharashtra Government about onion exports. I would just like to say: Don't argue like in a court of law. Your letter is like arguing in a court of law. For any all-India agricultural commodity, no State Government can take the responsibility. He has said that the State Gov-

ernment should take the responsibility. No State Government can take the responsibility; the Government of India has to take the responsibility. Simply because in some terminal markets there are higher prices, it is no argument. I had gone into this matter and I will only say that the Government of India must take the responsibility and it should not shirk the responsibility.

If in Farukkabad tomorrow the potato prices—they have already crashed—if they crash and if you say that the UP State Government should take the responsibility, I do not think that the country will accept what you are saying. Already you are suffering, your party is suffering loss in the public opinion. Public is going away from the Janata Party and the main reason is you have failed to understand the problems of agriculture and the agriculturists in the country. There is a distress everywhere and thousands and lakhs of cane growers, potato growers, onion growers are shouting and you are not in a position to provide them relief.

Take the case of export of sugar. I do not understand the logic of limiting the export of sugar. First of all, do you know how much we are going to produce this year? Six million—sixty lakhs and we have a carry over of sixteen lakhs and the total comes to 76 lakhs and the maximum that can be consumed in this country including the defence requirement is only 45 lakhs and there is a surplus of thirty lakhs. You are going to export six lakhs and the rest of it will rot. Now the argument is that we will incur heavy loss by exporting. That argument is totally incorrect, because I know the inside and out of the industry. Take the price of sugar. What is the price of sugar in Maharashtra and Andhra? The controlled price of sugar in Maharashtra and Andhra is Rs. 160 or Rs. 173 and the international prices are slightly higher and there is no reason why the Government should

incur loss if we export all the sugar from Andhra and Maharashtra. But the bureaucracy involves you into the technicalities and you are not in a position to find solution to this problem. You should be in a position to push large quantities of commodities which are not required for domestic consumption

Then there is one more argument. You swear by the name of Gandhiji and all of us swear by the name of Gandhiji. All of us have respect for that name. But the point is, the greatest message or mantra Gandhiji gave to this country and to all of us was Swadeshi. But you have forgotten Swadeshi, while you talk of rural development, while you talk of agriculture and while you talk of Gandhiji, you are having massive imports of a number of agricultural commodities. Now what would have happened? If industrial commodities worth about Rs 300 or 400 crores are imported in this country there would have been a havoc and the whole industrial community would have risen in rebellion against you and I do not think you would have done that. But the farming community is not organised and hence they are not in a position to offer proper resistance and that is why you are importing a large quantity of edible oil and cotton. First of all, you should exploit all the possibilities of raising local resources and then there is a DGTD. I have only one specific request to make to you. I do not want to enter into any controversy. I would like to tell you that the greatest industry in this country is agriculture and it requires protection. There it was a failure and I would say that it was a failure of that Government also of which I was a part, that an institution like DGTD has not been evolved for protecting agriculture. What is necessary is for the protection of agricultural commodities, you must establish an institute like DGTD. Agriculture Secretary or the DGICR or anybody else in whom you have trust, but a man who knows and understands the problems of agriculture in

this country should be the Chairman of DGTD like organisation and the technical persons and persons in-charge of agricultural production should be the Members of the Committee. Without the sanction of that committee, nothing should be imported, and even the quantum which should be allowed to be imported, that should be allowed to be imported only with the sanction of the committee. Otherwise this country's interests are never going to be safe. This country's farmers are going to suffer. And I tell you that if this country's agriculture is not protected against indiscriminate imports, I am afraid, whatever gains in agriculture we have made, we would lose them and the country would suffer and the future generations would suffer.

With these observations, I would like to say that I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Bapatla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, representing the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh, and coming from the constituency which was hit by the recent cyclone, I oppose these Demands for the Government's failure and for Government keeping a silent spectator when the tobacco prices crashed down by 25 per cent. 25 per cent of the tobacco grown was not harvested for want of markets.

Sir, it is a long history of tobacco in this country. Our country ranks as fourth or fifth in the world in tobacco production, nearly 100 to 120 million Kgs. fetching Rs. 150 crores for agriculturists and Rs. 100 crores as foreign exchange and Rs 400 crores as revenue for Government, tobacco and end products put together. Out of these, 70 million Kgs. of tobacco are exported and 45 million Kgs are for domestic consumption. This gives very good employment potential to agriculturists, the agricultural labour and also to the industrial labour.

[Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada Rao]

There is one more point which you should not forget and that is that this whole tobacco crop has to be harvested and sold by the agriculturists within two months. After two months there is no capacity for agriculturists to hold the crop because the crop deteriorates for want to re-drying and storage facilities. The agriculturists cannot store it any longer, it has to be passed on into the hands of the trader. This crop was neglected from the beginning by the Government. The Government has not spent much money on research and development of this crop and has not taken any steps for exploring new markets for this crop or giving a proper price for the agriculturists.

About marketing, it is completely left into the hands of the private traders, manufacturers and exporters and the Government never bothered to interfere with it for stabilising the prices for the farmers. The STC purchased only a few million K. Gs of tobacco for its commercial operations, but it did not enter into the market for price stabilisation operations.

This year it is a very bad year for the tobacco grower. The tobacco grower was hit by the cyclone. He was forced to replant the tobacco crop and the investment was doubled. After the tobacco was grown, the quality of tobacco deteriorated due to the natural climatic conditions. As against 50 to 55 per cent bright crop, it deteriorated to 25 to 30 per cent giving lower quality yield to the tobacco grower and afterwards, by February 1, when the crop was going to be marketed, after harvesting there was an artificial slump which was created by the trader and there was no buyer in the market at all till the end of February. Only 10 per cent of the crop was marketed by the end of February and the prices had gone down by 25 to 30 per cent, and a scare was created among the tobacco grow-

ers that they will not be able to sell this crop at all and they are ready to give the tobacco crop at throw-away prices.

100 million kilograms of tobacco was sold up till now and 20 million kilograms still remain with agriculturists. Unless the Government purchase it within a month's time, this will again go into the hands of traders at throw away price, and anything the Government doing afterwards will be a help to the trader, not to the agriculturist.

Neither the Government nor the Tobacco Board nor the STC came to the rescue of the tobacco growers when there is a slump in the market and the production is only 20 million more this year. The normal requirement of 100 million Kgs was already purchased by the traders at a reduced rate. There was no governmental agency to come into the market and purchase it; hence they bought only 100 million Kg. or 110 million Kgs. at 75 per cent of the price.

The tobacco grower has already lost 25 per cent 20 million Kgs. of tobacco is lying unsold with the grower. It will pass on to the trader, if the Government does not purchase it. Instead of making the purchases through the traders, Government should think of purchasing it from the grower, either through the Tobacco Board, or STC or any governmental organization, within a month's time in the absence of which the tobacco trade will go into the hands of the traders again. It will be a boon for the traders again, if it is done after a month. This was a loss not only to the agriculturist, but also to the Government. Government is also losing foreign exchange, excise and revenue, due to neglect of this crop. One-fourth was lying in the field; 25 per cent is still with the growers, without a purchaser. As a temporary measure, at least 25 million Kgs. should be purchased by Government directly from the agriculturists. I would suggest a long-term measure also. The

kets was not done by the Government or STC or Tobacco Board or the Tobacco Promotion Council. This should be there.

The Voucher System is a very good system; and it is in the interests of the growers. But the Tobacco Board made a mess of it and made the traders unite and force Government to withdraw some of the clauses of the system. If you want to go to the rescue of the growers, you should also arrange for auction platforms, along with the introduction of the Voucher System, where farmers' level grading should be compulsory. A minimum floor price for the traders at the auction should be there. Unless these measures are taken by Government, introduction of the Voucher System by itself will not help. The floor price should be declared. Grading system should be made compulsory.

As a competition to the private parties, Government should purchase at least 50 million Kgs of tobacco. Leaving it completely to the manufacturers, traders and exports will not help the grower. I do not know what sums the tobacco growers have committed. Unless Government or one of the governmental agencies e.g. the Tobacco Board or the STC comes to the rescue of the grower by adopting a support-price measure as distinct from the commercial activities, and unless something like this is done, the tobacco grower will not be able to raise this crop next year.

With these words, I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir: It is true that the time given for this debate was short; but I must appreciate the feelings of the hon. Members, as also the criticisms that came from them. At the outset, I can assure my colleague, hon. Shri Shinde that I will not take the position, "The King can do

no wrong." Particularly when I look at Mr. Shinde and my other colleagues on the other side. I cannot afford to take that position. (*Interruptions*)

We are dealing with 3 subjects, viz., Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation. I know that it is very difficult to do justice to all these three subjects in a very short span of time. However, these 3 subjects are very much concerned with our economy and with the socio-economic transformation of our country. I am well aware of the significance and importance of these three subjects that are under my Ministry, and I would like to deal with them both in the international and the national perspective. It may not be possible to go into all the details and to reply to all the points that have been raised by hon. Members, but I will do the best within the time allotted.

It has been stated that our exports have badly suffered. May I take this opportunity to explain to the House that when we think of our imports and exports or of our foreign trade, we should not forget and lose sight of the social objectives that we cherish. This whole foreign trade is for what purpose? What are our objectives? To me, the objectives are very clear. I have no doubt in my mind that our export trade shall have to grow and that too with a faster speed. All possible endeavour shall have to be made for achieving new heights so far as our exports are concerned, but while laying all the emphasis on exports, let us not forget that we want exports for the attainment of the self-reliance of our country. We want exports to acquire new science and technology developing in the modern world and we want transfer of appropriate technology to solve the monumental problems facing the country. If the problems of poverty and unemployment are to be solved, then these exports should necessarily help us in strengthening the base, industrial and agricultural, strengthening the economic and technological base of the country, so that we can

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

create such conditions whereby the millions of our people can have a better standard of living, and they get opportunities to work. Right to work may not be guaranteed in the Constitution today, but all our efforts should ultimately result in taking care of our youngsters who are prepared to work, to see that they get work. Exports cannot be for the sake of exports alone. Exports shall have to subserve our domestic demands.

I know that exports during 1977-78 were expected to be of the order of Rs. 5750 crores or perhaps more. As per the present estimates, they will be of the order of Rs. 5400 crores. I may be asked why there is shortfall of about Rs. 350 crores. But then, may I bring to the notice of the House the situation that existed when we took charge of the Government last year? Prices were spiralling

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Even today.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is not correct. I challenge it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Yes, it is so.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: You may say that. If statements are made on the basis of ignorance, it is difficult to contradict them. It is not fair to have this sort of dialogue. You can listen. You may or may not accept what I say. I am not here to say that you should necessarily accept whatever I say.

Last year, when we took charge, it is true that the supply position of wheat and rice was satisfactory, but in the case of edible oils, pulses and several other essential articles, the position was critical, and naturally the Government had to initiate several measures. The Government had decided that export was necessary. But the only limited question then was that we would take care of essential domestic demand first and then

we would have exports. And naturally, it so happened that we had to curtail export of several items. Take, for instance, cement. There were contracts to export cement to the tune of nearly 22 lakh tonnes and more. We have said that we cannot export because the power shortage has affected all our cement factories. In a State like Karnataka, the power shortage was of the order of 50 per cent

17 hrs.

MR SPEAKER 55 per cent

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Today, it is 55 per cent. So, the question before us was whether we should allow export or we should stop export of cement and we had to stop this

Similarly, about the export of de-oiled cakes, my friends said that it should be exported more. But the price of de-oiled cake in the country was ruling at Rs. 2400 per tonne. By whom is it required? It is required by our farmers. It is required for cattle feed, chicken feed or poultry feed. The domestic price had already gone up to Rs. 2400 per tonne. I had no alternative but to regulate these exports. Now, the prices have come down.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल . 1,309 रु ६ ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is because of my efforts, the efforts of the Government that the prices which were ruling at Rs. 2400 per tonne have come down to about Rs. 1300 or Rs. 1200/- In whose interest was this done? It was in the interest of agriculturists because if we do not provide these inputs to agriculturists at reasonable prices, we have no right to ask them to give us their agricultural produce at reasonable prices. Again we had to cut down the export of this item for these reasons.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : मुगफली की खरीद का खर्च में प्रयोग होता ही नहीं है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: For the information of Mr. Patel, I must say that in Karnataka, in Maharashtra and in many other States of the country, these oil cakes from groundnut are utilised by way of manure (Inter-rup-tions) I am happy that except Mr. Patel, every Member of this House supports me on this.

In 1976-77, while the prices of groundnut oil which is used for edible purposes, soared from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10.50 per kg., 50,000 tonnes of HPS groundnuts were allowed to be exported outside. I had to take a decision that I could not allow this to continue when the prices of edible oil were so high in the country. Naturally, this year, export of this item has not taken place and to that extent, we have a short-fall

In the case of onions and potatoes, I am coming to those factors. Here I support my friend, Mr Shinde We do not export for the sake of export. In the case of onions, the decision to regulate the export was taken by the Government last year and this temporary ban was put last year. While in Maharashtra, the prices were ruling in between Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per quintal at Calcutta, the prices were to the tune of Rs. 180 to Rs. 200/- per quintal, at Madras, it was between Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 and even in Bombay which is so near Nasik—about 120 miles away—the price of onions was above Rs. 100. Naturally, I requested all State Governments to examine why we should not make purchases within the country and make the supplies so that we can give reasonable prices, remunerative prices, to our farmers and make available onions at reasonable prices to our consumers in the country. Is it wrong? I entirely agree that so far as our growers are concerned, they must be given remunerative prices.

This year, I have taken a decision that through NAFED, we shall make

purchases of onions at Rs. 45 per quintal. I am having representations from the farmers that it should be about Rs. 40. But I have taken a decision that it should be at Rs. 45. I have also told the Maharashtra Government—by and large, 80 per cent of onions are produced in Maharashtra and also in Gujarat. I am prepared to go and purchase all the onions in the country at the rate of Rs 45. If they are in need of money, I am prepared to give money to them

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: But the reports from Nasik mandies are that if 2,000 carts come, only 4 carts are purchased at Rs 45.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My hon. friend, Shri Annasaheb Shinde, was very much in the Ministry. He knows that NAFED is an apex body of these various marketing federations at the State level. Whenever purchases are to be made, they are made by NAFED, through the State marketing federations. I have been requesting the Chief Ministers, I discussed the matter in December, 1977, with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Lest he should forget, I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister on 2nd January, 1978 saying that you please have immediately a meeting of all the co-operative societies and marketing federations, so that adequate purchases are made. If these marketing federations are not giving all possible cooperation, I cannot send from NAFED agents to every town and village. That is not possible. I want the cooperation of all.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Have you placed adequate funds at the disposal of the State Government to purchase onions at Rs. 45?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I assure the House that for the purchase of onions or potatoes or whatever things that are decided upon, Central Government shall not complain about lack of funds and that the funds

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

shall not be lacking. This is an assurance that I have given. Unfortunately, my colleagues from the ruling party in Maharashtra have unnecessarily created politics out of this. I do not want to create politics. I am concerned with the interests of the growers. I am not prepared to make any issue of prestige. I think, the prestige of our farmers and growers is much more than your or my prestige. It is most unfortunate that instead of giving cooperation, the politics is being made out of it especially when the Central Government has taken a specific stand that money will not be a difficulty, that we are prepared to give remunerative prices to growers and, even if losses are to be incurred, NAFED will incur the losses and, over and above, if onions are to be exported, we shall allow.

During the last year, since May, 1977, nearly 40,000 tonnes of onions were allowed to be exported. I am telling my hon. friend, Shri Shinde, that through NAFED we have exported onions to the tune of 40,000 tonnes. Again this year, I have taken a decision to export 10,000 tonnes. I can assure the House that after meeting the domestic needs of the country, after protecting the interests of producers, whether it is onions or potatoes....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And consumer also.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When I say, domestic needs, that includes consumer also. When I am taking care of my all these things, certainly I shall take care of my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He is a gentleman; he is a person who consumes and not produces. [१११]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not consume time.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My submission is that so far as these agricultural products are concerned, I would like to assure the House that Government would like to take all possible steps and measures to protect the interests of our growers. Unless and until the growth rate, in agriculture and industry is not kept up, we cannot solve our economic problems and there cannot be further exports. My point here, is limited. My point is that we have taken certain deliberate decisions and as a result our exports have come down by Rs. 500 crores. The EEC countries and other developed countries have taken certain protectionist measures. Naturally, our export of items like textile have suffered. This is also a point. Then there was a recession and because of recession, our export of steel had suffered by about Rs. 100 crores.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Can I make a suggestion? The commodities which the Minister is mentioning are consumed throughout India. The State Governments cannot purchase and supply them throughout the country. Can he agree with it? If he agrees with it, let the State Trading Corporation take up this job.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: To consider his aspect, I have convened a conference here through NAFED of all State Marketing Cooperative Federations on 11th of April. We shall be discussing all these aspects and wherever Government has to intervene, we shall be happy to do so. There is no problem. The point is that on account of all these odds, and these deliberate decisions exports did otherwise get affected, the export would have gone well above Rs. 6000 crores. But there was a case that we should first take care of the rising prices and this House will be happy to note that though immediately after the taking over of the new Government the prices had, no doubt, gone

up, but because of our positive decisions, the prices have again come down. And today, as against the same day last year, the prices are lower and not higher. A point was made by Mr. Shinde very rightly that the wholesale price index might have come down. So far wholesale index is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Consumer index.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as consumer index is concerned, it is not true. Here may I bring to your notice through you that fortunately now this has also started reflecting, so far as our consumers are concerned. If you take into consideration, point-to-point comparison, it will be seen...

MR. SPEAKER: Only five points.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I say point-to-point comparison.

MR. SPEAKER: It has come down only by five points.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: My submission is that while in the whole world, the prices are going up, India is one of the countries where they have come down. Should we not feel proud about it? This has been achieved against all these odds and when there is no emergency—it was during the emergency that the prices had gone up by 12 per cent; in 1976-77, the prices went up by 12 per cent. Now when there is full freedom including freedom of strikes and what not, even then it has been possible to contain prices. I think it goes to the credit of the country and to the credit of our democracy. I was just mentioning to you that so far as point-to-point comparison is concerned, in the case of agricultural labourers, Mr. Shinde would be happy to know that in October 1977, it was 310; from 334 it had come to 318 in February 1978; it has come down by—4.8. So, in the case of consumers—I will not go into all these details just now because the time is

short—I can assure the House that because of the measures taken by the Government, it is not only that the wholesale price index has come down, but the consumer price index, point-to-point price index—in the case of agricultural labour, industrial labour, has also started coming down. It is one of the positive signs and that too while taking this care. It will not be proper to say that our exports have suffered; it is not correct. May I now bring to the notice of the House that because of our certain positive steps in the case of tea...

श्री चन्दन सिंह (कैराना) : खांड, गुड़ और चीनी के बारे में भी बता दीजिए ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: No. So far as gur is concerned, any amount of gur can be exported and so far as sugar is concerned, we have taken the decision to export sugar to the tune of 6.5 lakh tons—and that too, despite incurring certain losses. Unfortunately, the inter-national prices are low, but here the prices are high.

My friend Mr. Shinde talked about a formula and so on. He will kindly concede that it is a succession that we have entered into. But we are now trying to remove those imbalances. I am aware of it, but to blame this Government for those sins will not be fair.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: No, we are not blaming you.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This House will be happy to know that because of certain positive steps that we have taken in the case of tea, in the terms of value exports are up by 87 per cent more; coffee is 66 per cent, tobacco 13 per cent, spices 112 per cent, cashew kernels 36 per cent, silk textiles 36 per cent and chemicals 35 per cent. Engineering goods will go up from Rs. 554 crores to nearly Rs. 630 crores. So, there also you will find there is a positive gain.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

Handicrafts have gone up by 37 per cent in spite of protectionist trends

If I may quote one item, export of diamonds and jewellery which was of the order of Rs 150 crores last year will this year be of the order of Rs 400 crores and the House will be happy to know that next year they will cross the 500 crore mark. These are all labour oriented these are all diversified exports. So the whole base has been expanded.

This year what we have done is that, instead of exporting groundnuts, oilcake and cement and making all these things dearer in this country and creating their scarcity in the country, we have created their availability here and we have diversified our export base. I have no doubt that this new policy will further help in building up a better industrial structure and better production here, and a better agricultural structure here and will help in having better exports.

So far as onions and potatoes are concerned may I inform the House that I have discussed this matter with my colleague Mr Barnala. We are trying to have 80 to 100 centres all over the country where we could produce more vegetables and where we could have better production to take care of our domestic demand and to have export of these articles also.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I had made the proposition that either for export or import of an agricultural commodity there should be one institution like the DGTD which takes care of the national agricultural production and the national interests of growers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA I agree it is a very positive and constructive suggestion which Mr Shinde has made and I shall be happy to have

all possible cooperation from that side. I may say that there are many Members who do cooperate let us not be under the impression that they are there only to oppose.

Now, during the year, this House may be aware that these protectionist trends have developed very fast. I have been to various countries and have had discussions, and this House will be happy to know—as I had already indicated with figures earlier in the House—that the quotas of India have been increased as against the quotas agreed to earlier. Even though the quotas of some other countries have been cut in our case they have been increased. So far as America is concerned in regard to our handlooms, they have decided not to put this article in the quota and so, naturally, there will be free export of handlooms and this will help us further during this year. So, these constraints are being lessened.

In the case of steel it is most unfortunate that there is depression all over the country and all over the world. Even in the case of Japan from 130 million tons of steel they have decided to bring down their production to 95 million tons of steel, but this country

SHRI S R DAMANI Regarding handlooms you say that in USA

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA There cannot be a question and answer session now Mr Damani

SHRI S R DAMANI According to the reports, they are restricting our exports

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA There cannot be a question-answer session just now. If you tell me about any particular cases I will take necessary action.

I was telling that even though these protectionist tendencies are here, how are we going to meet them?

MR. SPEAKER, You were mentioning about steel.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA In case of steel, because of recession, we could not export as anticipated. At the same time the House would be happy to know that the steel that was produced here—the production of steel in the country has gone up — was utilized within the country. It has gone into the creation and strengthening of our industrial infrastructure. It will help in having better production in days to come. Though the exports have gone down it is a good pointer, I take it as a good sign because the steel has been utilised for creating some industries in some areas all over the country.

There are some other aspects also I have announced the policy and have made a detailed statement the other day and I would not like to repeat it. Alongwith other factors may I bring it to the notice of this House that this Commerce Ministry along with State Trading Corporation and MMTC had acquired a very bad reputation? During this one year this House will be happy to know that the Commerce Ministry is no more a den of corruption. We have cleansed the Ministry and this new policy takes further care of it. By and large corruption in these organization has been removed to a great extent. Then, when I speak of simplification of procedures, it will not only to help and encourage the industries, importers and exporters but at the same time, we have taken care of this aspect of Corruption also. We are also taking this Ministry from the controlling role to the promotional role. I would very much like that the Commerce Ministry functions as a promotional Ministry and it is in that context that we have taken certain steps.

Much has been said by several hon Members about our various agencies like State Trading Corporation and

MMTC. With regard to the MMTC, I would like to correct one figure, which was brought to our notice by Shri Damam yesterday. So far as this figure is concerned, it is 234.9 crores and not 23.49 crores. It is because of the misplaced decimal point. It is printer's devil. It is on page 130 of the Annual Report of the Department of Commerce.

We had asked the Indian Institute of Management to go into the working of the two public sector bodies, i.e. State Trading Corporation and MMTC and their subsidiaries. We received a report. I must say that that it is an interim report, on the basis of which we have initiated action. We would very much like that STC and MMTC should function as catalytic agents in the socio-economic transformation of the country.

Several hon Members have mentioned about the heavy service charges of the STC. For the information of the House I would like to convey that I have gone into this aspect and we are taking several regulatory steps also. But so far as the service charges of the STC are concerned, these are, in case of sugar 0.5 per cent, silver 1 per cent, semi-processed leather 0.25 per cent, coffee 0.25 per cent, footwear 1 to 3 per cent, finished leather 2.5 to 3 per cent, marine products, dried fish, ve stock, meat 1 to 2.5 per cent, tobacco 0.25 to 2 per cent etc. These are the charges that are levied. For imports, in respect of edible oil the charges are 1 per cent, newspaper 1 per cent, cement 1.5 per cent and there are many articles which are charged in between 0.5 to 2.5 per cent or so. Here again we are taking some steps. In the case of textiles, fibres etc. the charges are 5 per cent, but this is to protect our indigenous industry. When I say textiles, it is the man-made fibre and yarn. I would like to speak on that subject. There were criticisms by some of my friends—I think—Mr. Pandey and some others.

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

regarding import of polyester filament yarn in between those 11 days. A decision was taken to delink and it is on that basis that licences were issued. But then there are 8 units in the country, besides the Petrofils, a public sector co-operative undertaking which is coming up in the country. So, there was a question at the end of giving protection to these industries also. Unfortunately, the prices in the country were ruling too high. The margin of profit was 300 to 400 per cent. The price was ruling somewhere in between Rs 192 to Rs 220 per kg. for the polyester filament and naturally we had to take some care. Therefore, we felt that this heavy margin should be brought down and the actual users should be in a position to utilise it. Then there was a question of giving protection to our indigenous industry. Therefore it was decided that those who are the actual users should be allowed to import through STC. STC should make the imports for these actual users in the country and those who are exporters should be allowed to import. The prices were fixed ranging between Rs. 165 to 175 on the basis of different deniers ranging from 30 to 150. Here, we have taken care so that the ex-herbitant premium must go. Much fuss has been made that something wrong has been done. Even the name of the Prime Minister has been dragged into it. I must make it clear that there is nothing fishy and it was just to take away those heavy premia which were being earned by certain parties that the government had taken a decision and the House will be happy to know that the prices which were ruling somewhere at Rs 200 per kg. after our decision were brought down to Rs 125-130. I am clarifying these points so that there should be no unnecessary doubt, as the rumours are being spread and the speed of the rumours cannot be imagined.

Therefore, I would stress these aspects. I will not go into all the as-

pects. But I feel that so far as our exports are concerned, let us not forget that what is needed is a diversification of our exports and also a diversification of markets. Take for instance the marine products. It is true that we shall be having export worth Rs 200 crores in the year 1977-78 of this item.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want to starve the people of this country, the most protein-starved nation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We will take care of production also....

MR. SPEAKER. Mr. Bosu, you do not appear to be so.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA. I think he is a fish-eater. I do not think he is a man-eater.

It is true that we shall be exporting fish to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. But if this 90 per cent are shrimps, then again bulk of our exports of shrimps are only to Japan and USA. It is very wrong. We shall have to diversify all our varieties and we have also to enter into various markets. In this context this House will be happy to know that we are having a dialogue with the African countries, the Arab countries, the East Asian countries, we are having a dialogue as also with the various Communist countries, i.e. the Socialist countries. We are not only having our dialogue but we have entered into various agreements also. One of the important features is that we have started going from rupee currency to free currency. This is one more positive result that has been achieved by this Ministry.

I would not like to dilate more, so far as Commerce is concerned. In case of foreign trade I would like to assure the House that our foreign trade is for the purpose of subserving the social objectives of this country. It will be for the attainment of self-reliance of the country. It shall be for the acquisition of new science and technology in the interests of the

country and we shall see that in this process, more and more employment is generated and economic and social justice is given to the people. That should be the aim of foreign trade and it shall be achieved.

Regarding Civil Supplies, by and large from all sections of the House there was appreciation. Several friends said that at the time of Divali and Holi there were years and years when nothing was available without queues and this was the first year when all these things were available without queues. But it is not enough. What is needed is a permanent system. Here several of my friends including Mr Chatterjee insisted on a massive public distribution system. They have made a reference to my own report. May I say to the House that this scheme is now not only a scheme of the government. Mr. Chatterjee wanted that there should be a commitment of the government, if I may quote his words. I can assure the House that there is a commitment of the government. Even the Planning Commission in their Draft Five Year Plan Vol. I, have said:

"In the case of consumer goods, the public distribution system is already operative. It covers...."

"The public distribution system does not necessarily improve the distribution of income but it helps to prevent deterioration in distribution, in inflationary conditions. Shortages of essential goods as well as monetary inflation can be highly regressive if the public distribution system does not prevent serious cuts in the consumption of the poor."

And, therefore, they have said in this Sixth Five Year Plan this public distribution system must be necessarily made operative and enlarged.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope you will have your way.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Then there was a meeting of our National Development Council. This meeting was held on 20th of March, 1978. There was certain consensus, including with Shri Jyoti Bosu, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. All have agreed on this paragraph. I am reading that paragraph on which there was consensus.

"While commending the emphasis—the document on the minimum need programme, the Council recognises that the public distribution system covering essential articles of mass consumption needs to be expanded and strengthened without any delay."

So, this is not only the commitment of the Central Government, but this is also the commitment of the whole of the country. This is the commitment of all the States. So, I am happy for this feeling. My friend Shri Somnath Chatterjee wanted a commitment from me. I am telling him that it is not only a commitment of mine, but it is the commitment of the Central Government and the commitment of the State Governments also. Now it is not Shri Dharia's scheme but it is the scheme of the whole country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Please see that it is not scuttled by anybody.

SHRI MOHAN DARIA: So far as this scheme is concerned, it so happened that on the basis of my own report on the essential commodities and articles, while I was in the Planning Commission, we prepared one scheme. At that time we took into consideration the views of several ministries. It is not only a distribution scheme, but it is a Production-cum-Distribution Scheme—what are the articles required by the common man right from morning till late in the night. How can we take care of production in the country—both industrial and agricultural and agricultural products on priority basis and how can we make arrangements for

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their procurement, for storage, transport and distribution? And again, while making this distribution we would very much like that all Indian citizens, our brothers and sisters belonging to any part of the country get these essential commodities by and large, at the same price. It is one of the major suggestions in that scheme. This scheme has been sent to all our State Governments. I am happy that nearly 7, 8 or 9 State Governments have sent their reactions. In the mean time there were elections in five States. I have again written to those Chief Ministers. Their comments will also be received here by mid April. No sooner all these things are received, I shall go to the Cabinet and because of this decision taken by the National Development Council, because of this plan which is accepted by the Central Government, I see no difficulty whatsoever that it should be one of the positive contributions of the Civil Supplies Department to the country during this year to come. Of course, I know, it will take four, five years to have this coverage. We would like to have one distribution centre for a population of every 2,000 citizens. There may be certain villages which may be far flung, where the population may be even less. But even then we should have the net spread far and wide and if it is to be a permanent system, all these centres should be necessary well spreadover. In the country, there are 2,40,000 distribution centres. Out of these, nearly 1,80,000 fair price shops are run by private trade and rest of the other shops are run by the cooperative societies.

Then there are several inherent difficulties. We shall have to involve the cooperation of all the citizens. There should be proper vigilance. These fair price shops should play fair. They cannot be unfair. With the cooperation of the people, with their vigilance, they should function properly and if the Vigilance Committees

from those areas say that they are not functioning so, I have already suggested to the State Governments that their licence should be cancelled immediately. So far as the further expansion is concerned we would very much like to strengthen the cooperative system and if the cooperatives are not coming forward we would very much like even to involve the gram panchayats in this distribution system. Sir, with the cooperation of the House and with this mood of the House I have no doubt, within 3 or 4 years, it will be possible for us to have that massive production of essential commodities and articles, and to have better and equitable distribution at reasonable prices. If we could do that it will be possible for us to break this vicious circle of prices being chased by the demand for dearness allowance. No sooner than the D.A. comes into circulation again there is the rise in prices. One more care is also taken. When we want these articles at reasonable prices then naturally the inputs particularly of the farmers also shall have to be made available at reasonable prices. We cannot expect wheat and rice at lower prices and give inputs at higher price. It cannot follow; it cannot happen. So, that care has to be taken by us.

I am making one more announcement today that is regarding the rapeseed refined oil. Last year we started with Rs 8/50 per kilo. Then we came down to Rs. 7/50 per kilo. Now in any part of the country at the consumer end, from the 1st of May 1978 onwards, the price shall be Rs. 7 per kilo. I am bringing it down by Rs 500 per tonne. (An hon. Member: Don't bring it down further) No, it won't, because I have to take care of the producers also; I have to take care of the farmers also.

Similarly much was said about tobacco. I do appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members so far as distress sales of tobacco are concerned. The Central Government and the Tobacco Board have been criticised also. Be-

fore I go to the decision that we have taken may I bring to the notice of this House that when the whole of Andhra Pradesh was affected by cyclone, nearly 65,000 hectares of land which were under tobacco plantation were completely destroyed? The Tobacco Board met in Delhi. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu happens to be a Member of the Tobacco Board. We met here in Delhi; and we took a decision and we made available nearly Rs. 45 crores for the farmers, we gave all possible help for them for replantation. All these farmers, are happy and because of that help all these crops are now standing again. There is a massive production of tobacco today and naturally.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not massive really

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: That is why the prices have gone down; the prices have crashed. And here one of the reasons is the limited export outlet. Because now we are repaying Russia wheat through wheat. Because this is rupee trade our exports, so far as other articles are concerned, will be less by about Rs. 50 crores. That is the country with the biggest demand of tobacco from our side and their demand has come down and it has affected us on that count also. But then there is a demand that Government should make immediate purchase, right from the producers through STC and accordingly decision was taken to purchase 5,000 metric tonnes of tobacco earlier.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was a commercial operation.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Now there is a demand from the hon. Members that at least 10,000 metric tonnes of tobacco should be purchased by STC directly from growers. It is the demand, Sir, Government has taken a decision, whatever may be the loss we shall have to incur, we shall purchase 10,000 metric tonnes from actual growers of tobacco and from growers' Cooperatives. We have taken the de-

cision. Now there will be proper co-ordination.

There will be a proper coordination between the Tobacco Board and the S.T.C. Tobacco Board is not that way a trading organisation. My friend, Mr Bosu will appreciate that this job has to be done by the S.T.C. We shall take all possible cooperation from the Tobacco Board and also from the Members of the Tobacco Board so far as its operation is concerned.

Sir, some criticism was made that the STC had joined hands somewhere or the officers of the STC had joined hands somewhere with these big people, producers or whatever that is. I would like to assure the House that if there is any officer dealing in such a manner, please bring it to my notice. You can take it from me that he cannot continue in this post. It cannot happen.

We have already taken that care. By and large I must say that the operations of the STC have certainly brought credit to our country. This one million tonnes of cement that was imported by the STC came to be known to the country or most of them came to know of it after the imports actually started arriving in the country. That much care we have taken, as you know, in those operations. And I can assure you that if there is any kind of shortage or scarcity of cement created artificially by certain vested interests, to take care of it, we have already taken a decision that cement supply should also be adequately made to the people till the production goes up. We have taken the decision. In case of edible oils, the House will be happy to know that last year we had to go to the market after the scarcity was felt here. This year, this House will be happy to know that the oil year starts from 1st November and, before 1st November last, we sat together and planned for the whole of the year; whatever are the requirements of the country for the year

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1978-79. The House will also be very happy to know that according to the requirements of the country, the oil to be purchased by and large has been contracted and it will be coming to the country regularly. There will not be any deficit, there will not be any scarcity whatsoever. It will be done in a planned manner. So, it is how we have been operating in so far as Civil Supplies and Commerce Ministry are concerned.

My hon. friend, Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde was a bit sore that this Government is not taking care of the agriculturists. He has every right to say so. May I bring to his notice that while the support price of cotton earlier was Rs. 320 we carried that price to Rs. 255. Cotton Corporation of India was previously making purchases of cotton only at the support price. While I was in charge of the Cotton Corporation of India, we took a decision that the Cotton Corporation of India will make purchases not at the support price but at the market price. This was a major change.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: In Haryana, the Cotton Corporation started this.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This was a major change from the earlier policy. Then, Sir, in the case of grams, while the support price was fixed at Rs. 95 by the earlier Government we took it to Rs. 125. In the case of groundnuts also, the support price was taken up to Rs. 160; in the case of mustard seeds, there was no support price so far. It is the first year that we fixed the support price at Rs. 225 so that they grow mustard more and more. Now we are planning that for all the agricultural products, which are of mass consumption or which are of essential character, there should be support price.

The Agriculture Ministry will be moving the Cabinet. It shall not be

fair on my part to say on their behalf. The Government is very much vigilant. All this is being done by us—for what? It is done to protect these farmers. It is done to protect the interests of the producers. To say that this Government has not taken care of the producers, would perhaps be most unfair. I do not want to go into political aspect of it as to what are the reasons, this, that or the other. I also personally know very well. I do not want to go into this because this is not a political question nor is this the proper forum.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway you come to the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are thinking on a high plane. There are areas where, in the interest of the country and in the interest of our community all sections of the House shall have to cooperate with each other so that the interests of our producers are properly safeguarded and interests of our people are properly safeguarded. From our end, I can assure the House that whatever be the positive and constructive suggestions they will not only be welcomed but it will also be our endeavour to see that they are properly considered and implemented.

Regarding the Department of Co-operation, I would not like to take more time of the House. But, I can only say that during this year we have again made a lot of efforts to see that the Cooperation Ministry is revitalised. We have formulated a national policy for the whole cooperative movement. That Resolution has been adopted and it has been accepted by all the States and they are coming forward with all possible cooperation. On the basis of that Resolution we have circulated an action programme—42 points action programme—on each count, how we can revitalise the cooperative movement in the country. How this movement could be rescued from that rotten politics. We do not want this cooperative

movement to go under the clutches either of the bureaucrats or that of the over-zealous political personalities. De-officialisation and re-politicalisation of cooperative movement is a must and it is in this context that we have taken several steps.

In this context, I would appeal to the House that we all political parties shall have to make efforts wherever we are in power to take care that our levers of power are not utilised to interfere with this movement. The moment we interfere, that very moment the cooperative movement will go for ever. It cannot sustain. If we want healthy cooperative movement in the country, all politicians in the country, all those who are enjoying power—may be from this party or other parties—will have to take care that the power is not utilised in disturbing this movement. On the contrary we should make every endeavour so that this cooperative movement is kept outside the area of politics and it functions in the interest of the country and in the interest of our democracy. Through this cooperative movement we not only achieve decentralisation of economy but also decentralisation of political power to a great extent and if we want this whole democratic set-up to be strengthened then this decentralisation of economy and decentralisation of power will go a long way in standing as a guarantee for the permanent democratic functioning in the country. Therefore, when we speak of the cooperative movement, this is the approach of the government and I would like to have the cooperation of the whole House.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to provide institutional guarantee.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: It is the institutional guarantee which is very much necessary. Unfortunately, instead of this institutional guarantee there is much of individual interference. That is the whole tragedy of this whole cooperative movement.

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : इसमें राजनीतिज्ञों की दखलन्दाजी इतनी नहीं, जितनी आपके कानूनों ने इसको सर्विसेज के अन्तर्गत कर रखा है कि एक इन्स्पेक्टर सारे चेयरमन को चलाता है, इलैक्शन कराता है, उसके द्वारा सारी बात होती है। उसी का विश्वास आपको है, जनता का विश्वास नहीं है।

श्री मोहन धारिया : यह नहीं है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो आपको 42 प्वाइन्ट एक्शन प्रोग्राम बताया, उसमें हमने यह लिखा है कि जो को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट चलती है, वह जनता के आधार पर और को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के मेम्बरो के आधार पर चलनी चाहिये। जो गवर्नमेंट या शासन के आधार पर चलती है, उनको को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट नहीं कह सकते हैं।

मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हमारी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि न ब्यूरोक्रेसी का उस पर कोई असर हो, न पोलिटिकल पार्टियों का असर हो, बल्कि जनता का ही असर पड़े। एक नई रीति से हम को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट को भारत में तैयार करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Sir, I am grateful to the House for the way in which the Members have expressed confidence, the way in which they have cooperated. It is something unusual I know that. But I must say that this gives us more strength and more capacity to work. This gives us perhaps a new orientation in our whole way of working. I am sure the House will give their cooperation for ever. I have no doubt that these Demands which I put forward will be unanimously voted. Thank you, very much.

श्री चन्दन सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने गन्ना, चीनी, गुड़ और खाण्ड-सारी पर कोई अपना विचार जाहिर नहीं किया। वह कहते हैं कि हमारा विचार चल रहा है आलू खरीदने का। आलू

[श्री चन्दन सिंह]

इस वकन खुद जाता है, किसान के यहाँ नहीं रहेगा और जब तक आपका विचार रहेगा, किसान तबाह हो जायेगा ।

डीजल और काश्तकार को जो उत्पादन के लिये चीजें चाहिये, वह सब महंगी हैं । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । तम्बीर आपकी बहुत बढ़िया है, आग्वासन खब दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आप वर कुछ नहीं रहे है ।

गुड को पाकिस्तान भेजने के लिये आप कहते हैं, परमिट देगे, लेकिन अम्बेसी यह कहती है कि परमिट ले लो, या कुछ करो, हम उतनी देर जाने नहीं देगे जब तक तम्बारी मन्कार एग््रीमेंट नहीं करेगी ।

श्री मोहन धारिया : जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है अगर हमारे प्रोड्यूसर्स को कोई दिक्कत हो, तो सेट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट उनको पूर्ण दिल से सहयोग देने के लिए तैयार है । यह हमारी हमेशा कोशिश रहेगी । मेरे दोस्त ने जोरे का जिक्र किया है । अगर उसका यहाँ ज्यादा उत्पादन है और उसका अच्छा दाम नहीं मिलने है, तो हम कभी उसका एक्सपोर्ट करने का विरोध नहीं करेगे । हमारी यह नीति नहीं है कि एक्सपोर्ट को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाये । लेकिन अपने मुल्क की आवश्यकता का भी ध्यान रखना जरूरी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने हल्दी के बारे में कहा है । गये साल उसके दाम 1500 रुपये तक हो गये थे । हमने इस बारे में कोशिश की, तो वे 500, 600 रुपये पर आए हैं ।

मुल्क की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कभी-कभी इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करनी पड़ती है । मैं यकीन दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने प्रोड्यूसर्स को पूरी तरह से सहयोग देने और यह हमारी कोशिश रहेगी, माननीय सदस्य इस बात का विश्वास रखें ।

श्री भनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : गड का मही भाव मिर्फ पाकिस्तान दे सकता था— सिर्फ पाकिस्तान ही गुड का खरीददार था । लेकिन पाकिस्तान को गुड नहीं भेजने दिया गया । अगर वह वहाँ जाता, तो किसानों को उसकी कीमत मिल सकती थी । मंत्री महोदय ने तेल के बीजों के बारे में कहा है । अगर देश में गेहूँ की पूरी कीमत नहीं दी जा सकती है, तो क्या रबी की फसल को देखते हुए सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जिन देशों में अन्न की कमी है, वहाँ गेहूँ भेज कर किसानों को पूरी कीमत दिलाई जाये ?

श्री मोहन धारिया : मैं नहीं जानता था कि यह सवाल-जवाब का सेशन शुरू हो जायेगा । मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि अगर कोई पाकिस्तान को गुड भेजना चाहता है, तो उसके लिए नुर्गल एक्सपोर्ट परमिट दिया जायेगा । देयर इज नो कन्डीशन— इसमें कोई कन्डीशन नहीं है । (ब्यबधाव)

श्री चन्दन सिंह : पाकिस्तान की एम्बेसी कहती है कि सिन्डुस्तान का और हमारा एग््रीमेंट होना चाहिए । उनके साथ एग््रीमेंट कीजिए । (अभ्युत्थान)

MR. SPEAKER: How many persons he can hear at the same time. No, you have already put the question. You cannot go on putting questions. It is not the Question Hour.

श्री मोहन धारिया शहर मानवीय सदस्य ने मुझे लिखा होता कि पाकिस्तान को कुछ भेजना है, तो मैंने तुरन्त मस्य की होती। वह मुझे लिखे। मैं तुरन्त मस्य ककना।
(अवधान)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी मंत्री महोदय ने गेहू के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री मोहन धारिया सदन को मालूम होगा कि हमने रशिया का जो गेहूँ लिया था वह हम गेहूँ के रूप में ही दे रहे हैं। नाबं बियतनाम की टीम यहाँ आई थी। हम ने उनको 3 लाख टन गेहूँ देने का वादा किया है। अफगानिस्तान के प्रिजिडेंट यहाँ आए थे। उनके साथ भी ऐसा ही वादा हुआ है। जहाँ-जहाँ भेजना समभव है, वहाँ भेजने की हमारी कोशिश रहेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any more questions. This is not a question and answer session. All the questions should be put at the time of making the speech and the Minister has to reply to the extent possible.

SHRI H L PATWARY: No question, only clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Do not record anything.

श्री एच० एल० पटवारी: **

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: May I answer this question?

MR. SPEAKER: If you answer this, there will be a number of questions.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is the last question.

मैं ने पहले ही बताया था कि सब लोगों का जवाब मैं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि टाइम का भी सबाल है। फिर भी जहाँ एडल्टरेशन होता है उस के लिए एडल्टरेशन के खिलाफ हमारा कानून है। उस की कोई शिकायत हो तो उस के अन्तर्गत उस के उपर कार्यवाही हो सकती है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose

MR. SPEAKER: You write to him and he will reply. I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation to vote together, unless any hon. Member desires that any of this cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the demands for grants to vote.

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 the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 11 to 13 relating to the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation 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.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION					
11	Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Co-operation	29,81,000	—	1,49,04,000	..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production	49,18,92,000	67,60,90,000	245,94,63,000	338,04,32,000
13	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	6,25,38,000	3,67,57,000	31,26,92,000	18,37,83,000

17.59 hrs

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

MOTION RE: ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS—Contd. :

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the 4th April, namely:—

"That this House expresses its concern at the atrocities being committed on Harijans in Bihar, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and other parts of the country."

along with amendments moved thereon.

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदया, हम लोगों ने अमेन्डमेंट दिया है। अमेन्डमेंट देने वाले को बोलने के लिए आपको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। उस रोज हम लोग नहीं बोल सके हैं। इसलिए आज हम लोगों को जिनके अमेन्डमेंट हैं पहले वक्त दीजिए।

18.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : ऐसा है कि जिन्होंने अमेन्डमेंट्स दिये थे उन सभी को ध्यान में रख कर 15 लोगों को लिस्ट स्वीकर साहब तैयार करके छोड़ गये हैं और स्वीकर साहब ने आदेश दिया है कि पांच मिनट एक-एक को बोलने के लिए दिए जायें। (ब्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : पांच मिनट में कोई बात नहीं हो सकती। (ब्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप ज्यादा टाइम लेंगे तो 15 लोग नहीं बोल पायेंगे। कुल दो घंटे का टाइम है, आधा घंटा मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब देने के लिए रखा जायेगा। साढ़े सात बजे मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाया जायेगा और उस वक्त तक जितने बोल सकेंगे बोलेंगे। पांच मिनट का समय एक सदस्य के लिए रखा गया है। एक आधा मिनट कोई ज्यादा ले ले लेकिन आधा घंटा नहीं बोल सकेंगे। मेरी आपसे विनम्र प्रार्थना है ... (ब्यवधान) आप सब बैठ जायें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

सभापति महोदय : आपको समझना चाहिए कि जब तक कोई काम शुरू नहीं हुआ, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता है। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तब उठ सकता है जब कोई बिजनेस डिस्कस हो रहा हो। अभी डिस्कसन शुरू नहीं हुआ है इसलिए व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता (अवधान)

I cannot hear everybody at the same time. I will only listen to one person.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): I rise on a point of order. You have to hear it. My point of order is this. Five minutes is too inadequate to express our feelings... (Interrup-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? I do not want to allow any point of order before the work begins.

4ह कहना कि पाच मिनट का समय कम है, यह कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है। आपने दो घंटे में मे पाच मिनट बैसे ही बरबाद कर दिये। आपको एक एक मिनट का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए। जब बोलेंगे तब हम देख लेंगे, अभी आप बठ जाइये।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: You cannot say in this way. You cannot lose your temper and say "sit down" in this way. This is not the way. It is not a school and you are not a teacher.

सभापति महोदय : व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के लिए बिजनेस तो शुरू होने दीजिए।

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : आप टेम्पर लूज करके नहीं कह सकती हैं—सिट डाउन।

It is not a school and you are not a teacher and we are not your students.

सभापति महोदय : मैं इस सारे हाउस से कहना चाहती हूँ—अगर आप बेयर के साथ यह व्यवहार करेंगे, जो यह बन्धु अभी कर रहे थे, तो मुझे तो कुछ नहीं, इस बक्त मैं

बैठी हूँ, लेकिन कम आप फिर खड़े हो रहे हैं, यह बलत तरीका है आपको यह समझना चाहिये कि बेयर की जो डिगनिटी है, वह हाउस की डिगनिटी है। इसमें मेरी डिगनिटी की बात नहीं है, मेरा आप क्या ले लेंगे, लेकिन आप बेयर के सामने इस कित्म की बातें करते हैं, तो इसमें आप अपना अपना करते हैं, ऐसा आपको नहीं करना चाहिये। अगर आप अपना सम्मान चाहते हैं, हाउस का सम्मान आपको रखना है, तो बेयर का सम्मान हाउस को रखना होगा—यह सीधी सी बात है। हमने श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को बुलाया है। आपको यह समझना चाहिए कि प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर तब उठता है, जब कोई बिजनेस हाउस के समने हो। अभी कोई बिजनेस शुरू नहीं हुआ है। बिजनेस शुरू होने के बाद आपको उनकी स्पीच पर कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर उठाना है, तो उठाइये।

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : हम आपको इज्जत करेंगे, लेकिन आपको भी माननीय सदस्यों की इज्जत करनी होगी (अवधान)

There is a certain responsibility towards the constituency. We shall respect you, but you shall also respect the Members of the House. But you should not treat yourself as a teacher and us as boys.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu may speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairmen there is some mistakes. On behalf of my Party, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is to speak and his name has already been sent. Let Mr. Somnath Chatterjee speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee may speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Madam Chairman, it is a matter of great concern that even after 30 years of Independence this

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House has to discuss the question of atrocities on the Harijans and the weaker sections of the people of this country. Madam, a large section of people have been subjected to various incidents of atrocities and of exploitation. So far as the protection of these weaker sections of the community is concerned, it should be the special responsibility of the nation as a whole, but the Government has a great duty so far as giving them not only adequate physical protection, but also working for their advancement is concerned.

Madam, Article 17 of the Constitution abolished untouchability, but unfortunately that has been on paper only. So far as Article 46 of the Constitution is concerned, it is one of the Directive Principles that the State has to take proper steps for the purpose of promoting with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and it shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Like all other Directive Principles in the Constitution, it is a very important provision, but it has also remained dead letter and this is not the result of the coming of the new Government only. During all these 30 years these people have been at the receiving end. Only, Madam, pious wishes have been expressed. Bogus schemes have been formulated, but unless and until the root of the problem is looked into and tackled, there can never be any possibility of avoiding these types of conflicts in the country and these types of incidents. Madam, these people are the poorest people of the society in the country and they are always in the minority wherever they reside. Unfortunately in this country in the absence of land reforms, these people, the Harijans and the weaker sections of the people of this country, have always remained in a feudal set-up. And as a result, they have always

been the victims of oppression and torture, not only by people of the upper castes, but also 'by offshoots' viz. the land-owners, the zamindars and the jotedars.

Madam Chairman, there has been only talk of land reforms in this country. Various land reform laws have been passed in the country, in various States. But during the 30 years of Congress rule, and specially during the last 6 years i.e. from 1971 to 1977, there has been no attempt to bring about land reform. Only mere talks were there.

The 20-point programme provided for land reforms, and it provided for giving special facilities and rights to the Harijans. It is a matter of almost a joke that the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which was published in September 1976, refers to the so-called great provision in the 20-point programme of the former Prime Minister, which was supposed to bring about a complete transformation in the society. The Congress Government of the last 30 years has utilized this problem only for its political ends. It is a matter of irony, and of nothing but hypocrisy that the former Prime Minister is now going about the country, shedding tears for the Harijans. She is doing it only for the purpose of getting votes; and for no other reason.

Unfortunately, even under the present Government, these instances have not abated. It is a reality which we have to accept. During the last one year, what has happened in different parts of the country? I have the figures for the last 3 years; in U.P. alone, in 1975 there were 3671 instances; in 1976, when the Emergency was at its heights, the number was 5887; and in 1977, there were 5047 cases. Therefore, 17 thousand cases of atrocities were there in up alone during the last 3 years.

There have been umpteen cases of forcible eviction from their lands and

places of residence; there have been instances of forced labour; there have been a large number of instances of assaults on Harijan women-folk and there have been cases of burning of their homes. There have also been even gruesome instances, when Harijans were thrown into the fire and burnt alive.

We have to see how far this tendency has percolated and polluted even the students in the country. In Deoria, there was an attack by the upper caste students on the Harijan students who were living in the Harijan Hostels in U.P. The Harijan youths have been burnt in Rajasthan.

To-day it cannot be denied that the lives of Harijans are not protected. There is no protection for them, and they are being utilized as pawns by some of these political parties, especially by the last ruling party. Even during the present Government of the Janata Party, in the various States there has been no respite for the Harijans. The problem is that there has been no social education and no social emancipation. The Harijans remain below the poverty line—at its worst limit. They have been denied all the ordinary privileges due to human beings in this country. They are being utilized as chattels and not as human beings, by zamindars and big land-lords. Without there being land reforms, without giving them the right of ownership in land and without their participation in the process of production and without the right to freedom from the strangle-hold of the rural rich and kulaks in this country, the lot of the Harijans can never improve. This is the minimum requirement which has to be appreciated by everybody in this country. Therefore, whatever may be said, whatever attempts may be made to convert these incidents as fights between groups of criminals—sometimes it is said that hardened criminals are fighting amongst themselves, as a result of which some harijans have been killed or tortured—it does not explain why, whenever such events

take place between the so-called hardened criminals. It is only the harijans and the weaker sections of the society which get beaten up or get killed, and not the other sections of the so-called criminals. There may be some criminals who are taking advantage of the situation, but it is the result of the feudal land system which is still prevailing in the country for the last 30 years. People are fed up with promises, people are fed up with laws which are never implemented with plans which are never carried into effect. Now it is essential that immediate steps should be taken to bring about real land reform in this country and to recognise them as human beings. During the last 30 years they have not received the benefits of whatever freedom has been given to the people of this country. They still remain backward and they have been kept backward for the purpose of exploitation. We would like to know what are the policies of this Government and what steps the Janata Party is going to take in the matter.

We want that there should be proper land reforms with security of tenure to these people and they should be given title to the land. It is also essential that the district authorities should be made responsible for it. I know that this is not pure law and order problem, but somebody must be made strictly responsible for this. Please do not forget that they form 13 per cent of the population and their largest concentration in an area is 23 per cent and not more. Therefore, in every area they are in a minority; not only a minority, but they form an economically weaker section of the society. So, they cannot have any protection for themselves, unless protection is given by the governmental agency. Therefore, until you bring about a total land reform, unless you improve their financial or economic condition unless you impart social education amongst all sections of the people, unless the other sections of

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the people who are rural rich and the vested interests in the rural areas have a sense of awareness that these people are also citizens of this country. that these people are human beings and not mere tools of exploitation in this country, these incidents are bound to happen. But, so long as you are not able to achieve that, you must provide them protection, and this protection only the district authorities can give.

Now there is a feeling among the district authorities who belong to the upper castes of apathy towards these people, if not anti-apathy. Therefore, there is no protection for these people. The same cancer of casteism is pervading in the district authorities. Therefore, you have to provide some deterrent punishment to make these district authorities responsible, that if there is even one incident in anybody's area, not only the people of that area would have to suffer but the district authorities will also be held responsible. Something like that has to be done.

Please do not gloat over these incidents. Please do not explain away these incidents as law and order problems. Please do not try to give the impression to the people that this is a fight between criminals. These incidents are increasing day by day. This is a malady in the social structure, the national fabric of this country. Unless this is tackled from a proper perspective, you will worsen the situation in the country.

Do not forget that such incidents are being taken advantage of by persons who are there in the wings, who want to come back and who are utilising these sections of the people who have deprived of the where-withals in this country, and want to establish a dictatorial regime in this country, where democracy will

be in danger. This is the warning. Therefore, please see that you do not play into the hands of such persons any more, and please do not compromise the democratic rights of the people of this country. Therefore, this is a matter which should have the immediate and most serious attention of the people of this country.

Take the case of areas where there have both some pretence of land reforms and where the weaker sections, peasants and cultivators are a little more politically aware. There are no such incidents in such places. In West Bengal you will hardly find any such incidents because the people there are political conscious. Even the cultivators and Harijans are politically conscious. That is why such incidents do not take place there. But where you have kept them in the dark days of feudalism, this is becoming a more pronounced feature. Therefore, I request the Government to give serious attention to this.

श्री राम बिलास पालवान (हाजीपुर) :
 मैं आप से एक स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहता हूँ। आपने रुलिंग दिया है कि साढ़े सात बजे मंत्री को आप बुलाएंगी। घाठ बजे बहस खत्म हो जाएगी। मंत्री महोदय भाग घंटा लेंगे। मेरी रिप्लाय कब होगी ?

सभापति, महोदय : आपको समय दिया जाएगा आप चिन्ता न करें।

श्री धार० एम० कुरील (मोहनलालगंज) :
 शैद्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैद्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की समस्या पर बहुत दिनों से बहस हो रही है। अत्याचार बढ़े हैं या घटे हैं इस पर भी काफी विवाद चल रहा है। सरकारी आंकड़ों द्वारा यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की जा रही है कि अत्याचार कम हुए हैं। श्री राम उन नै पिछली बार यह सिद्ध किया था कि अत्याचार

बने हैं। गृह मंत्रालय ने इसके पहले प्राविष्ट किया था कि कम हुए हैं। मैं इस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि अत्याचार कम हुए हैं या ज्यादा हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार का जो रवैया रहा है उसी का फल आज हमें देखने को मिल रहा है और भोग रहे हैं। पहले हमारी स्थिति बंद थी आज बढ़तर हो रही है। यह किसका प्रभाव है इस से मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। एक बात मैं जरूर देख रहा हूँ कि आज की सरकार के द्वारा प्रोटेक्शन किया जा रहा है, दलीलों दी जा रही हैं, प्रार्थु मेट्स दी जा रही हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय जो कह रहा है वही सही है। इसके न्यून ऐसे ही विवे जा रहे हैं जिस तरह से काली गाय को काली भैंस सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की जाए। कहा जा रहा है कि काली गाय का रंग काला है और भैंस का भी काला है, उसका चार पांव है, उसके भी चार हैं, उसके मुँह हाँता है, उसका भी होता है, वह चारा खाती है, यह भी चारा खाती है, दोनों दूध देती हैं प्रायि-प्रादि। उससे प्रागे बड़ कर यह भी कहने की कोशिश की जा रही है उस में भी इंसैक्ट्रोन, न्यूट्रोन प्रोटीन होते हैं, इसके भी होते हैं। इसलिए काली गाय, गाय नहीं है बल्कि भैंस है। इस तरह की दलील हमारी सरकार देती है। वास्तविकता क्या है? क्या काली गाय काली भैंस बन जाएगी? नहीं बन सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं? सरकार उनका प्रोटेक्शन करती है यह बड़ी शर्म की बात है। यह कोई राजनीतिक असला नहीं है कि कांग्रेस ने नहीं किया या जनता नहीं कर रही है। हम देखते हैं कि आज जो अत्याचारी लोग हैं वह एक दूसरे की रक्षा करते हैं। सरकार चाहे किसी की हो, लेकिन अत्याचार बन्द नहीं है। चाहे कांग्रेस सरकार रही तो उसका एक भाई कांग्रेसी रहा और दूसरा भाई अत्याचार करता रहा और कांग्रेसी भाई उसको प्रोटेक्शन करता रहा। इसी तरह से आज

जनता में एक भाई है तो उसका दूसरा भाई अत्याचार कर रहा है और जनता-वाला प्रोटेक्शन कर रहा है। हमारा कैसे संरक्षण हो? इनके अत्याचारों को कम तक सहेंगे? हम यहाँ पर रोते हैं, लेकिन रोने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती है "न रोने की इजाजत है, न फरियाद करने की, घुट कर मर जाये, यह मर्जी मेरे सियाद की है। आज हमें बात करने के लिये भी समय नहीं दिया जाता है। यह बड़े अफसोस और शर्म की बात है। यह वही हालत है कि जिस तरह से कोई पिक्चर देखने जा रहा हो और रास्ते में कोई ऐक्सीडेंट हो जाय तो वह पिक्चर तो नहीं छोड़ेगा, पिक्चर तो जायेगा लेकिन कहेगा हाय बेचारा मर गया। आज यह हमारी हालत है। हम पर प्रार्थु बहाये जाते हैं कि बेचारा मर गया, लेकिन हमदर्दी नहीं है, वह जा कर पिक्चर जरूर देखेंगे। आज यही हालत है। हमारे लोगों के साथ अत्याचार होते हैं, अफसोस के साथ, नौकरों के साथ चाहे चतुर्थ श्रेणी का हो, तृतीय श्रेणी का हो, द्वितीय श्रेणी का हो या प्रथम श्रेणी का हो, सब के साथ अत्याचार होते हैं। ऐट्रो-सिटीज फिजिकल ही नहीं होती है, मेटल टोचर भी किया जाता है। कौन सा ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ अत्याचार न हो। चाहे कानून विभाग हो चाहे प्रायिक क्षेत्र हो या सामाजिक हो, हर क्षेत्र में अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं। और अत्याचारों के खिलाफ जब हम मुँह खोलते हैं तो उनको प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि अत्याचार कम हो रहे हैं, पहले 400 होते थे तो अब 350 हो रहे हैं। इसमें भी कोटा पूरा होना चाहिये उसके हिसाब से। कोटा 18 परसेंट का है तो इसका मतलब है कि निमित्तम। परन्तु यहाँ इट्रप्रीटेसन किया जाता है कि 18 परसेंट निमित्तम आज यह हालत है। कम तक हम अत्याचारों को सहेंगे?

जो ऊँचे पदों पर प्राचीन हैं उनके पास अब हम जाते हैं अपनी कोई गिन्नेस्ट से कर या

[श्री धार० दल० कृषि]

अत्याचारों को ले कर, तो कहा जाता है कि श्री धार नूकिय इन्डु बी मेटर । यह लिख कर हमारे पास आ जाता है । श्रीर बही अफसर जो अत्याचार करते हैं उन्हीं से रिपोर्ट मंगायी जाती है कि अत्याचार हुआ कि नहीं । अत्याचारी से अत्याचार की जांच करायी जाती है श्रीर रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश की जाती है कि अत्याचार कम हो रहे हैं । यह तरीका सरासर गलत है । इस तरह की विडम्बना की बाण है । मैं अनुरोध करूंगा वर्तमान सरकार से कि यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है हमारी श्रीर हमारी नौकरी की रक्षा करना । हम भी देश के नागरिक हैं । शेड्यूल कास्ट श्रीर ट्राइब के लोग भी नागरिक हैं, इनकी भी देश में जिन्दा रहने का हक है ।

आप बड़ी हठदर्वी दिखाते हैं अफ्रीका वाले से । लेकिन यहाँ क्या है ? यहाँ इस्लाम को इस्लाम नहीं समझा जा रहा है, बल्कि कुत्ते श्रीर बिल्लियों से बुरी तरह मारा जा रहा है, उन बुरो को जमाया जा रहा है, उनकी बहू बेटियों को इज्जत लूटी जा रही है । जो नौकरी में थे उनको निकाला जा रहा है, सस्पेंड किया जा रहा है । हमने देखा चार शेड्यूल के लोग पहले जो मैजिस्ट्रेट थे पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार ने उनकी नौकरी को टर्मिनेट कर दिया था । आज सरकार उनको कुछ भी सरक्षण नहीं दे रही है । कितने ही रिजर्वेशन हम लोगों ने किये लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं है । एक तरफ अग्रम डिस्कोट की बाण हो तो उनको तो माफ कर सकते हैं, लेकिन चार लोगों को बिना किसी रीजिन के सविस् से निकाल देने पर भी आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं । लगता है सरकार बड़ी भोली है । अगर तुम में बोधवता नहीं है, तो गरी स्टोड डो । इन बेजबान लोगों को जाल में फसाओ, इन पर होम वाले अत्याचारों को रोको, यह मेरा निवेदन है । नहीं तो यह राष्ट्र, जसा मैंने कहा यह राष्ट्र नहीं रहेगा, इसके टुकड़े-टुकड़े

हो जायेंगे, आप लोग मजबूर करेंगे । जिस तरह से अफ्रीका बट सफा है, हिन्दुस्तान भी बट जायेगा, इसमें मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

आज यह हालत हो गई है, हम लोग बोलने के लिये मजबूर हो रहे हैं । आज हर ओर में कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस ग्राम लोगों को दिया जा रहा है । जब हमारे पास खाने को नहीं है, मकान रहने के लिये नहीं है तो हमको कैसे कोटा परमिट देंगे, कैसे सुविधा देंगे ?

हिन्दुस्तान का बजट 15 हजार करोड़ का है । अगर 20 परसेंट ही हम लोगों को ईमानदारी से दें तो 3 हजार करोड़ खपया होता है । क्या इस सरकार ने 3 हजार करोड़ खपया शेड्यूल कास्ट्स श्रीर शेड्यूल ट्राइब के वेलफेयर के लिये दिया है ? 3 हजार करोड़ छोड़ दीजिये, 300 करोड़ दीजिये 300 करोड़ छोड़िये, 100 करोड़ भी नहीं है । आज यह हालत है । यह झूठे भासू है, झूठा प्यार है श्रीर यह झूठा सुधार है । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता चाहूंगा कि सरकार खुद ही सुधार करे, अगर नहीं करेगी तो हम सुधार शुरू करेंगे श्रीर वह सुधार शांतिमय होगा या अतिमय होगा, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ ।

इसलिये आपके माध्यम से जनता श्रीर सरकार, दोनों से मैं अपील करता हू कि स्थिति को समझे, गम्भीरता को समझें । इस तरह से सैरिमोनियल टाइप से सब कर देना उचित नहीं है ।

कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट प्राती है, उस पर डिस्सबशन होता है, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है । एक पोस्ट आफिस की तरह कम्प्लेंट हो जाती है, वह सुन लेता है, भेज देता है । हर साल रिपोर्ट प्राती जाती है, यह स्थिति है । अगर यही हालत रही तो यह क्या है ? यह सिर्फ दिखावा है, कब तक आप बेबकूफ बनाकर रखेंगे ? यह

सरकार कब तक इन ग़ैरक़ानून-मोर्खों को बैंकक़
बनाकर रखेगी, वह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ ?

समापति सहीबब : आपने 12 मिनट
से लिये हैं, अब समाप्त कीजिये ।

श्री आर० एच० कुरील : यह एक नेशनल
प्रोब्लम है, आप एक-एक दिन एक-एक बजट
पर देती हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण सरसुबिबा (करोल
बाग) : देखिये अभी केवल 7 मिनट हुए हैं,
मैं बड़ी देख रहा हूँ, आप 12 मिनट गलत बता
रही हैं ।

समापति सहीबब : देखिये, घड़ी से देख
रही हूँ । आप उनका वक्त न लीजिये ।

श्री आर० एच० कुरील : पहले जो
सरकार थी, वह इससे भी बदतर थी । उसने
कुछ भी नहीं किया था । लेकिन हम सरकार
से जो हम उम्मीद करते थे कि कुछ करेगी,
लेकिन उस पर भी अफ़सोस और
निराशा के झलावा कुछ नहीं है । मगरमच्छ
के ग्राम् बहाग जाते हैं, हरिजनों की समस्या
को देखा जाता है, बड़ी उदारता से कहा
जाता है कि हम छूनछात छतम कर देंगे,
बराबरी लायेंगे । बात ठीक है, लेकिन मुझे
तो मालूम होता है जैसे इन्दिरा गांधी ने गरीबी
हत्याको का नाच दिया था और गरीबों को ही
हत्याना मुरु कर दिया था । कहीं अब छून-
छात दूर करने के बहाने इन्हीं बेचारों की
समापति न हो जाये कहीं यही मृत्यु के जाल
में न पहुँच जाये, मुझे तो यह भय है । इतनी
हमारी इन-कियोरिटी है । हमारी कोई
रक्षा नहीं है, हमारा कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है,
हम एक जानवर से भी बदतर समझे जाते हैं,
ईसान की तो तुलना क्या है ?

छूटे-छोटे देशों से कई गुना हमारी आबादी
है, इतने लोगों का एक देश बन जाता है लेकिन

हमको इस तरह से इग्नोर किया जाता है और
हमारी समस्याओं को इस तरह से इग्नोर
किया जाता है । इस पर अगर ध्यान नहीं
दिया जाये तो क्या यह इन्सानियत है ?
मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि यह राजनीतिक
नहीं है कि कांग्रेस ने ऐसा नहीं किया था जनता
पार्टी ने ऐसा नहीं किया । यह एक ऐसी
समस्या है जिस पर सरकार को एक राष्ट्रीय
स्तर पर कार्य करना होगा ।

जैसा मैंने बताया रिजर्वेशन उसको
दिया गया है जो पीछे है, बैंकबर्ड है ।
इसलिये जो कहते हैं कि दोड़िये, तो जो 200
गज पीछे बना रहा है, वह बराबरी कैसे
कर सकेगा ? आप पहले उसको बराबर
लाइये, फिर कहिये कि दोड़िये, तब देखते
हैं कि कौन आगे निकलता है । तब हमारा
कंपीटीशन होगा । आज हमारा कंपीटीशन
क्या है, आज कत्ल करते हैं, गोली मारते हैं ।
हमारे पास क्या है ? हमारे पास आज
मजबूत लाठी भी नहीं है तो हम कैसे अपनी
रक्षा कर सकते हैं । या तो सब से आँजार
छीन लीजिये या सब को लीजिये, मुकाबला
देखना है तो इस तरह से देखिये । यह
क्या है कि निहत्थों को चोरी से मारते हैं, उन
पर गोली चलाते हैं, उन्हें जलाते और फूकते
उनकी माँ-बहनों की इज्जत लूटते हैं, और
फिर सिम्पथी दिखाते हैं । वास्तव में अगर
सरकार चाहती है, अगर इस देश के जिम्मेदार
लोग चाहते हैं कि इस वर्ग का उत्थान हो
और ये लोग इन्सान की जिन्दगी बिता सकें,
तो कम से कम उन के साथ अन्धधाय तो न होने
दिया जाये । बजट में कम से कम कौंधाई
हिस्सा तो हमारा दिया जाये, बराबरी का
हिस्सा तो दिया जाये, अगर ज्यादा नहीं दे
सकते—हालांकि ज्यादा देना चाहिए, लेकिन
अगर ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते, इतनी दया नहीं है,
तो हमारे प्रति निर्दयता तो न दिखाई जाये ।

मैं आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करना कि
या तो इस सरकार के मंत्री इस स्थिति को
कंट्रोल नहीं करना चाहते, या उन में यह

श्री धार० एन० कुरील]

योग्यता नहीं है। तो उन की अपना पद छोड़ देना चाहिये, और जिस सबूत के बहु) मास्टर बनते हैं, वह उसी सबूत तक अपने आप को सीमित रखे। और अगर उन में यह योग्यता है, तो उन्हें इन अत्याचारों का समाप्त करना चाहिए। इस तरह के स्टेटमेंट देना कि हरिजनों के उपर अत्याचार कम हो रहे हैं, यही कारण है कि अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं। अधिकारियों को मालूम है कि हमारा मिनिस्टर हमारी रक्षा करने के लिये बैठा है, इसलिए बकने दो एम० पी० को और जनता को, जो कोई मारा जायेगा वह अपने आप चुप हो जायगा।

मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे श्रुतना समय दिया।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव सभापति महोदय, मेरा पायट आफ आर्डर है। हम लोगों ने एमंडमट दिया था। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप एमंडमट देने वाले का ब्लायेगे या नहीं।

सभापति महोदय बुलायेगे—श्री चित्त बसु।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)
Mr Chairman at the outset let me concede and make my position clear

MR CHAIRMAN Let there be silence in this House because we are discussing a very serious matter

SHRI CHITTA BASU. At the outset, let me concede and I also make this very clear that the Harijans of our country did not receive proper attention from the erstwhile government. Equally, it is admitted that the performance of the present Janata Government in the direction of protecting their rights

MR CHAIRMAN Please try to be brief as far as possible

SHRI CHITTA BASU I should be compensated for my time Mr Chairman it is to be equally admitted that the performance of the Janata Government has not always been very satisfactory in the direction of protecting the rights of the Harijans of our country and adivasis also What pains me most is the attitude displayed by the Government now On the last occasion, when this House was seized of a calling attention motion, the Home Minister made certain observations and I myself had taken the opportunity of taking part in this debate only to set the records straight In course of his intervention, the hon Home Minister assiduously sought to make two propositions One proposition was not to accept my contention that the atrocities perpetrated on Harijans are on the increase Rather he wanted to just shy it away His second proposition was according to me—if you will permit me to make a submission—a preposterous one So far as the first proposition is concerned, my burden has been very much lightened by my Hon and esteemed friend Shri Ram Dhan who made the position very clear the other day According to the information made available to me by different Government sources, I mentioned that there has been a trend of increase of atrocities during the years 1974-75 and 1976 and, on the basis of the trend in the year 1977 I only limited myself to the conclusion that the figure of atrocities on Harijans during the year 1977 will touch the 7000 figure an all time high You may be knowing that, on the last occasion my esteemed colleague Mr Ram Dhan, with facts and figures made available to him not from official sources but from unofficial sources and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission, sought to prove that the figure went beyond 9000, whereas my contention was only that it would touch 7000—and the Minister contradicted even that Therefore, the

first point has been made very clear and, I still say that the atrocities on Harijans are on the increase and not on the decline.

His second proposition was all the more preposterous, I am afraid and my friends there and my friends here should realise the implication of the theory that the Home Minister of our country proposes to advance. He says that the Harijans and Adivasis of our country constitute over 15 per cent of the population and the crime figures so far collected by him of crimes committed on Harijans constitute only less than 1 per cent of the total crimes committed. Am I to draw this conclusion that as our friends at the lowest rung of society claim job reservation—they say it is a favour but I don't say it is a favour: it is a right—and they have a job quota, now the Home Minister of the country wants an atrocities quota for the Harijans and Adivasis of our country? (Interruptions) ..

Oh, it is the permissible quota? Thank you very much. I stand corrected. The grouse of the Home Minister is that if 15 per cent of the atrocities is permissible and so why should be object when the percentage of atrocities is only 1 per cent? This is a preposterous theory which every honest Member of the House who is a democrat of the country should fight back and I appeal to my Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Harijan and Adivasi friends and others also,—all democrats—that this preposterous theory should be fought back with dignity by the democratic forces of our country

All this time I have mentioned only the negative features and since you are not giving me time I cannot bring forward the positive features also. Yes, I know there are certain things that have been done. Recently the Uttar Pradesh Government introduced an ordinance.... (Interruptions). The Uttar Pradesh Government recently inserted a new Section in the U.P.

Zamindari (Abolition) and Land Reforms Act of 1950. The new Ordinance empowers the Sub-Divisional Magistrates to forcibly evict illegal occupants, i.e. illegal occupants of the land allotted to Harijans. The essence is quite good that if a certain part of land has been allotted to the Harijan and somebody has evicted him, it will be illegal and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate can and should, according to law, restore the land to the Harijan evicted. But the whole point is that there should be proper implementation machinery for this and this implementation machinery is not being made available.

Lastly, I would say that these down-trodden people constitute the lowest rung of our society. Please see that they are given certain amount of economic muscle so that they can fight back the social oppression. By economic muscle, I mean that the land reforms should be implemented, that is the main point. Unless the land reforms are properly implemented, you cannot provide economic muscle for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, Harijans and other down-trodden sections of our society to fight back the social oppression let loose by the upper castes. This is the crux of the question. I have figures with me to show—I have no time to quote them that in States where land reforms have been introduced, there are less and less disputes between the Harijans and non-Harijans.

I would once again appeal that the Government of the Janata Party should take particular and immediate steps to implement land reforms with a weightage for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, adivasis etc. so that this social oppression can be fought back with the economic muscle that would be provided to them.

श्री लख देव सिंह (गोंडा) : सभापति महोदय, आज और पहले भी कई बार, भारत के इस सर्वोच्च सदन में इस गम्भीर मामले पर बार-बार बहस होती रही है। हरिजनों के

[श्री सत्य देव सिंह]

ऊपर या कमजोर जातिवर्गों के ऊपर जो भ्रष्टाचार हो रहे हैं वह न केवल अपने देश के लिए बल्कि पूरी मानवता के लिए कलंक की बात है—इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। इस सदन में बार-बार यह सवाल आता है और इसलिए भी बार-बार आता है कि आजादी आने के बाद इतने दिन बीत गये और हम स्वयं अपना मासन चला रहे हैं फिर भी इस देश में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आ सका। लेकिन अब मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है जब इस पूरी समस्या पर सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और धार्मिक—तीनों दृष्टिकोणों से विचार होना चाहिए। मैं आपसे और आपके माध्यम से पूरे देश से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जो भ्रष्टाचार की बातें आज चल रही हैं, उसकी गहराई में हमें जाना चाहिए।
(अवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण सरद्वनिया : सभापति महोदय, इस तरह से नाम बदल दिये जायें—यह नहीं चल सकता है। हमारे नाम कैसे बदल दिये जायेंगे? पिछले दिन भी मेरा नाम था लेकिन रह गया और आज भी नहीं आया। इस तरह से हम कार्यवाही नहीं चलाने देंगे।

(अवधान)

हमारा नाम पहले दिया गया था, कल भी हमारा नाम शुरू में था, लेकिन आज वहाँ हमारा नाम नहीं है। हम इस तरह से नहीं चलने देंगे. . . (अवधान)

श्री एस० एस० लाल (बयाना) : जिस तरह से आप व्यवहार कर रही हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। हम इस तरह से नहीं चलने देंगे. . . (अवधान)

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है—कृपया आप प्रोसीजर कहता है—कॉन्सिडर-आइ-नेक्स्ट। उसम कही नहीं जाता है कि आप इस तरह से लिस्ट पढ़ कर

बुलावेंगे। पार्टी कर्लों को भी सूचना चाहिए कि बिन्होंने इमेण्डमेंट दिया है, उनको बुलाना चाहिए। हमने इमेण्डमेंट दिया है, आप हमको नहीं बुला रही हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इमेण्डमेंट्स की लिस्ट मुझे स्पीकर साहब दे कर गये हैं। जिनके इमेण्डमेंट हैं, मैं उन इमेण्डमेंट वालों को ही बुला रही हूँ।

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : आप देखिये—मेरा इमेण्डमेंट न० 1 है, लेकिन आपने मुझे नहीं बुलाया है।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे सामने लिस्ट है, मैं उसको फ़ोलो कर रही हूँ।

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : मेरा इमेण्डमेंट न० 1 है या नहीं है? आप ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं सबको समय दे रही हूँ, आप क्यों हल्ला कर रहे हैं।

Mr. Satya Dev Singh. Please continue quickly and finish in five minutes

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Is it the prerogative of the ruling Party as to who from the Opposition should be called to speak? Uptill now of the two Congresses you have not allowed a single speaker. How could this go on?

SHRI B SHANKARANAND (Chik-kodi): Every party should be enabled to participate. We are sitting here and no member of the Opposition has been called.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please have patience.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: No question of patience. You are not calling any Member of the Opposition. You are calling only from that side. Have you forgotten that there is an Opposition here?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is not Mr. Chitka Bapu from the Opposition?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is the only Opposition you know.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is not Mr. Chatterjee from the Opposition?

आप समय बरबाद कर रहे हैं, मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये—संकरानन्द जी। मैं सब को बुला दूगी।

SHRI B SHANKARANAND Please be fair to all sides.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिवा : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। परन्तु इस संकल्प पर बहुत झुक हुई। मूबर ने अपना संकल्प रख दिया। उसके बाद लिस्ट के हिसाब से, जो आपके पास पार्टी लिम्ब ने भेजी थी, आपने बुलाना शुरू कर दिया। जब उस लिस्ट के बुताविक आपने बुलाना शुरू कर दिया ता फिर किस तरह से उसको बिगाड़ा गया।

सभापति महोदय : वही व्यवस्था चल रही है, किसी ने नहीं बिगाड़ा है।

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिवा : फिर लिस्ट में मे भेजा नाम कैसे चला गया . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . जिन लोगों ने हमारे ऊपर जन्म किया है, वे लोग क्या बोलेंगे। हमें मालूम है, हमको बालना है। जिनका इससे कोई सरोकार नहीं है, वे क्या बोलेंगे, उन्हें हमें है, हम अपने ज़रम दिखलाना चाहते हैं। हम भाषण नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

श्री डी० श्री० गवई (बुलडाना) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है—इस बहुत को कल भी रखा जाय। दो घंटे के बजाय, इसका समय बढ़ा कर तीन घंटे कर दिया जाय। यह चर्चा प्रायः कल्प नहीं हो सकेगी, इस तरह से हम लोगों को बोलने का चान्स नहीं मिलेगा। हरिजनो के प्रति हम सब के दिल में रोष है, सबको बोलने दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप सब से बड़ा विचार निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ—कभी किसी को बोलने से मना नहीं किया है, जिसे अभी क्यों नहीं हुई है। आप समय कम करना चाहते तो यह सदन की इच्छा पर है, सबन चाहे तो बढ़ सकता है। मैं किसी को भी कम्पिट्री तरीके से रोक नहीं रही हूँ। जो मेरे सामने सूची है, हो सकता है कि कोई प्राय-मीछे हुआ हो, लेकिन मैं उसी के हिसाब से बुला रही हूँ या जिस्ट हकको स्पीकर साहब देकर गये हैं, उन्ही को बोलो किया है। अब आप भान्त रहेंगे तो I will give time to everybody, try to satisfy you because I also feel very deeply on the question that is being discussed. This is a very serious matter and we all feel so deeply I feel grieved with this type of behaviour, shouting. We should take it in solemnity, the way in which this debate demands. I request you all to please listen to each speaker in silence and everyone will have a chance to the extent the House desires

श्री लख देव सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि प्राजापती के बाद समाज को बाँटने की प्रक्रिया इस देश में शुरू की गई है, उस बीज को समाप्त करना चाहिए। हरिजनो का सबसे बड़ा मसीहा जो इस देश में हुआ है और जिसने सही रूप में उनकी समस्या का चिन्तन किया है, वह थे महात्मा गांधी।

कई बालनीय सचस्य नहीं, डा० प्रम्बेडकर थे। . . . (ब्यवधान)

श्री लख देव सिंह : मैं इसी बात पर आ रहा हूँ (ब्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, जानबूझ कर इस तरह के आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं कि जो प्रत्याचार करते वाले हैं उनको न बोलने दिया जाये। हम इसलिए न बोलें कि हम लोग प्रत्याचार करते हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है। बार-बार इस चीज को कहा जा रहा है। हमारी भी भावनाएँ हैं। हम जो ऊँची जाति में पढा हुए हैं, तो क्या कोई बरकू आप बर्ब हम धरराधी हैं जो हमारी

[श्री सत्य बेब सिंह]

बात नहीं सुनने और हमारी बात को वे सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आप हम पर आरोप लगाते हैं, आप समाज को परिष्कृत करना चाहते हैं, आप समाज को सुधारना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप हमारी बात को सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं ?

MR CHAIRMAN. Shri Satya Dev Singh, will you please speak and not waste your time?

श्री सत्य बेब सिंह मेडम, मैं यह कह रहा था कि आज जो पूरा हिन्दू धर्म है, हिन्दू संस्कृति है और उस से भी आगे जो वेद हमारे बने हैं, वे वेद व्यास जी ने बनाए हैं और जो महाग्रन्थ हैं, रामायण है, यह किसके द्वारा दी गई। वह बाल्मीकि जी ने दी और आज जो हम यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं और जो आज हमारा सविधान बन रहा है, उसको देने वाला कौन है, वे डा० अम्बेडकर हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो हरिजन कहलाने वाले लोग थे, उन्होंने मार्ग दर्शन दिया है, महाकाव्य और ग्रन्थ दिए हैं और आज जो हमारा सविधान है, वह दिया है। (व्यवधान)

आज एट्रोसिटीज की जो घटनायें हमारे सामने प्रकाश में आ रही हैं, उसमें किसी एक व्यक्ति या सरकार का दोष है। इस चीज को मैं नहीं मानता। इसके लिए पूरा समाज दोषी है। आज हम सब लोग जो इना गला फाड़ फाड़ कर चिल्लाते हैं, हम भी उतने ही दोषी हैं। हम हृदय को टटोलें और देखें कि हम इसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं। हमें समाज को आगे ले जाने के लिए मिशनरी वर्क करना पड़ेगा; हरिजन आज के समाज में हरिजन है, इस भावना का मिटाना होगा। आज वह हमारे सामझी हैं, आज वह हमारे बराबर हैं। आज उनकी जो प्रतिष्ठा है, उसमें कोई अन्धर नहीं है। आज उसको हम देश का नागरिक मानते हैं और उसकी मान्यतायें हैं और उसके लिए हमें उसकी प्रतिष्ठा करनी होगी, इस भावना

से हमें काम लेना होगा, तभी हम कुछ कर पायेंगे। अगर हम आज उत्तेजित हो कर समाज को एक दूसरी दिशा में ले जाना चाहें और देश के बंटवारे की बात करेंगे तो इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी बल्कि इससे समस्या बढ़ेगी ही।

मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आज जो हरिजनों पर भ्रत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनके जुर्मों के कानूनों को और सख्त किया जाए और जो व्यक्ति इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हो, उसके लिए अगर समरी ट्रायल भी करना पड़े, तो हमें उसको सहन करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह समाज पर एक कलंक का टीका है और इसको घौना पड़ेगा। हरिजनों के नाम पर जो सुविधायें देने की बात है, तो उसके लिए समाज को प्रायश्चित्त करना पड़ेगा और उनको सुविधायें देनी पड़ेगी लेकिन इसके साथ यह भाव भी जरूर लाना पड़ेगा कि आज देश में जो बाट कर चलने की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है इसको समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। हरिजनों की दशा सुधारने के लिए हमें सामाजिक आधार जो है, उसको भी देखना पड़ेगा जो धार्मिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको भी देखना पड़ेगा।

मैं विश्वास के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि आज दिल्ली के अन्दर जो हरिजन हैं, उसके लिए हरिजन वाली कोई बात नहीं होती है। जो वेहाती क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ पर ही यह हरिजनों वाली समस्या है। आज ऐसी स्थिति देश के अन्दर है। आप श्री जगजीवन राम जी को ही देख लीजिए। हिंज लेकेम्ब डून इन दिस कम्बूरी। चाहे बुद्ध हो या विवेक हो या एड-मिनिस्ट्रीटिव एबिलिटी की बात हो, किसी बात में भी श्री जगजीवन राम हिन्दुस्तान में न० 2 पर नहीं हैं। लेकिन आज उधर के लोग तालिया बजाते हैं। उन्हीं के नेता स्टीफन सहाब और माननीय श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी और उनके परिवार के लोगों ने ही बाराणसी में बुद्ध को गंगाजल से डोया था। आज उनकी पार्टी के लोग तालियाँ बजाते हैं और गृह मंत्र

पर यह धारण लवाते हैं। यह बली पुराने जमाने से बली आ रही प्रशासनिक और सामाजिक पद्धति के लिकार हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमें अपनी प्रशासनिक और सामाजिक पद्धति में सुधार करना पड़ेगा। इसने कोई दो राय नहीं है कि यह सामाजिक-धार्मिक, सोशो-इकोनोमिक प्रब्लम है और इस प्रब्लम का हमें हल ढूँढना पड़ेगा। इस वर्गीकरण के कलंक को समाज से धोना पड़ेगा।

19 hrs.

पिछले दिनों श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हरिजनो का उसी प्रकार से दुरुपयोग किया जिस प्रकार से अंग्रेज अपने जमाने में मुसलमानो का दुरुपयोग किया करते थे। हम राजनीतिक कारणो से, स्वार्थवश इन हरिजन भाइयो का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमे इनके उधार के लिए समाज में परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा और इन हरिजन भाइयो की चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए समाज के जो ठेकेदार हैं उन्हें भागे बढ़ कर इस समस्या को हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Madam, the Scheduled Caste people in this country form the bulk of the Hindu society. They are one-fifth of the total population of our country but today their condition is bad economically and socially. They are socially enslaved, economically impoverished and they are deprived of the human rights and human values. Though people are talking of human values and human rights these human values and human rights are not applied in the case of these scheduled caste people. It is damn shame. This is a country where Buddha was born. This is a country where Kabir was born. This is a country where Chaitanya was born. This is a country where the Great Shankaracharya and Ramanujacharya and all religious gurus were born. This is a country in which Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, all these people were born. Gandhiji said that untouchability is a blot in the Hindu society. Nehru said, it is

shameful to have untouchability still in this country. But in spite of that we see today that untouchability has not been wiped out from Hindu society. It is deeply rooted. It is not a one-day thing. It is there from times immemorial. However, I submit to you that our great leaders, in the framing of the Constitution, made provision under Article 17 saying that untouchability has been abolished. But caste system has not been abolished. There is no provision in the constitution to abolish the caste system.

In consonance with Article 17 of the Constitution, Untouchability Offences Act of 1955 was enacted. But that Act was not implemented properly by the State Governments. There are many States which said that there need not be any minimum punishment of imprisonment. They were all satisfied with mere fine. That is why these atrocities on harijans were increasing. In order to give more powers to the States to punish the culprits and the perpetrators of these crimes and atrocities on harijans the Act was amended in 1976 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act was brought out with larger revisions and more powers for the State Governments. How many States, how many Governments have since implemented the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act? If that Act is sincerely implemented like any other criminal Acts in this country such crimes would not have increased, there would have been a decrease in these crimes on harijans. But unfortunately in this country that has not happened. What is the main reason for these atrocities on harijans? The main reason is socio-economic. Certain lands were given by the erstwhile Government to harijans. Some little lands here and there were given to harijans and these lands were taken away, the moment when the Janata party came into power at the Centre (Some hon. Members: No.) They are now feeling this. The landlords and the wealthy pattadars in the villages were saying, "this Government

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

is our Government, your Government has gone; our Government has come. So, we have got the right to take back the lands." That way they are creating troubles; they are committing atrocities on harijans. These atrocities are mainly due to the land disputes. It is because of these Kulaks who have got the sympathy of the Government. There are landlords who have got the sympathy. When they have got class consciousness or caste consciousness, is it possible to stop these atrocities by this Government? And is it possible for this Government to take stringent action?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you should conclude.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: I must take at least ten more minutes. I have many things to read

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken nine minutes.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: This class or caste consciousness is among the leaders. Therefore, they are not able to stop these atrocities. If they have got the will and determination, this would have been stopped long back.

In this connection, Madam, Chairman, I want to quote you one instance. There are volumes that have been written by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am going to mention a very few cases on how this prejudice starts and how this provokes the upper classes to commit atrocities on harijans. In a speech given by Dr. Ambedkar, he said that in Gujarat one harijan went on a pilgrimage. On return he wanted to give a dinner to his own caste people. In that dinner, ghee was served to the harijans by the harijan devotee. It was taken as an offence by the caste Hindus. It was the right of the caste Hindus to serve ghee at the dinner. This is not the right of

the Harijans to serve ghee in a dinner. You see that for the simple reason and on flimsy grounds, these caste-Hindus were frowned. This is only an example that I am giving.

There is another instance in Maharashtra. There a harijan woman went to a tank to get water in a brass vessel. It was objected and she harassed for the reason that it was not the right of the harijan woman to use the brass vessel to get water. It is the right of the caste Hindus to use brass vessels.

There is an instance in Madhya Pradesh where a harijan grew mustaches up. So he was taken to task. It was the right of the upper castes to have mustaches upwards. Should this be a right to have mustaches downward or upward? Various atrocities have been committed in Andhra Pradesh. For instance there was burning alive of Kotesu of Kanchakacherla, chopping off of a boy for alleged theft, murder of two persons in Kandukur, tortures in the name of Naxalities, murder of a youth in Guntur taluq, brutal murder of Shri Vandannam, West Godavari, brutal murder of President, Bhimavaram of Guntur, handing a person, murder and seven assaults, beating three persons to death by Police in Kurnool, shaving head and procession on a donkey in Kurnool.

Now I come to Bihar. There, there was branding of the women with hot iron rod in villages of Gaya District, one shot dead and 13 burnt alive in Belchi village near Patna share croppers, poor landless labourers shot dead in the name of Naxalites (Editorial, *Hindustan Times* 19-5-77), attack on harijan labourers by landlord in Patnada village. I am not suggesting anything. There is no remedy. I have only mentioned the nature of crimes that have been committed on harijans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please conclude now?

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: I have not given any suggestion as to how it

should be overdone or what steps should be taken by the Government to put an end to these atrocities on harijans. What I submit to you is that for the protection of harijans from such atrocities, there is a provision in the Civil Rights Protection Act for the collective fine. In many of the States, the present policy is this. The State Governments are paying compensation to the families of the victims. That is not the proper thing. I want to say Government should collect the collective fines from the community responsible for committing the atrocities. That should be given to the harijan families who are the victims of torture and atrocities.

I also submit that the priesthood which is hereditary should be removed and the harijans should be taken as archakas in the temples. Land reforms should be brought in the rural areas. Atrocities are committed in remote villages where there is no police or official help. Officials are colluding with landlords I can give many instances but there is no time

Madam Chairman, Government should see to it that land reforms are implemented immediately. Then all the universities must introduce a research study on untouchability and atrocities on Harijans. Bonded labour should be done away with. The Janata Government has not come forward with any alternative economic and social programme. What is the programme of the Janata Government? One year is over. Still they have not thought of any programme. Harijans living in the rural areas have to depend on landlords. As long as they are obedient and faithful they are all right. There will be cordial atmosphere. When they want equality and assert for their rights then the conflict starts between the landlords and the Harijans. What steps do the Government propose to take to end this conflict—particularly in the rural areas. Either they should rehabilitate all the Harijans in towns and cities and provide them industries or they should

see to it that proper protection is provided to Harijans living in the rural areas.

Lastly, Sir, we are superseding so many State Governments for breakdown of constitutional machinery and when there is some law and order deterioration. If there is to be a World Government then this Janata Government would have been superseded for having committed these atrocities. I feel sorry and shed tears to see that this Home Minister very often comes with facts and figures as a defence. He should feel ashamed of it. It is his community in the North who has said that Harijans are inferior and they are superiors. Madam Chairman, I may say that we are the authors of Vedas, we are descendants of noble race. We are not inferior to any community. That is how I feel. Harijans are equal to any other citizen in the world and they have every right to live in this country and people must see that interests of Harijans are protected in the proper way just like that of other citizens. With these words I conclude.

श्री जी० बी० बंसल (मधेपुरा) :
समापति महोदय, मैं पहले आपको धन्यवाद दूँ जो आपने मेरा नाम लिया। समापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात का अफसोस होता है जब कि हमारे ट्रेजरी बैंक से होम मिनिस्टर या उनके स्टेट मिनिस्टर वह लोग बिहार में हरिकल पर होने वाले अत्याचार को छिपाना चाहते हैं। और समापति जी, यह कोई स्टेट की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं हो सकती है। अगर अमरीका में नीग्रो पर जुल्म होता है तो उससे कम जुल्म हमारे यहाँ हरिकल पर नहीं होता है। अमरीका की गेजरल कवर्नमेंट और प्रेसीडेंट वह कहें कि कलर्स स्टेट में जुल्म होता है हमारी रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी नहीं है, वह कभी टैनेबिल नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये जो जुल्म हरिकलों पर होता है, जिस बर्ने में हम लोग हैं उस बर्ने की बुनियाद इस पर है। मैं कांग्रेस

[श्री बी० पी० मंडल]

बालों को क्या दोष दूँ। कोई सरकार रहे, चाहे धर्म रहे, मुसलमान रहे या हिन्दू पीरियड रहे, हज़ारों सालों से हरिजनों पर जुल्म इस देश में हो रहे हैं। दुनिया के किसी भी देश से कम जुल्म नहीं, यहाँ सब में ज्यादा जुल्म होते हैं। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण दूँगा।

दुनिया का कौनसा ऐसा देश है जिसमें खानदान के खानदान, बाबा, बेटा, पोता, पड़-पोता जाति के आधार पर बरसों से पाखाना मांसे पर डोयें। हम लोग हरिजनों से यह काम करा रहे हैं। आपकी म्युनिसिपैलिटी में भी किसी दूसरी जाति के लोग पाखाना नहीं डोते। यह हमारे समाज की जड़ में है। हमको यह कह देना मजबूर है कि कांग्रेस में क्या हुआ, महाराष्ट्र में क्या हुआ, फला जगह क्या हुआ। हम प्राइम में हम नहीं बच सकते। यह कांग्रेस या जनता पार्टी की बात नहीं है। हमारे समाज की जड़-जड़ में, धर्म-धर्म में और कण-कण में यह है कि जान-पात के देश के आधार पर हमारा समाज बना हुआ है। किसी भी सरकार के लिये यह शर्म की बात है, खासकर जनता पार्टी की सरकार के लिये अगर हम पुगनी लकीर के फकीर हों।

हिन्दु-मान में ऐसी बड़ी जाति हुई, रैबोल्यूशन हुआ, जनता पार्टी बहा भाई, कांग्रेस बान्नी को हटा कर जनता पार्टी को साया गया और हम सब भी पुरानी लकीर के फकीर हों, यह कहा की बात है? आन्ध्र में कितना होता है, कर्नाटक में कितना होता है, इससे हमारा कोई भी कंस मुझरने वाला नहीं है। यह हमारे लिये शर्म की बात है। आज हमको टोटल रिन्वैसिबिलिटी लेनी चाहिये कि इस समाज को हम परिवर्तित करेगे और हरिजनों पर जुल्म नहीं होंगे।

एक बालनीय सचस्य : अगर हरिजन जुल्म कर दें हम पर तो ?

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : जिनका जुल्म हमने हरिजनों पर किया है, अगर कोई हरिजन बंडा सा भी जुल्म करता है, बदला लेता है तो वह अस्टोकाइड है। आने हमारों बरसों तक पस्तैनी तरीके से जुल्म किया है। अगर एक-आध जुल्म हरिजन करता है तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन अगर जुल्म नहीं करता है तो यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि क्यों नहीं करता है? इसलिये हरिजनों पर जुल्म होता है।

कार्लमार्क्स का जन्म हिन्दुस्तान में ज़ोता तो सोशलिज्म की इंजीनीयन में वह भी इकनामिक आधार नहीं मानते, सोशल एक्सप्लायटेशन का आधार मानते। जगजीवन बाब इकनामिक आधार में किसी में कम नहीं पोलिटिकल आधार में बहुत ज्यादा, हिन्दुस्तान में जीनिवम, उन्होंने एक मूर्ति, स्टैचू का उद्घाटन किया, अनावरण किया तो उस मूर्ति को गगाजल में घोड़ा गया। तो इकनामिक आधार हमने नहीं है। हमारे देश में डबल एक्सप्लायटेशन है और दुनिया के देशों में यह एक एक्सप्लायटेशन है वह है इकनामिक एक्सप्लायटेशन। हमारे यहाँ डबल एक्सप्लायटेशन है एक इकनामिक है और दूसरी सोशल एक्सप्लायटेशन है। हरिजनों पर जुल्म होता है। और भी बहुत सी जातियाँ हैं जो हरिजनों के समकक्ष जातियाँ हैं। हरिजन हरिजन में भी आपस में लड़ाई होती है, लेकिन समाज की बनावट ही ऐसी है कि ऊपर में एक जाति है ब्राह्मण और नीचे में एक जाति है हरिजन और बीच में 3 हजार जातियाँ हैं। इससे पहले देश में 4 वर्ण थे लेकिन गुप्त बंस के बाब डेड हजार वर्ष से यह हजारों जातियाँ ले गई। समाज

का बनावट ही ऐसा है कि भाति भाति में सबाई होती है, लेकिन इसका सुनघार हरिजन नहीं है, पिछटा बर्ग नहीं है। इसका सुनघार बर्ण-अ्यवस्था को बनाने वाले मनु स्मृति है। (अवधान)

इसलिए हम अपनी सरकार को कर्मों कि यह आकरें न दे कि एक परसेट हरिजन है और 15 परसेट हरिजन है एक परसेट भी जुल्म हुआ, यह बर्ग की बात है। इस किन्म के आकरें देना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस पर हमें पार्टी लाइन के ऊपर उठना होगा। यह देश का नेशनल इटरेस्ट का सवाल है, इसको हम पार्टी बायरे में नहीं लेने। हमारे साथी ने जो कहा, इसका मतलब यह है कि 15 परसेट तक काइम जस्टीफाई होगा हरिजन पर? जो लोग यह जबाब देते हैं, इन आकरें को बनाने वाले थ्योरेटिक्स हैं, यह सब अपर क्लास के हैं और इन पर जो जुल्म होता है, उसमें इनका हाथ रहता है। वही लोग पद के पीछे स्टिण्ड पृल करते हैं, और जो जुल्म होता है, उसको वे देखते हैं।

हरिजनों की नियुक्ति का सम्बन्ध में तो रिजर्वेशन दिशा गया है, लेकिन प्रोमोशन के मामले में उनके लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। पटना हाई कोर्ट साठ बर्ष से बना हुआ है। वहाँ आज तक एक भी हरिजन, आदि-वासी या पिछड़े बर्ग का जज नहीं हुआ है। पिछड़े बर्ग का एक जज वहाँ हुआ, जब मैं मुख्य मंत्री था। मैंने जस्टिस कन्हैया जी को जज बनाया। उस के बाद किसी ने नहीं बनाया।

हरिजनों को जो रिजर्वेशन दिया गया है, वह तो एक मञ्चाल है। टाप आक्रिसर्ब, जो अपर कास्ट के होते हैं, हरिजन और कोकर सेवान्ध के सबसे रिकार्ड को कराव कर देते हैं, जिससे उनका प्रोमोशन नहीं होता है। सरकार यह कहती है कि प्रोमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है, सिर्फ एपायंटमेंट में ही रिजर्वेशन है। इसलिए

प्रोमोशन में भी रिजर्वेशन का कोटा किन्म करना होगा।

हमने सुना है कि तामिळनाडु में जब डी०एम०के० की सरकार थी, तो उसने पहले के सब सबसे रिकार्ड को कैन्सल कर दिया, जो ब्राह्मण टाप आक्रिसर्ब द्वारा लिखे गये थे—वहाँ पर सिर्फ ब्राह्मण और नाम-ब्राह्मण हैं, जब कि हमारे यहाँ चार पांच अपर कास्ट हैं—जिस के कारण आज वहाँ पर हरिजन टाप आक्रिसर्ब भी हैं।

बिहार में हाई कोर्ट जज को तो छोड़ दीजिए, एक भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज नहीं है। मुसिक हैं, सब-जज तक तो वे जाते हैं, लेकिन हाई कोर्ट तक, जो अपर कास्ट की मोगोपली है, उन्हें नहीं जाने दिया जाता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों पर जुल्म के मसले को इस तरह से नहीं लेना चाहिए कि 15 परसेट और 1 परसेट बगैरह परसेटेंज बता दिया, कांग्रेस शासन से तुलना कर दो, और दुनिया के सामने एक मञ्चाल हा गया। उनको इस में पूरा दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिए। ऐसा न हा कि: "प्रति संघर्ष करे जो काई, अनल प्रकट अन्धम से होई"। उनको धाप दबाते चले जा रहे हैं, समझते हैं कि कुछ नहीं है। अगर धापका एसा हो रबैया रहा, तो जैसा कि उस दिन श्री धमधन ने कहा था, यह मामला यू०एन०भी० में ले जायगे, ले ही जाना चाहिए। मैं हरिजन नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ट्युमन राइट्स का सवाल है। अमरीका में नोगोब की जो हालत है, हमारे यहाँ हरिजनों की हालत उससे भी बदतर है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस सवाल को यू०एन०भी० में ले जाया जाये, तो हम लोगों का भी उसमें समर्पन होगा।

इस बारे में एक कमीशन बिठा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, अगर सिमसेविटी आफ परपच नहीं है। वही महंग, वही सगी,

[श्री श्री० पी० मंडल]

जो पहले थी, वह अब भी है। उसकी जगह पर आप बैठ गये, बड़ी बड़ी कोठियों में चले गये, बड़ी बड़ी माफियों में बैठे हैं, इन्जेंसी में जो मारपीट हुई थी, वह सब भूल गये, धीरे धीरे वही धबाव देने लग गये, मैं इसको धक्का नहीं समझता हूँ।

मैंने एक प्रपोज़मेंट दिया है, जिस का मतलब यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के रिसर्पासीबल मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जो इस समस्या पर विचार करे।

श्री कान्हासाहेब लिहू (बाराणसी) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत सीरियस बात है। क्या यहाँ कोई मेम्बर इर्रेसपासीबल भी है? माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि रिसर्पासीबल मेम्बरों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये।

श्री श्री० पी० मंडल : अगर मैंने रिसर्पासीबल मेम्बरों कह दिया, तो मेरा मतलब यह नहीं था कि बाकी मेम्बरों इर्रेसपासीबल हैं। इस तरह समझने का लीजा यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ये जुल्म हो रहे हैं। बात बात पर भिन्नक जाते हैं।

मैंने यह प्रपोज़मेंट दिया है :

That in the motion,—
add at the end—

“and recommends that a Committee of M.Ps be appointed to go into its causes and suggest preventive measures”

मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रेकमेन्डेशन के बाद जनता पार्टी को जो रिसर्पासीबिलिटी है, उसको देखते हुए यह किफुल प्रक्रांशनीय है कि एक जो हरिजन को जलाया जाये। अगर ऐसी बात होती रहे, यह शर्म की बात है।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Mr. Saugata Roy.

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन (फिरोजाबाद) :
मेरा एक स्पेक्चर का सवाल है।

श्री रामलाल राठी (मिलरिङ) : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

सभापति महोदय : आप सबको बारी मिलेगी, क्यों बतत खराब करते हैं ?

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन . आप मेरा स्पेक्चर का प्रश्न सुन लीजिए। अब तक जो सम्मिलित सदन आप की कुर्सी पर रहे हैं उन्होंने एक व्यवहारिक नियम को अपनाया है जो संभवतः नियमों की किताब में नहीं है कि सत्ता पार्टी के दो मेम्बरों को बुलाते हैं और उधर से एक मेम्बर को बुलाते हैं। आपका अब तक यह प्रवास रहा है कि उधर से भी एक बोलें और उधर से भी एक बोलें। मेहरबानी करके इसमें आप तबदीली करिएगा और उधर से दो मेम्बरों को तथा उधर से एक मेम्बर को बुलाइएगा।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Madam Chairman, I have been listening to the debate on the atrocities on Harijans with a lot of anxiety, pain and interest and I am very happy to find that there are people in the Janata benches who have the courage to speak out the truth, people like Mr. Ram Dhan and Mr. Kureel, who were open enough to declare that atrocities on Harijans have increased during one year of Janata rule. If the figures given by the Home Ministry are any indication, atrocities on Harijans in 1975 were 7,781, in 1976 they were 5,968 and in 1977 the year in which the Janata Party came into power the figure was 8,872, which was much greater. Not only that. If you take the figures from April to December, you find that the number of atrocities on Harijans in Madhya Pradesh was 1503, in Uttar Pradesh it was 4,019, in Bihar it was 301, whereas in Maharashtra it was less—297. Just listen to this. It was 4,019 in Uttar Pradesh. These are figures supplied by the Home Ministry.... (Interruptions). Madam, the point I am trying to make is that, as Mr. Balakrishniah has pointed out already, in this one year of Janata rule, for whatever reason, after

Chaudhuri Charan Singh became the Home Minister of India, the Kulaks of India have felt emboldened to kill, to do atrocities on Harijans, to evict them from their land and to practice untouchability. It is a fact and my figures are those given by Chaudhuri Charan Singh himself. When these things happen, the whole nation should be in anguish. And what did the Home Minister of India say when these things happened, when the Belchu incident happened? He said 'It was a clash between two groups of hardened criminals with longstanding rivalry'. And what did he say again when the incident took place in Rohtas District? He said 'The Vishrampur killings were the result of rivalry between two criminal gangs and had no caste overtones.' This is what the Home Minister of India said. And what did he further say? Already my friends have mentioned that it is preposterous, but I would like to repeat:

"हमारी जनसंख्या में 85 फीसदी गैर-हरिजन और 15 फीसदी हरिजन हैं। ता जो 85 फीसदी लोग हैं उनका खिलाफ हुए जुमा की तादाद 99-14 परसेंट है, 99 परसेंट मान बीजाण और हरिजना का खिलाफ जुम है 1 फीसदी। 15 फीसदी पर जो जुम हात है वह 1 फीसदी और 85 फीसदी पर जा जुम हाते हैं वह 99 फीसदी।"

Who was saying this? Not a bania, not a shopkeeper but the Home Minister of India whose constitutional responsibility is under Article 46. Article 46 of the Constitution says:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

The repository of all this power he says this. This reminds me of a story. This of a munshi who wanted his son to cross a river and go to the

other side. I heard this story from an hon. Member of this House. The Munshi was a good calculator. So he calculated the water at the bank. Measured near the banks, it was 1 ft., 2ft and then 4 ft deep, on the sides. He calculated that the average depth of the water in the middle of the river will be 5 ft. Again, measured near the other bank, it was 1 ft., 2ft, 4ft and then 5 ft in depth. So he calculated that the river must have 5 ft depth in the middle. But the river actually had 5' depth on the sides and 20' depth in the middle. The son was asked to cross the river, since it had only 5' depth. As it happened, the son got drowned. The Munshi said, in Bhojpuri language:

लेखे जो ठाहे

लटिका डबले बाह ।

In other words, I had calculated all right but why did the boy get drowned? Madam, I have no objection if Mr Charan Singh wants to drown himself but he wants to drown others also along with him.

हम तो डूबे हैं सनम

पर तुमको भी ले डबेंगे ।

He has no right to drown the people of India. If the Home Minister of India cannot protect the Harijans of this country, he should resign, he should give up his post, he has no right to be in the chair which was occupied by Sardar Patel and Govind Ballabh Pant.

I have said this in much anguish and sorrow. Not that I have anything personal against Mr Charan Singh. But his open opposition to land reforms is every day emboldening the kulaks and upper castes, to take steps against Harijans and to do atrocities against them.

Mr Charan Singh has instituted a number of commissions of enquiry. Has he constituted one judicial enquiry into these atrocities? He has not said anything about having such

[Shri Saugata Roy]

an enquiry. Has this Government got the courage to appoint a judicial commission of enquiry into all these Harijan killings? (Interruptions) Madam, this way, my speech will not end. You must be prepared to face facts.

MR. CHAIRMAN I am on my feet. Will you please sit down? Mr Bagri, will you please sit down? Will everyone sit down? (Interruptions) Please sit down.

माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि इस सदन में हर व्यक्ति को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अधिकार है। अगर कोई अन-पार्लियेमेंटरी शब्द कहे सब आप राक सकते हैं। उनको टीका करने का अधिकार है और आपको जवाब देने का अधिकार है। इसलिए आप शान्ति से सुनिये। श्री सीतल राय, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Madam the followers of Mr Charan Singh have also got the right to protest. As I was saying before I was interrupted this Government has instituted so many enquiry commissions. We have no objection but why does not this Government come forward with courage to institute a judicial commission into all these happenings and Harijan killings. The report of the Committee of the Assembly on Belchi incidents has not yet been published. Why has it not seen the light of the day? To my Janata friends I want to say

"Look and be ashamed" (Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN Mr Roy, please conclude

SHRI SAUGATA ROY It is not for me to conclude. I have been interrupted after speaking for 5 minutes

MR CHAIRMAN You have already spoken for 10 minutes

SHRI SAUGATA ROY No Madam I have spoken for 5 minutes. Let us admit facts viz that there have been no

atrocities on Harijans in West Bengal and they have not been there in Assam. The reason is that in West Bengal people will not dare to do atrocities on Harijans. The poor people there are so organized. Today land reform is the need of the hour. As Shri Citta Basu has said, it will give muscle to the Harijans, who need it badly. These poor people need this economic muscle. For giving this muscle to these people, merely remaining in the Government and talking shop is not sufficient. People from both sides of the House have to go to the villages to protect the interests of the Harijans. Today the people of the country expect much from the Janata Party. They still have respect for Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai, and the Defence Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram and the Party President Shri Chandrasekhar. But people are asking today

मोरारजी क्या मौन है? चरण सिंह

कीन है?

Why is the Prime Minister keeping quiet? On the 15th of August he issued a circular to all the Chief Ministers that whenever any killing of Harijans takes place the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police should be taken to task. We want to know what has been done up till now. That information should be placed on the Table of the House.

I want to say that some members of the Janata Party were relishing because Shri Jagjivan Ram has been insulted by some young men belonging to Congress (I). But, should they not feel ashamed that a person like Shri Jagjivan Ram was insulted in a State ruled by the Janata Party, which is the ruling party at the Centre? (Interruptions)

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह यह सारा बहर्षण पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी के घर पर हुआ
... (अवधान) ...

श्री लोकायत रथ : क्यों नहीं रोक सके ?
क्यों बाबूजी को नहीं बचा सके ? जनता पार्टी
क्या कर रही थी ?

Why could you not prevent it?

AN HON. MEMBER: Who did it?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):
RSS gangs.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY Madam, I
am sorry there is so much contro-
versy. But the fact remains that these
atrocities on harijans have got to be
contained. The country has to face
between two choices. In Bihar in
Bhojpur the harijans have taken to
Naxalite activities. Similarly, the
girijsans of Andhra and the Santhals
of West Bengal have taken to Naxa-
lite activities. On the other side, there
is the danger of fascism in the name of
poverty. Like Hitler came to power,
somebody else may come and capture
power. Therefore, both sides of the
House should take courage in their
hands, try to introduce land reforms
and fight the battle that the harijans
are waging for a better life, better
living, a life free from exploitation,
poverty and backwardness.

समायति महोदय : अभी 7 बज कर
40 मिनट हो गये हैं । मदन की क्या इच्छा
है, क्या प्राप बहस का समय लम्बाना चाहते
हैं ? (अवधान) यदि लम्बाना
चाहते हैं तो कितना लम्बाना चाहते हैं
. (अवधान)

श्री० बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
दो बंटे और बड़ा बीजिये, ताकि जो बोलना
चाहते हैं वे बोल सकें (अवधान) . . .

श्री छबिराम शर्मा (मोरना) : हमके
लिये पूरा दिन रख बीजिये

श्री जार० एन० राकेस (बायल) :
हमने प्रस्ताव जिध कर दिया है कि शनिवार
को इस पर दूल्-दो बहस के लिये रख बीजिये ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):
There must be a fair distribution of
time among the parties. This is the
point of order I am raising.

I know that today the time allotted
to the Janata Party is 31 minutes, to
my party 21 minutes. I would like to
know how much time has been given
to the Janata Party. To that extent
that proportion has to be maintained.
If more than 31 minutes have been
given to the Janata Party, to that extent
I must also get time. This is not a
matter of direction at all. This is a
matter of right of the respective par-
ties, and there shall be no discretion
at all.

If at all, when a debate takes place
on a motion like this, more preference
must go to the opposition, but even
my fair time is not given to me. The
time that was left was like this: 31
minutes Janata Party, 21 minutes Con-
gress (I) and 12 minutes Congress.
That proportion has to be maintained.

Without calling me, you are again
calling a Janata Party Member. How
many minutes have they taken, and
are they entitled to have that much
of time? I have no objection to giv-
ing more time to them, but time must

come to my party also in the propor-
tion of 31 : 21, otherwise, you are not
distributing time properly at all.

MR CHAIRMAN: The truth of the
matter is that I have been more liberal
to the opposition. Instead of calling
two from this side and one from that
side.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You may call
two or three, but the limit is 31
minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: anyway, you are
all getting time. Why are you getting
excited?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You will
kindly understand my point. It is
not a question of the order of calling.
It is a question of giving proportionate

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

time You may call two or three from any party, but to that extent, time must come to my party You cannot pm me down to 21 minutes. Two hours have gone by From the party which has got 21 minutes you have called only one Member, but from the party which has got 31 minutes you have called five Members. What is the justification? How much time have you given to them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Ram-lal Rahl

श्री रामलाल राही (मिमरिख) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय स्टीफन से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि वे पहले मुझे बोल लेने दें।

सभापति महोदय आप अपना भाषण शुरू करें।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं इन मदन से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि भाई राम विलास पासवान जी ने देश के अन्दर हरिजनो पर हानि वाले अत्याचारों के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, वह बिल्कुल सही और वाजिब है।

श्री शिवनारायण सरसूनिया मेरा व्यवस्था हा प्रश्न है। जो जो आदमी आप के पास चले जायेंगे, उनके नाम बोलने के लिए जायेंगे और जिन लोगों के नाम पहले से लिस्ट में हैं, उनको बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा है। इन्होंने बहा जा कर अपना नाम लिखवा दिया, इसलिए इनको आपने बुला लिया। मेरा नाम पहले से लिस्ट में है और मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया। यह क्या व्यवस्था है? राही जो का नाम लिस्ट में नहीं था और ये आप के पास चले गये तो इनका नाम आपने इन्क्लूड कर लिया और इनको पहले बुला लिया। इस बारे में मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN Will you please understand that the Chair has a certain discretion? This Member has asked for 100 hours and he is coming after that. I have given time even

though his name is not in the list. I have that discretion and I follow it.

श्री रामलाल राही : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि आज सदन में बड़े ठीक समय पर उपस्थित हो गया हूँ। यह बात मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, मैं माफी चाहूँगा, अपने सभी सदस्यों से, क्योंकि न तो मैं हस्तक्षेप करता हूँ किसी के बोलने में, न मैं किसी को जवाब देता हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहने में विवश हूँ कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, मैं ऐसा फील करता हूँ कि तब से हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़ गये हैं। बड़ी उम्मीद लेकर के, बड़ी आशा करके के, इस देश की जनता ने कांग्रेस को हटाया था और कांग्रेस को हटा करके जनता पार्टी के हाथ में ताकत और शक्ति दी थी और इसलिए दी थी कि देश का पिछड़ा, निर्बल, शोषित, पीड़ित, और हरिजन रहे जाने वाला वर्ग अधिक सुरक्षित होगा। उसको अधिक रोजगार उपलब्ध करावे जायेंगे, उनको अधिक सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? क्या हुआ? रोजगार के नाम पर, हुआ यह कि पिछले समय में, पिछले सालों में सरकारों ने जो सुविधाएँ उन्हें दी थीं, उनको हरा जा रहा है। कैसे हरा जा रहा है? छोटे-मोटे मिट्टी के तेल के, चीनो के कोटे हरिजन लोगों को प्रायोरिटी के आधार पर दिये गये थे, भाज जा कर देख आइये, किसी भी प्रदेश के किसी भी जिले में जाकर देख आइये कि उनमें दुकान ले करके दूसरे लोगों को दी जा रही हैं। मैं ऐसी एक नहीं, सैकड़ों मित्रों बता सकता हूँ। सैकड़ों दरभवास्ते मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को लिख कर दीं। हम सोचते थे कि जनता पार्टी को सरकार बनने के बाद भूमिद्वारी में कुछ और प्रगति आयेगी और खेतियारों को, हरिजनों को, गिरिजनों को कुछ और भूमि दिलायेगी। लेकिन नहीं, बल्कि उनसे भूमि छीनी जा रही है। छीन ली गयी है। फसलें काटे ली गयीं, खरिया उठा ली गयीं।

जो लोग बोले, जिन्होंने कुछ कहा, उनको मारा गया, पीटा गया।

पहले भूमि वितरण का काम जिस प्रगति से चल रहा था, क्या यहाँ बैठे हुए किसी भी प्रदेश के लोग गर्व और ईमानदारी के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि कहीं पर भी यह काम अब हो रहा है? मैं कहता हूँ कि बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है। बल्कि भूमि छोनी जा रही है।

तीसरी बात, हरिजनों का 18 प्रतिशत आरक्षण था। अब उत्तर प्रदेश में वैकवर्ड क्लाम का आरक्षण बड़ा दिया गया है और हरिजनों का कम कर दिया गया है। हरिजनों का आरक्षण 15 प्रतिशत रह गया है। आप इसका पता लगा लीजिए, कहीं पर भी जा कर देख लीजिए कि हरिजनों को क्या सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं। विन विन बातों को, फितनी बातों को गिनाऊँ? इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचारों और अन्याय से मेरा मत पीछित हुआ।

यहो नहीं, अभी मैं यहाँ से गया था। मेरे यहाँ 17 तारीख को एक दुर्जन नाम के व्यक्ति को एक कमरे में, बत्तल के कमरे में निरपराध निरपराध कर लिया गया। मुझे कहता है कि यह बड़ा नेक आदमी है, मारने पीटने की बात तो भूलग, यह तो किसी को माली तक नहीं देता। लेकिन नहीं छोड़ा गया और चार सौ आदमी मेरे दरवाजे पर इकट्ठे हो गये और आकर कहने लगे कि यह काम गलत हुआ है। सभी जाति के लोग इकट्ठे हो कर यह कहने लगे। मैंने जाकर कहा कि जब चार सौ आदमी कह रहे हैं, मुझे कह रहा है तो इसको छोड़ा जाये। मैंने यह भी कहा कि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो कोतवाली पर धरना दूंगा। तब जा कर चालान वापस लिया गया। यह क्यों किया गया, किस लिए किया गया? जो मुजरिम था, उसको बचाने के लिए यह सब किया गया। पुलिस की मूठनी गरम हो चुकी थी, पुलिस की जेब गरम हो चुकी थी।

बिकारा हरिजन, गरीब आदमी जेल में डाल दिया गया और असली अपराधी को तलाश नहीं की जा रही है। हरिजन को अपराधी बना दिया गया। ऐसे ही एक बलीराम चमार, धाना ताल गांव जो कि एक गरीब आदमी है, मजदूरी करता है, जिसके दो भाई हैं, उसके गांव में रामलोला होती है, चार-पाच दिन मेला लगता है, मेले में बस्मे-बल्ली गाड़ रहा था, आकर पुलिस पकड़ लेतो है। उसको बुरी तरह से मारा और पीटा और थाने भेज दिया। सीतापुर में उसको लाया गया। जिस जिस रास्ते उसको निकाला गया उसने जब जब पानी मांगा उसको कहा गया साला मक्कारी करता है, साला चमार पानी मांगता है। उसको पुलिस द्वारा मारे जाने की घटना को सैकड़ों लोगों ने देखा। जेल के गेट पर वह पांच छ बजे के बीच में आया। वहाँ पर उसने हम तोड़ दिया, इतना उसको मारा गया, इतना मारा गया पुलिस के सिपाहियों द्वारा कि उसने हम तोड़ दिया। उसको कहा जाता था कि साला मक्कारी करता है। उसको लाश तक को ऐसा कह कर उन्हींने लातों से मारा। शर्म आनी चाहिए ऐसी सरकार को, शर्म आनी चाहिए ऐसे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को, शर्म आनी चाहिये जनता सरकार को, शर्म आनी चाहिये पूरी पुलिस फोर्स को और होम मिनिस्टर को तिनके रहते इस तरीके के भ्रष्टाचार और अन्याय हरिजनों पर होते हैं। हरिजन की लाश तक को लातों से मारा जाये इस पर शर्म आनी चाहिए। थोड़ी दूर पर मेरा घर है। मैं वहाँ पहुँचा। लाश को सौ डेढ़ सौ आदमी घेर चुके थे। मैंने देखा आदमी मरा पड़ा है। मैंने एस पी को फोन किया। दो गाड़ियाँ पहुँची। लाश को जठा कर पुलिस वाले अस्पताल में ले जाते हैं भरती कराने के लिए। सहर अस्पताल सीतापुर में भरती नहीं की जाती है। अपनी जान को बचाने के लिए भरती करवाने ले जाते हैं। उसके बाव डक्टरों से लिखावा दिया कि हाट फेल हुआ है। वहाँ के डाक्टर भरती करने से

[श्री रामभाब राहीं]

इन्कार करते हैं। उसके बाद लाश का पोस्ट मार्टम किया जाता है। पोस्ट मार्टम में दिखाया जाता है कि पाच चार कंट्रूशन चोट लिखी गई बताई जाती है। मौत का कारण नदारद है। बताया जाता है कि उसके दिल में खराबी थी। अब आप देखें कि तमाम जिनदगी में उसके दिन में कोई खराबी नहीं आई, पच्चीस साल का नौजवान है, उस पच्चीस साल के नौजवान के दिल में धड़कन कभी नहीं हुई, कभी बीमार नहीं हुआ, कभी गिरा नहीं, काम करता था। उसके बारे में तमाम जिने के लोगों में और पत्रकारों में मैमोरेडम भी दिये हैं।

अब मैं दूसरी घटना आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। मनी लाल नाम का एक हरिजन तीस साल का पुराना कार्यकर्ता तरह तरह गाबां में उसका असर रखता था, उनको गाव गाव घुमा कर पीटा गया, मारा गया। दारोगा जिम चारपाई पर लेटा हुआ था उसी के साथ उसको हथकड़ी लगा कर बांध दिया गया जाबर लोगों के सामने उन्हीं के दरवाजे पर और दारोगा उभी चारपाई पर गत मर लेटा रहा। यही नहीं एक हरिजन उप प्रधान भी उसी गाव का था उसके पाम दारोगा जी गए और कहने लगे और चमकूआ तुहारे पास कितनी जमीन है। उमने कहा छ बीघा। इस पर दारोगा ने कहा कि छ बीघा है, चलो नेता हो गया है, छ बीघा में नेता हो गया है, उा प्रधान हो गया। इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार और इस प्रकार का व्यवहार हरिजनों के साथ आज भी हो रहा है। और आप हम को समझाते हैं आप हम को बताते है कि भ्रष्टाचार नहीं हो रहे हैं और हम बड़ा चढ़ा कर कह रहे हैं।

तीसरी घटना मैं बत ता हू। जिम दिन बलि राम की मौत हुई तो गाव में जानकारी लेने के लिए मैंने एक कार्यकर्ता निरजन लाल को

भेजा। वह हमारी जनता पार्टी का कार्यकर्ता था, हरिजन कार्यकर्ता था। उसकी भी हत्या कर दी गई।

महोली में राम स्वरूप राम दाम के परिवार को बुरे तरीके से जाबरो ने पीटा और मारा। थाने में गए तो रिपोर्ट तक नहीं लिखी गई। कोतवाली में सीतापुर में आकर रिपोर्ट लिखाई और अस्पताल में भरती हुआ। राम चन्द्र राय दारोगा जिम के खिलाफ तमाम हरिजनों को शिकायते हैं हरिजनों को मारने पीटने आर लूटे जाने की शिकायते हैं। कनवा खेरा गाव में एक हरिजन को पेड़ से बांध कर मारने की शिकायत है उसको उस थाने से ट्रामरुग तक नहीं किया गया है। कारण यह है कि लालसिंह वर्मा जो आई जी पुलिस है वह किसी बड़े नेता या मंत्री के रिश्तेदार है। आई जी का फोन मंत्रियों के रिश्तेदारों को बचाने के लिए हाता रहता है।

थाना तमबोग में बिहारी हरिजन को मारा गया पीटा गया उसकी रिपोर्ट तक नहीं लिखी गई।

थाना रामकाट में राम तगर में हरिजनों के घरों में घुम घुम कर उनको मारा गया लूटा गया, पीटा गया लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। 25 मार्च को बिहाग की घटना आपको मालूम है। और मेरठ में जो बलात्कार हुआ और एक इम्पेक्टर जाच करने गया था उसने क्या किया यह भी आपने प्रखबारों में पढ़ा होगा। दरिया में हरिजन छात्रों के साथ क्या किया गया, यह आपको मालूम है। यह सब क्यों हो रहा है? इसलिये हो रहा है कि हम बड़े हल्केन से इस समस्या को ले रहे हैं। माफ करोगे गृह मंत्री जी, मैंने इनका इटरव्यू देखा "ब्लिट्ज" में छया था। उन्होंने पूछा कि हरिजनों पर हो रहे भ्रष्टाचारों के बारे में आपको क्या कहना है। तो गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा मेरे मित्र "कतई नहीं। इस "कतई नहीं" के कारण यह हत्याये हो रही हैं, हरिजनों की लूटा और सताया जा रहा है और

यह कतई नहीं बन्द नहीं होगी तो या आप रहेंगे या हरिजन रहेगा, या जनता पार्टी रहेगी या हम रहेंगे, या हरिजन रहेंगे ।

श्री सूरत बहादुर शाह (खैरी) सब मिनिस्टरो को ब्यारिज कर के हरिजनों को रख दो, और शिव नारायण जी को जगह हमको रख दो ।

श्री सौगत राय आप एक बार हरिजनों के खिलाफ बोले थे, आप बैठ जाइये ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN: May I say that if I need help of anyone of you, I will ask for it? Please conclude

श्री रामलाल राही दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहेंगे कि आपके जिले में हरिजन अधिकारी भी तो पुनिम अधिकारी है । कंसक्टर भी है । लेकिन वह भी डरने है क्योंकि उनका नौकरी करना होती है । क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजन अधिकारी आई० ए० एम०, आई० पी० एम० को उत्तर प्रदेश के बाहर भेज दिया गया, इसलिये वह घबराते हैं कि अगर हमने गृह मंत्रालय के खिलाफ या श्री राम नरेश यादव के खिलाफ कुछ भी काम किया तो हम उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं रह पायेंगे, हमारे लड़के दाने दाने को मोहताज हो जायेंगे । इसलिये उनकी हिम्मत नहीं होगी । हरिजन एम० पी० मेरे जिले में है, मैं जब अनशन पर बैठा तो उसने छुट्टी ले ली और बाहर चला गया । आप पूछते हैं क्यों बंद गये । 19-9-77 को मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत पहले सरकार को कहा था हमारे यहाँ अपराध बहुत बढ़ गये हैं, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़ गये हैं । जब नहीं मुना तो 5, 7 हजार हरिजनों ने बड़ा भारी प्रदर्शन किया । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के कान पर जू नहीं रेगी, कान बहुरा गये । यही नहीं भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्री को भी

लिखा, हमारे मंत्रियों को भी लिखा लेकिन कहीं में कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला । किसी ने नहीं मोचा कि आखिर यह 5, 7 हजार हरिजन क्यों इकट्ठा हुए ? और जो जापन दिया उसकी जाच तक नहीं हुई । उत्तर प्रदेश के मूल्य मंत्री का जो जापन दिया जाय उसकी जाच न हो, तो अधिकारी क्या समझेंगे ? समझेंगे कि अब इनकी कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है, कहने वाला नहीं है, रक्षा करने वाला नहीं है । तो यह भावना किसने बना दी ? भावना हमने नहीं बनाई, हरिजनों ने नहीं बनाई बल्कि सरकार ने बना दी है न मुन कर के, कान बहुरे कर के । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि थका हूँ, 2 घंटे के बाद उठा हूँ, लेकिन उंची भावना के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तुम गुने बहुरे रहोगे तो हम यहाँ इस-लि-ही है कि तुम्हारा साथ दे, हम तुम्हारी चापनसी करें, तुम्हारी गद्दी बचाये । हम यहाँ आये हैं गरीब, शोषित और पीड़ित समाज की रक्षा के लिये, उनके हितों के लिये लड़ने के लिये । उनका माहम देखिये कहते हैं तुम्हारा साथ छोड़ देंगे । हम तुम्हारी बदौलत नहीं जीतते, तुम्हारी बदौलत जिन्दा नहीं हैं, तुम्हारी दया से रोटी नहीं मिलती है । हम मर्यादा करना चाहते हैं, इज्जत करना चाहते हैं, सम्मान करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हरिजन गंगाव की लाश पर खड़े हो कर तुम महल बनाओ और उनके खून से दीवारें रंगो और कहीं हमारी आ कर सेवा करा, हमेशा पैर दबाओ, हम यह अब नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी के उन नेताओं को जो ऐसा कर रहे हैं, आपके माध्यम से एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपा-निधान . . कृपा निधान, इस देश की रक्षा कीजिये, गरीबों की रक्षा कीजिये । बदली हुई परिस्थितियों में, राजनीतिक वातावरण में जो जनता का विश्वास आपको प्राप्त हुआ है, इस विश्वास को कायम रखने के लिये कोई ठोस, कारगर कदम उठाइये, नहीं तो यह कुछ चलेगा नहीं । बड़ा बहुत धन्यवाद आपका ।

20 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : श्री बागुन सुब्बर्ई...
है क्या ? नहीं ।

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : सभापति महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । 8 बजे चुके हैं । क्या आपने समय बढ़ा दिया है ? उसकी घोषणा कीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप लोगों ने समय बढ़ाया, मेरे से कहा गया कि आप इसको ... (व्यवधान) मैं चार आदमियों को नहीं सुन सकती, एक बोलेंगे तो सुन सकती हूँ... (व्यवधान)..... ऐसा है श्री बलबीर सिंह जी ने सुझाव रखा था कि 2 घंटे समय बढ़ाकर इसको 10 बजे तक समाप्त किया जाये । (व्यवधान)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I move a motion for extension of time by another two hours tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You cannot run the House; you do not know the procedure. It is already past eight and you are saying बलबीर सिंह जी सुझाव दिये हैं, ऐसे कैसे हाउस चलेगा ?

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर, जवाब दीजिये ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): If the House
wants to extend the time for this debate,
it is up to the House to do so. But in
that case, it must be decided whether
we sit to-night or take up the dis-
cussion tomorrow after 6.00 p.m.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY rose

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to put this
to the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You cannot
like that; you cannot put it that way.
I rise on behalf of the party... (in-
terruptions) you have to listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will listen to
you after I have got a clarification
from the Minister. The question is
that today the Minister will not be
able to reply to all the points that
have been made. The debate can be
cut short here and the Minister can
reply the next day. If you want the
Minister to reply to some of the points
that have been made, then I have
nothing to say... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am mov-
ing a formal motion for extending the
time of the debate by another two
hours. to be held from 6.00 p.m. to-
morrow. You may ask the leave of
the House... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the Min-
ister to say... (Interruptions) It is
for the Business Advisory Committee
to decide.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is for the
House to decide.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Madam,
you have asked me what our attitude
is on this question. We have no objec-
tion to the debate being continued for
two hours tomorrow from 6.00 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House
agrees.

SOME MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now
stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomor-
row.

20.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 7,
1978/Chaitra 17, 1900 (Saka).