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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 20, 1974/Phalgun
29, 1995 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

(Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair)

WELCOME TO THE CZECHOSLO- VAK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGA- TION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members: At
the outset I have to make an an-
nouncement

On my own and on behalf of the
hon. Members of the House, I have
great pleasure in welcoming His
Excellency Mr. Alois Indra, Chair-
man of the Federal Assembly of
Czechoslovakia and his colleagues the
hon. Members of the Czechoslovak
Parliamentary Delegation who are on
a visit to India as our honoured guests.
The delegation arrived here last even-
ing and will be in India for a week.
They are now seated in the Special
Box.

His Excellency Mr. Alois Indra is a
very distinguished leader of his coun-
try. He was Minister-Chairman of the
State Planning Commission in 1962-63
and Minister of Transport from 1964
to January 1969. He is a Member of
the Presidium of the Central Commit-
tee of the Communist Party of Czecho-
slovak Socialist Republic since Febru-
ary 1971. He is the recipient of num-
erous medals for meritorious services
to his country. We have known each
other as friends and I am glad that he
is amongst us.

We wish him and his delegation a
happy and fruitful stay in our country.
Through them we convey our greetings
and best wishes to the Parliament,
Government and the great people of
the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Assistance for Irrigation Pro- jects in Maharashtra

*364 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-
KHINDE: Will the Minister of PLAN-
NING be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Government of
Maharashtra has urged upon him that
while distributing Central assistance
due weightage should be given not
merely to spill-over of certain
major irrigation and power projects
but also to backwardness of the State
in irrigation, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This suggestion of the Chief Mi-
nister, Maharashtra along with those
of the other States will be placed be-
fore the National Development Council
for taking a final view on the princi-
ples which should govern the alloca-
tion of Central assistance and market
borrowings to States during the Fifth
Five Year Plan.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was expecting a
more encouraging reply. As we know,
both the Ministers who head this Mi-

nistry are well-known for their progressive outlook. I would like to know, whether they themselves have their own views regarding the statement made by the Maharashtra Chief Minister. I have not been enlightened on that. May I know from the hon. Minister, his views or his Ministry's views before I put my supplementary?

MR. SPEAKER: I think that is enough.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for giving us the benefit of having a progressive attitude in these matters and that in itself should furnish a guarantee that he should not feel discouraged.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE: The draft fifth plan says that highest priority must be given to increased agricultural production and to derive the optimum benefit from the technological advance made in agriculture, the availability of assured water supply is a most essential prerequisite. It also says that irrigation is an important area for the growth of our economy. But in spite of this, inter-state imbalances in irrigation still continue. I would draw the attention of the House to what the Irrigation Minister said:

"It is quite true that one-fourth of the cropped area lies in Maharashtra and M.P. The percentage of irrigation in M.P. is 10.2 and in Maharashtra 11.4 against the all-India average of 27.8."

In view of this, in the interest of development of irrigation, priority must be given to both these States by expanding the irrigation to a reasonable proportion.

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour, not a debate.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE: May I know what efforts are being made to reduce the inter-state imbalances

in the development of irrigation potential?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The Planning Commission and the Central Government have taken a very serious view of the matter and we have given priority to irrigation. That is the reason why the allocation of funds has been increased tentatively to Rs. 2379 crores from Rs. 1061 crores. Taking Maharashtra itself, out of the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. 1061 crores, it got Rs. 145 crores, i.e. 14 per cent. This is the way of removing imbalances and we are taking some positive action in that direction.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKINDE: Out of 26 districts in Maharashtra, 10 are drought-prone. It is stated that the requirements of drought-prone areas should be the first charge on the available resources. This is the statement of the Planning Ministry. Taking into consideration this particular fact and the criteria suggested by Maharashtra, may I know whether some weightage would be given to Maharashtra in the allocation of funds for irrigation?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Wherever there are chronically drought-prone areas, not that we shall give weightage, but we have already taken that fact into consideration and 54 areas have already been identified, for which programmes of the order of Rs. 100 crores were taken up in the fourth plan. Similarly some weightage will be given to all the States including Maharashtra in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Due to the rising prices of cement and steel, on some spill-over irrigation and power projects, especially Bhatsa, the work has virtually closed down and it is necessary to review the position. May I know whether Government are going to review the position and increase the allotment to Maharashtra for completing the spill-over works?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have made it very clear on many occasions

that in the fifth plan our emphasis will be on completing all such incomplete projects. To the extent that cement and steel could be given on priority basis, it will be done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए 100 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इस के लिए रुपया दिया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले जो रुपया दिया गया है, उस से कितना खर्च हुआ है। क्या यह सही है कि उस रुपये में से आधे से भी कम खर्च हुआ है यदि हाँ, तो उसके कौन दोषी है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I shall require notice for this.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: In view of the fact that the question that has been asked by the hon. Member is really a quotation from the memorandum that was submitted by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to the Planning Minister and in view of the statement that the hon. Minister has made about the norms that should be observed in making the necessary allocations, I would like to know from him whether it is not a fact that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra himself has pointed out that though theoretically these norms exist in paper, in reality they are violated, there are chronically drought-stricken areas and as a result of that, very often the dependance of agriculture has to be on the vagaries of rains. So, to reduce that, do you not think that more stress will have to be given to irrigation projects for such areas, once you accept the fact that in the past though these norms were set, they were not observed in practice?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: There is some confusion in the mind of the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I did not hear it clearly. Did he say that there is some confusion in his mind or in my mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Maharashtra settle at outside the House.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This question deals with Central assistance and its modalities. The House is well aware that the Central assistance is made available according to the Gadgil formula, under which 60 per cent is on the basis of population, 10 per cent for spill-over schemes, 10 per cent for tax effort, 10 per cent for calamities and 10 per cent for the backwardness of the State. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has emphasized that the criteria of backwardness should include backwardness in irrigation also. It will have to be examined by the National Development Council, which is the highest body in the country. We shall place these suggestions before the National Development Council and it is for that body to take a decision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even in Maharashtra the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions have only 1.6 per cent of irrigation. When you make your allocation do you ensure that it is equitable on areas which are really backward in terms of irrigation, because this allocation is for irrigation? How do you ensure that in your perspective planning?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: When we discuss this matter with the State of Maharashtra, we shall take into consideration this aspect also. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that out of the medium irrigation schemes, which have been cleared within the last two years, nearly 90 per cent are from Vidarbha and Marathwada area.

त्रिपुरा में कागज मिल :

* 366. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का त्रिपुरा राज्य में कोई कागज मिल स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इनके कब तक स्थापित होने की सम्भावना है और तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the Government of Tripura for setting up of a Paper Mill to manufacture 82 500 tonnes per annum of printing and writing papers at an estimated cost of Rs 54 crores. A decision in the matter is yet to be taken

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रस्ताव कब मिला और वह कब से उस के विचाराधीन है। इस समय देश में कागज का संकट है, इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में सीधे ही निर्णय न लिये जाने का क्या कारण है ?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : We have already sanctioned quite a good deal of projects for the manufacture of paper. This is an additional proposal coming from the North-Eastern region. Then, we have already sanctioned two projects in Assam. Therefore, we have taken into account the total resources available and the spread of industry is also region-wise. That is why the matter is under consideration. We have just now received the opinion of the Planning Commission with regard to this project. Very soon, it will go to the Cabinet for a final decision.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने पूछा है कि सरकार को त्रिपुरा सरकार से यह प्रस्ताव कब मिला। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If I remember aright, it was made sometime in 1972.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सरकार को यह प्रस्ताव बहुत पहले मिल गया था, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर विचार हो रहा है। क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि त्रिपुरा ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ परिवहन की काफी विकल्पों हैं और इस लिये कोई भी सामान वहाँ से लाने या वहाँ से जाने में बहुत खर्च बैठता है ? वहाँ जो कागज का निर्माण होगा, वह सस्ते में बहा सा सके, क्या उस के लिए रेलों द्वारा या अन्य प्रकार में परिवहन की कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : These are all matters which have to be taken into consideration before we sanction a big project like this. All these matters are under consideration. The resources required not only for this project but for the purpose of putting up infrastructure also will have to be taken into consideration. It is on that basis that a decision will have to be taken.

SHRI A K M. ISHAQUE : To remove the regional imbalances in the matter of industrial development is the declared policy of the Government. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether raw materials required for this project are abundantly available in the area and, also whether the eastern region, particularly Tripura and Assam are absolutely backward so far as the industrial development is concerned?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : A feasibility study has been made and it is established that there is sufficient raw material available. But it is not that just the raw material availability is the criterion. We will have to take into account other factors as to how far it could be utilised effectively and economically. Taking all this into account, we have to take a decision. I can assure the hon. Members that perhaps within a few weeks a decision will be taken.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA : May I know whether the Chief Minister of Tripura

has already laid a foundation-stone for this Paper Mill and, if so, how it is still under consideration?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have no information about it. As I already said, a feasibility report is available with the Tripura Government. Perhaps, it is on that basis that he has taken some decision.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to Diversification of Capacity by Foreign Firms

*367. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether diversification is no more in force for the imported items, even for 100 per cent Indian firms, even in their own licensed capacity and exchange allocated to them;

(b) whether foreign firms have taken great advantage of diversification scheme; and

(c) whether Government propose to allow Indian firms other than those coming under MRTP, to diversify 40 per cent of their production to new articles including imported raw materials within their capacity and foreign exchange utilised by them during the previous three years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In 1966, all classes of undertakings were allowed the freedom to diversify their production subject to the following conditions:

(i) no additional plant and machinery is installed except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously;

(ii) no additional expenditure of foreign exchange is involved;

(iii) the diversified production does not exceed 25 per cent of the total production;

(iv) the diversification does not include any of the specified industries in which the small scale sector is substantially interested.

The facilities for free diversification available to large houses and foreign majority concerns were withdrawn in 1970 when Government brought all the activities of large houses and foreign companies under licensing provisions. The position has remained unchanged since then. Government's policy on diversification was announced *vide* notification No. S.O. 98(E)/IRDA/29B/73/1 dated the 16th February, 1973 (which is available in the Library of the House, which has allowed the facility for free diversification to industrial undertakings other than those covered by MRTP Act and foreign majority concerns. The conditions and extent of diversification allowed have been specified in this notification.

Regarding the extent of advantage taken by the foreign firms of the diversification scheme, no statistics have been maintained because prior to 1970 these firms could diversify without obtaining an industrial licence.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Is it a fact that the diversification under operation from 1966 to 1970—import of raw materials was allowed for priority sector—helped the growth of dominant foreign sector and larger Indian houses? If not, why. Under diversification after 1970, are the firms not having the above character allowed to diversify import to the extent of 25 per cent and import of minor balancing equipment and raw material imports are banned?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have not been able to follow the trend of the supplementary, but if the hon. Member's question is why after 1970 diversification is not permitted, diversification is not permitted for the larger houses and foreign-owned companies. As far as others are concerned, they are allowed free diversification and that is mentioned in the Notification of February, 1973.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: May it be taken for granted that diversification notifications were issued to protect the interests of larger houses and dominant Indian sector? If not, why are imports of raw materials not allowed to Indian firms even for the replacement of obsolete items which, if allowed, would increase production undoubtedly?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not know where the question of protection of the larger houses or foreign firms arises, because after 1970 they are not entitled to diversification automatically they have to apply for licence. Then all the necessary factors are taken into consideration in giving licence. As far as medium entrepreneurs are concerned, they are allowed to expand their capacities and diversify them also to the extent of further investment of Rs. 1 crore. This is how it has been stated in the Notification. If the hon. Member goes through the Notification, I am sure he will be satisfied with regard to the rationale behind this

SHRI K. GOPAL: The hon. Minister has mentioned that the foreign owned companies are not being allowed diversification. I can agree with him that they are not allowed to diversify in the matter of production, but some firms are allowed to diversify their activities. For example, Union Carbide who are producing dry

battery cells are allowed to diversify their activities by going to the fishing line. I would like to know the Government's policy with regard to this.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This question relates to diversification within an existing unit. With regard to diversification of activities, they will have to come before the Licensing Committee with an application, and on the basis of the policy laid down in February, 1973 Notification, every application of any company will be considered.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know whether it is a fact that, by agreeing to the proposal for diversification of Indian firms which are not governed by MRTP Act, Government intends to have the foreign sector who have earned huge profits and have repatriated them to their countries taking advantage of diversification; if not, may I know whether Government wants to encourage this Indian sector by stopping this policy and allowing these Indian firms to import under diversification?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would request the hon. Member to go through the Notification of February 1973.....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I have read it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He will find from the Notification of February 1973, with regard to other undertakings, on what conditions diversifications could be allowed. As far as diversification of companies other than larger houses and foreign-owned companies are concerned, a very liberal view has been taken and we are allowing diversification. Therefore, the hon. Member's charge that they are not being allowed to diversify is not justified.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: My point is that it is not implemented!

Enquiry into Hire-Purchase Operations in N.S.I.C.

*369. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether an enquiry was conducted by Dr. S. K. Goyal of Indian Institute of Public Administration into hire-purchase operations of the National Small Industries Corporation;

(b) if so, the main findings; and

(c) the action taken/proposed on the serious defects revealed in the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). No, Sir. However an empirical study of the working of the Hire Purchase activity of National Small Industries Corporation was conducted. The main findings of the study related to concentration of the assistance given by the Corporation to a few areas and the defaults from the hirers in respect of machinery supplied by the Corporation.

(c) Government are sized of the problems facing the National Small Industries Corporation and steps are being taken to streamline its functioning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not come across such a cursory statement in reply to any question. The question that has been posed has been completely parried, and no satisfactory answer has been given. First-

ly, they have taken shelter under the expression that it is not an 'inquiry' but an 'empirical study'. I think empirical studies are better known than enquiries.

Both of them mean one and the same thing. Therefore, it would have been better if he were to reveal through his answer some of the important features of the empirical study. I protest.....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may better ask his question out of what is available.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: A big article appeared in the *Economic Times* in which the details of the economic study have been given. I am surprised how the Ministry is not able to get hold of that study.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is his own Department's information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will ask my first supplementary.

Is it true that the Small Scale Industries Corporation had given greater aid to those who are capable of borrowing larger amounts and whether in collecting the dues you had decided to see that the defaulters of small borrowings were allowed to write off all those dues and concentrated only on those who actually made huge borrowings? Is it also a fact that it has been decided that in view of the fact that the Corporation's activities are mainly restricted only to a few States like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu and that too only a few cities in these States, the scope of the Corporation will be enlarged so that even the requirements of other States are met.

Though I come from Maharashtra. I am pleading for other States.

SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI: It is true that according to the findings of that study, the aid given by the NSIC is more in those States which are rather forward States. It is also true that according to that study the units which are rather bigger units have been given more aid than the smaller units. Therefore, we are just streamlining the working of the NSIC and now the NSIC is proposed to work as a refinancing institution so that more stress may be given on the smaller units.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I may make a submission to you. This information could have been given in the initial statement itself. I do not know why this is to be expected. I could have asked some other supplementary.

Is it also true that the machines supplied are mainly to certain preferred groups like engineering, electricals, surgicals, and plastics and whether those industries whose requirements can be met with the local raw materials like caning, etc. are starved by the Corporation and whether this lop-sided orientation in the present scheme of supply of machines to industries will be completely re-oriented under the review.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): For the Fifth Plan we are reviewing the whole pattern of development of small-scale industries in the country. As the hon. Member has suggested, we want to give emphasis in the small-scale sector for the utilisation of particularly the indigenous raw materials and that too, raw materials arising in the agrarian sector and this aspect will be taken into consideration. It is on this basis that we are also considering a re-organization of the National Small Industries Corporation so that it may be merely a refinance corporation and the initiative being given

to the States and other institutions in the States to develop the small-scale industries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the entire object of establishing the National Small Industries Corporation has been defeated because this Corporation has been assisting units whose capital assets in terms of machinery have been more than Rs. 10 lakhs, not only Rs. 7.5 lakhs which is the definition and even to ancillary units. I will give examples of units. Tiger Locks with assets and capital worth Rs. 1 crore is still getting assistance from NSIC. Blow Plast with a capital and assets of Rs. 30 lakhs is still getting assistance from NSIC. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he knows that for a total aid of Rs. 64 crores given in the form of machinery, the employment generated is hardly 22,000. Is this the way of developing small-scale industries in this country with corporations like these? Will he give us a list of units which have got assets more than Rs. 10 lakhs which continue to be on the NSIC list of beneficiaries for concessional assistance and preferential treatment?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will be very much surprised if there are instances where NSIC has given assistance to units which have more than 10 lakhs because the NSIC is to give assistance to units which have less than 10 lakhs in certain cases and in most of the cases about Rs. 7.5 lakhs. Therefore, if any instances are brought to my notice, I will look into them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They should be available with you.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am informed that only 7.5 lakhs assets and 10 lakhs assets in certain cases are considered by them. If there are any instances I will look into them and try to see whether there are any

deviations. The hon. Member asked whether the object is not defeated and so on. I do agree that our full expectations have not been fully realised

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is because big sharks are taking advantage in the name of small-scale. Do you know that?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do know about that in the past. At that time there was no bar for large houses to enter this field. Now we have plugged that and large houses cannot enter now. Therefore that has been barred now. It will be only for the small entrepreneurs to whom it would be available. We should try to see that such distortions do not take place.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: About employment potential also I asked.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: About employment potential it is more than 22,000. It is a few millions if I remember. If the hon. Member is interested he can put a separate question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The very idea of introducing this very concept of small-scale industries is that we should use more and more of indigenous raw material, to provide more employment to people, to produce more local goods to be supplied to the consumers and so on. May I know even after four plans which have been completed whether you have at all succeeded in this very concept or not? If you have not succeeded what are the reasons for that? Whatever draw-backs may have been there in respect of the four plans, will you hereafter try to see that in the Fifth plan this very concept which was introduced in the correct perspective, is going to be achieved?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not correct that it is confined to indigenous raw materials. As a matter of fact we had reserved 120 indus-

tries for small-scale sector. They include not only indigenous view material but include even sophisticated industries where they have got to be imported. We have added some more industries to this list, even though they may require imported machinery, even though they may require imported raw material, all the same, they are reserved for the small-scale sectors. Therefore the concept that it is to be confined only to the 'indigenous raw material' is not correct. Of course, I agree that we have got to give greater emphasis with regard to the utilisation of the indigenous raw materials more and more because in the present context of the situation, this aspect will have to be kept in mind for developing small-scale industries during the Fifth Plan.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : अभी बताया गया है कि लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा जो ऋण दिए गए हैं उन्हीं स्टेट्स में दिए गए हैं जो डिवेलप्ड थीं। क्या यह आपकी नीति नहीं है कि जो पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश हैं, जहाँ पर कोई उद्योग धंधे नहीं खोले गए हैं उन प्रदेशों में लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा कारखाना खोले जाए, अधिक ऋणों की व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि उनका पिछड़ापन दूर हो ?

यह भी बताया गया है कि जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वे एक ही कारखाने के कई हिस्से बना देते हैं और छोटे छोटे दल बना कर करोड़ों रुपया ऋण ले लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों हो जाता है, क्या आप इसकी जांच करेंगे ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : माननीय सदस्य को कुछ गलतफहमी हुई है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि सिर्फ बड़े इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स को मदद मिली है। जो स्टडी के रिजल्ट हैं उनके मुताबिक यह सही है कि कुछ एरियाज में कुछ कंसंट्रेशन हुआ है और उनको ज्यादा शेयर मिला है। लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं है

कि बंकरडं स्टेट मे को मदद नही की गई है वा छोटे एंटरप्रेजों की मदद नही की गई है। फाइंडिंग यह है कि निम्नवर्ग कुछ एरियाज ज्यादा बेयर पर गए हैं।

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Dr. Goel's study has shown that NSIC has become the agency for Tatas and Birlas outside India. Also whether it is a fact that the machinery imported from abroad by the NSIC is to the extent of 80 per cent while only 20 per cent of machinery is from indigenous sources.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member's question makes an assumption that the NSIC has helped larger houses or rather it has helped comparatively larger units than the units which have a capital of Rs 7.5 lakhs or 10 lakhs. Comparatively larger units have taken away a larger share, as it ought to be, because their capital structure itself is large. This is what he says with regard to that.

Nearly two-thirds of the Corporation's assistance has gone to hirers who quoted higher rates. That does not mean that it has gone to larger houses or relatively larger units. Those who have got a capital of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and 10 lakhs constitute only a small portion of the total hirers. On the other hand only 12 per cent of small hirer's share 10 per cent in the machine. This is the finding. Therefore, within the small-scale industries, the larger units having a capital of Rs 7.5 lakhs and ten lakhs have taken away a larger share. This is the finding of the study made by Dr. Goel

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI: May I know from the hon. Minister whether Dr. Goel's study has revealed that this Corporation is encouraging mainly those industries which import raw materials rather

than those industries which have the indigenous sources of raw materials? Has the Government made any study to rebut the allegation made by Goel's inquiry? Secondly, I want to know whether the Corporation is making any study in the backward regions to find out the raw materials available thereupon which effective industries might depend for the use of such raw materials?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: National Small-Scale Industries Corporation has provided money wherever there are applications for the establishment of industries. Therefore, naturally, in the initial stages, it is only the progressive States, and even the progressive areas which have already developed, particularly, with reference to ancillary industries when applications come from those areas that have been assisted. Wherever imported machinery is required for the establishment of these industries, simply because it is a small-scale industry, we cannot say that we shall not give it imported machinery but we shall give it only for the large scale sector. That cannot be the attitude. Even with regard to raw materials, we cannot take the attitude that the raw material import will be allowed only to the large scale sector and not to the small scale sector. As a matter of fact, we want to give all the assistance to the small-scale sector. That is why even where imported machinery is required, we have gone in for the import of the machinery and made it available to the small scale sector. But I do agree that now we shall have to give a new emphasis and new orientation to the small-scale industries so that they would not get confined again to the urban areas. We have to see that they get spread out in the rural areas, based on the agrarian economy of the country and the raw materials arising out of the agricultural sector. This is how we are trying to give a new orientation during the Fifth Plan.

कीं मधु सिन्धे : पांचवी योजना में अभावग्रस्त के सभन विकास की योजना बनावी गई है। इन इलाकों में जो बेकारी है, उस को दूर करने के लिए अगरे छोटे उद्योगों का प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा, तो उस के अछे नतीजे निकलेई में ह बालका चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास जी 10,000 करोड़ रुपये के डिपॉजिट्स इकट्ठे हुए है, क्या उन में से कोई राशि इन छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिए, बासकर अभावग्रस्त इल कां के विकास के लिए, खर्च की जायेगी।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are giving emphasis for the development of the backward areas by way of subsidy being given on capital investment in certain districts, and easy-credit in certain other areas. It will be our endeavour to see that through small scale industries, medium industries and large scale industries, the backward areas are given priority with regard to industrial development and other economic activities.

Stamp on Tricentenary Celebration of Coronation of Shivaji

*371. **SHRI SHAKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4528 on 12th December 1973 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken regarding the issue of a commemorative postage stamp to synchronise with the Tricentenary celebrations of the coronation of Chhatrapati Shivaji this year; and

(b) if so, what will be the denominations of the stamp and when will it be made available to the public?

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

(b) The stamp is proposed to be issued on the 2nd June, 1974. The denomination of stamp has not been finalised.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT May I know whether the design of the stamp has been fixed and if not, whether the Maharashtra Government will be consulted for the design?

PROF. SHER SINGH: We consult the artist and the State Government also.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: May I know whether a function will be arranged to inaugurate this stamp?

MR SPEAKER: Next question. Shri B. K. Daschowdhary

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I put Q. No. 372

PROF. SHER SINGH: There is a committee which will celebrate this occasion and that committee will organise a function at the time of inauguration.

MR. SPEAKER. Has Mr. Daschowdhury put his supplementary questions also and got the answer?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: No, Sir I had put the next question, but the hon Minister was answering the previous supplementary question still

MR SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha may see that sometimes this kind of thing does happen.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What has happened on this occasion is something else

Demand and Production of Industrial Gases

*372. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study or survey for the requirements of industrial gases in the country by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR REHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The requirement of oxygen by the end of the Fifth Plan, as estimated by the Planning Commission, is 110 million cubic metres. The requirements of other industrial gases by the end of the Fifth Plan, as assessed by a Task Force, are given below:—

Acetylene (D/A): 18 million cubic metres.

Argon: 1 million cubic metres

Nitrous oxide: 60 million litres

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I know whether any State-wise demand and availability study has been made by the Government for these industrial gases, with particular reference to the State of West Bengal, where the demand for industrial gases is very very high because of so many engineering industries and also the extra demand for the tube railway and Hooghly Bridge and other projects? If so, whether letters of intent or licences have been issued considering the fact that industrial gases cannot be transported for more than 50 or 60 or at the most 80 miles because of the possibility of reactions? If so, will he give the details?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): In this, we have taken into account what is the capacity already available in this region. As

far as West Bengal is concerned, today it already accounts for, I think, roughly 24 million cubic metres out of a production of round about 80 million cubic metres, more than 25 per cent. Therefore, this regional requirement has been taken into consideration in issuing letters of intent for future capacity. But I have already received representations from the West Bengal Government saying that the letters already issued would not cover the entire requirements of West Bengal. So we are looking into the matter and if further shortfalls are there with regard to West Bengal, we shall issue further letters of intent.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Having regard to the fact that by and by we are improving on scientific research and we engaged in nuclear and space research which requires these rare gases which we are importing at the moment, costing us Rs. 15-20 lakhs of rupees, I would like to know whether any study has been made regarding the requirement of these gases by the end of the Fifth Plan, and whether certain arrangements have been made for the manufacture of rare gases like helium, krypton and xenon. As regards argon you have said that one million cubic metres is the requirement. In pursuance of the principle of self-reliance what steps have been taken by Government for the manufacture of such rare gases like helium, krypton and so on?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the facts and figures with regard to these rare gases. If the hon. member is interested, he might table a separate question or if he writes to me, I will be able to give him the information.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: This covers industrial gases. About rare gases, he may supply the information.

MR. SPEAKER: You give him notice. He will give full information. You seem to have acquired a good knowledge about these.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It appears from the reply of the hon. Minister that he has given an account of the long-term policy. Has his attention been drawn to the virtual closure of some of the industrial units doing very important work in West Bengal and lay-off? What steps are being taken to supply them gases out of gases available in West Bengal at present?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not for want of gases that these units have been closed down in West Bengal. It is due to other reasons. He may refer to his colleagues nearby and find out why they have been closed down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are all interested in production. I have consulted my colleagues and then put the question. For instance, the Bengal Lamp factory is closed. Has this been brought to his notice?

MR. SPEAKER: West Bengal gases are highly inflammable?

Proportion of Industrial Production and its value in National Production and Income

*373. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total proportion of industrial production and its value in the national production and income, State-wise and how this proportion is proposed to be altered during the coming three years State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to the latest estimates prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, total manufacturing industry (both registered and un-registered) contributed Rs. 5305 crores or 13.6 per cent of the net national product valued at Rs. 38921 crores in the year 1972-73 (Preliminary Estimates). Estimates of the national product are not available State-wise, nor the income from industrial production, State-wise. Emphases in the programme of planned development is placed on the development of backward areas, but no specific proportions in this regard State-wise can be indicated.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The statement makes strange reading because the major part of it has been clearly exaggerated. I fail to understand how without getting the national product availability state-wise and the data thereabout or with regard to industrial production the national average has been calculated. Anyway, whatever information has been given, on the basis of that, I would like to know this with regard to the present estimate that has been given here of Rs. 5,305 crores or 13.6 per cent of the net national product. What proportion of this total production is from the registered industry and what proportion is from the un-registered industry. Secondly, it has been stated that this is the preliminary estimate for the year 1972-73. I would like to know by which time the final estimates will be made available to us or even to the Government. Sir, thirdly, it has been stated that backward areas are being given special assistance. When there is no data, no information and no estimate with regard to any particular State, how can it be decided that a particular State is backward or not?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): With regard to the first question, registered industries provide 8.1 per cent and un-registered-

ed industries provide 5.5 per cent, thus making up a total of 13.6 per cent. With regard to the second question, unfortunately, the value of production in each State is not available. But, the employment potential in the industry in each State is known. It is on that basis, we try to find out to what extent industrialisation has taken place. It is on this basis, backwardness is decided and we try to push in more and more industries there. With regard to his question, as to when the final figures would be available, I think, within a few months, they would be able to get the actual figures and then finalise.

श्री अशु त्रिपाठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक अजुट बात की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचना है। श्री पी टी घाई के सीनियर रिपोर्ट सुबह 7.00 म. बूटैक से बीमार हो गए। 35 मिनट तक डाक्टर नहीं आ पाए और प्रोटेस्ट करके के बाद भी स्ट्रेचर नहीं आ पाया। तो प्रेस करेस्पॉण्डेंट्स जो देश की सेवा करते हैं उन के साथ इस तरह की बात होगी तो क्या होगा? अभी यह घटना हो गई। 35 मिनट उन्होंने इंतजार किया।

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry to learn about this. I am just sending an Officer. I would personally enquire into this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पहली घटना नहीं है। कई बार समद सदस्यों के बारे में भी जब ऐसे मामले होने हैं तो देरी लगती है। डाक्टर नहीं आ पाते हैं। इस बारे में जरा गहराई से देखना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You remember, Sir, when Shri Teja Singh Swatantra died, we immediately

brought this matter to your notice. By the time he was taken to the hospital, he was almost dead. At that time, Dr. Ranen Sen was with him.

MR. SPEAKER: I would personally enquire into this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: As it is mentioned in the question, I would like to know what is the plan with regard to changing the proportion of the income from industries to that of overall national production, during the next three years, on a national scale.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would refer the hon. Member to the Draft Fifth Plan, which takes this into account and has formulated a policy with regard to the removal of backwardness of States and Regions.

Sharing the Amount of Pension to Freedom Fighters by State Governments

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*374. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether some of the State Governments have not agreed to share with Centre the pension amount for freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by these States; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The pension granted under the Central Government Scheme is in addition to the pension granted to freedom fighters by the State Governments. The quantum of the Central pension is fixed after taking into account the State pension and on the

understanding that State pension will continue after the Central pension is sanctioned.

The State Governments are not required to share the pension actually sanctioned by the Central Government.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the total amount of pension granted by the Centre so far and also the number of persons drawing the same?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The number of persons granted pension as on 15th March 1974 is 73,384, 20,223 cases are pending examination. The number of cases where some clarification is pending is 38,954. The amount spent so far on pension cannot be ascertained because it is actually disbursed by the State Governments. We do not have the up-to-date figures at present.

श्री सरजू पांडे: हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि अभी तक पूरे देश में कितने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन की दरख्वास्तों पर निर्णय नहीं हो सका है और कुल कितनी दरख्वास्तें प्राप्त हुई हैं मन्त्रालय के पास

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह तो आप स्टेटिस्टिकल मांग रहे हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे: वे रात दिन पेंशन हो रह है, उन के मामले में छिले हो रही है, तो सरकार की ओर से कब तक उनकी पेंशन के बारे में निर्णय ले लिया जायगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस सवाल का स्कोप इतना ही है कि प्रान्त की सरकार हम में हिस्सेदार होती है या नहीं होती है। अगर आप को सारी फिगर लेनी हैं तो अलाहिदा प्रश्न कर लीजिए।

श्री सरजू पांडे: यह मामला बहुत परेशानी का है, इस का जवाब दिलवाइए। हमारे आदमी मन्त्री जी के पास और हमारे घरो पर रात दिन चक्कर लगाते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: You give a short notice question on it.

श्री राम भगत पास्टाल: मैं मन्त्री महादय से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या कुछ ऐसे भी व्यक्ति हैं जो गलत डॉक्यूमेंट दे कर पॉलिटिकल पेंशन पा रहे हैं? यदि यह बात सही है तो उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब प्रश्न तो प्रयास किया है तो आप न जरूर उभरे देखा होगा। मैं कहूँ कि आप ने नहीं देखा होगा। लेकिन आपने पूछा था कि स्टट गवर्नमेंट मेंटर के साथ शेष करने है या नहीं और अब जो आप पूछ रहे हैं वह बिल्कुल अलग चीज है। मैं मिनिस्टर ग कीमे उम्माद रू कि वद टम का उत्तर दे सकने है?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If you permit me, I am prepared to answer.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप जानिए वर जानें। मैं तो बड़ा हैरान होता हू। मैं ना रेसोबेसी जय करता हू मगर मिनिस्टर बंचेन होते हैं उत्तर देने के लिए।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is true that some complaints alleging irregularities over the granting of pension have been received. So far 308 complaints have been received. In 125 cases pension has been suspended pending enquiry. 15 cases have been disposed of. Whenever such complaints are received, they are examined on merits in consultation with the Governments of the States or Union Territories.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sarjoo Pandey, I withdraw that ruling and allow you to put that question now.

श्री भरजू नाडे : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पर देश में कितने प्रार्थनापत्र केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय को प्राप्त हुए हैं और उस में से कितनों का निर्णय हो चुका है? उन को तब तरह की परेशानियाँ हो रही हैं, कभी कहा जाता है मार्टिफिकेट लाभो, कभी कुछ लाभो। बहुत मारे ऐसे लोग उत्तर प्रदेश के भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार हुए थे उन को प्रमाण पत्र जेल बांधे नहीं दे रहे हैं क्यों कि मारे रिकार्ड जटा दिए गए। कहा गया कि जो एम०पी० या एम०एल०ए० जेलों में साथ थे वह प्रमाण पत्र दें, उस पर निर्णय हो जायगा, वह भी देन पर निर्णय नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरे जो आर० एन० ए० के हजारों केशेज पड़े हुए हैं उन का फैसला नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन सब मामलों का निर्णय कब तक किया जायगा आर०एन०ए० बाला के घरे में सरकार का पालिसी क्या है?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I can give the figures of the applications received and disposed of as on 15th March 1974. The total applications received is 1,81,112 and examined 1,54,869. The number sanctioned is 73,384 and rejected 28,351. The number disposed of is 1,15,935 and pending 38,954. We are trying to dispose of the applications as early as possible. The last date for the receipt of applications is fixed at 31st March 1974. It is only after that we will be able to give the time by which we will be able to dispose of all the applications. As it is, we can finish the preliminary examination of the pending applications within about a month. Regarding the applications which may be received upto 31st March, they may take some time. We hope we will be able to dispose of all the applications before the next Independence Day celebrations.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Views of a Scotland Yard Expert on Probe of Crimes

*365. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report on 22nd February, 1974 in which it has been reported that, according to a Scotland Yard expert in India, there seems to be no coordination of various agencies in the probes of crimes; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to develop a scientific approach towards investigations in the light of these remarks?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Government have seen the news report. Prof. Simpson stressed the need for greater coordination between police and the medical services in crime-investigation. He did not say that there was no coordination between various agencies connected with crime investigation.

Steps taken for scientific approach towards crime investigation include setting of central and state Forensic Science Laboratories, Central Finger Print Bureau, Central Detective Schools, Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science and imparting of training to the police personnel for crime investigation on scientific lines.

Review of Pricing Policy

*368. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether FICCI has urged upon the Government to review its pre-

sent pricing policy as it was counter-productive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) FICCI in a note submitted to the Planning Commission in January, 1974 has referred to the problem faced under the current price control policy by the new industrial units which have to undertake substantial higher investment costs and has suggested that the pricing policy need to be production and investment oriented.

(b) Government is aware of this problem. Certain measures have already been initiated to make the prices of industrial products remunerative and to facilitate investments in accordance with the priorities in the Plan. The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan also indicates certain policy measures in this regard.

Report of a Central Team on Repair Works in Kerala

*370. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Team on repair items in Kerala has given any assessment report;

(b) whether against an expenditure of Rs. 153.83 lakhs estimated for repairs to P.W.D. roads, Panchayat Roads, Corporation Roads and repairs to Irrigation Works, a ceiling of Rs 37 lakhs has been indicated by the Central Team; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government propose to reconsider their decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A Central Team visited Kerala from 6th to 10th August, 1973 to make an on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by floods and sea erosion and to recommend ceiling of expenditure on various relief measures for purposes of determining the quantum of required Central assistance. It submitted its report in August, 1973 itself.

(b) The State Government had estimated an expenditure of Rs. 153.84 lakhs on repairs to roads and Rs. 185.46 lakhs on repair to irrigation works. As against that, the Central Team had recommended a ceiling of Rs. 37 lakhs and Rs. 43 lakhs, respectively.

(c) On the request of the State Government, it has been decided to review the recommendations of the Central Team regarding ceilings of expenditure for various items of relief and repair.

Talks held between Planning Minister of India and Development Minister of Oman

*375. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:**

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Minister of Oman visited India and had talks with him; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The talks covered economic co-operation between India and Oman is a number of areas of agriculture, industry and infrastructure development. India has agreed to provide to Oman experts to develop a nucleus of agricultural research capabi-

ilities, state agricultural farms and for the construction and maintenance of roads and to consider requests of the Government of Oman for making available medical personnel, town planners and other skilled personnel that may be desired for employment in Oman.

Scheme by Karnataka for Construction of Houses for Scheduled Castes/Tribes

*376. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for construction of houses was framed by the State of Karnataka and sent to the Central Government for providing houses to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme to provide houses to landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes engaged in unclean occupations like sweeping, scavenging, tanning and flaying; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the 4th Plan for improving the working and living conditions of scheduled castes engaged in unclean occupations. Under this scheme, the Government of India give subsidy for construction of houses besides giving grant-in-aid to the municipalities/local bodies for purchase of hand-carts/wheel-barrows and protective devices. The cost of construction of a house is fixed

at Rs. 1,200/- which could be raised to Rs. 2,000/- in special areas. Against this ceiling, a subsidy to the extent of 75 per cent is given to the beneficiaries.

A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made for the State of Karnataka in the 4th Plan.

2. Another Central Sector scheme assists the State Governments and U.T. Administrations in providing house sites free of cost to families of landless workers including scheduled castes in the rural areas, who do not already own a house site. The entire cost of acquisition required for the purpose is given by the Government of India as grant-in-aid. In addition, cost of development not exceeding Rs. 150 per house-site on an average is made available.

An amount of Rs. 59.84 lakhs has been released as Central assistance to the Government of Karnataka for 1,72,597 house-sites.

3. In connection with the celebrations of the 25th Anniversary of Independence, a scheme for construction of houses for Harijans in Jayanti Villages was launched in 1972-73 and has been continued during 1973-74. The scheme is meant for scheduled castes who are engaged in unclean occupations or are landless labourers. The rate of Central subsidy is Rs. 2,000/- per house. The State of Karnataka has been sanctioned a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs under this scheme.

Daltonganj Telephone Exchange

*377. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Daltonganj telephone exchange was to be provided with automatic phone system in the year 1972; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in providing the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. BRAHMANNANDA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed auto exchange could not be installed by 1972-73 due to (i) the required accommodation for installing the equipment not being ready; and (ii) the delay in the supply of equipment. Building construction is nearing completion and the installation will be taken up shortly. It is expected that the exchange will be commissioned during the financial year 1974-75

Self-Reliance in Fifth Plan

*378. SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exercises in the Planning Commission for achieving self-reliance during the Fifth Plan have been adversely affected by certain developments within and outside the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Since the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, certain developments within and outside the country such as the set-back to agricultural and industrial production in recent years and the sharp rise in the import prices of oil, fertilisers, metals etc. have adversely affected the balance of payment outlook. The Government is fully seized of the problem and is trying to reduce the adverse impact of those developments to the minimum, thus protecting the self-reliance objective set for the Fifth Plan. The focus of effort would be towards a vigorous and sustained effort for higher economic growth export promotion, import substitution, raising the net earnings from the invisibles etc.

बसंत बिहार, नयी दिल्ली में एक झोपड़ी में प्राण लग जाने से बच्चों की मृत्यु

*379. श्री बन्धू लाल खन्नाकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बसंत बिहार, दिल्ली में 19 फरवरी, 1974 को एक झोपड़ी में प्राण लग जाने से पांच बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हा. तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योम क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मानवीय प्राधान्य पर इस शोक मन्तपत परिवार को कुछ वित्तीय सहायता दी है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर बोसित) :

(क) और (ख) . दिल्ली प्रारम्भन ने सूचित किया है कि 19 फरवरी, 1974 को प्रात लगभग सवा मात बजे धर्म सिंह, जो पहले आई०आई०टी०, हीज खास में कर्मचारी थे, की पत्नी बेर मराय गाव के पास अपनी झुग्गी के अन्दर चुन्हा जला रही थी, चुन्हे के पास लटक रहे बोरे में प्राण लग गई। इससे घास से बनी छत में शीघ्र प्राण लग गई। महिला अपनी बौद में छः मास के बच्चे को लेकर बाहर भाग आई तथा एक लड़की, जो जागी हुई थी, भी बाहर भाग आई। तब तक 5 बच्चों पर, जो सोए हुए थे, छत गिर गई और वे प्राण में जलकर मर गई।

(ग) शोक सन्तप्त परिवार को 1000 रुपये की अनुग्रहित राशि स्वीकृत की गई है।

Dispute between Employees and Management of Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre, Thumba

*380. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the points of dispute still unsettled between the employees and management of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre at Thumba; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to settle these issues through negotiations between the management and the employees unions?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The points which remain unsettled between the employees and management of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre relate to certain aspects of (i) normalisation, (ii) procedure relating to departmental promotions, and (iii) matters relating to implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(b) Discussions are being continuously held between employees' representatives and management at various levels to sort out outstanding issues.

Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants to Reduce Consumption of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas

***381. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has already made an elaborate plan to set up 20,000 Gobar Gas Plants in 1974-75 with a view to reducing the consumption of kerosene oil in rural areas; if so, the outlines thereof; and

(b) how far the Gobar Gas Plants will be successful in meeting the energy requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The scheme to set up gobar gas plants has actually been drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. It envisages setting up of 20,000 plants during the first two years of the Fifth Plan with a view to demonstrating the utility of

these plants. The main objective of the scheme is to augment availability of organic manure and consequentially to reduce the consumption of kerosene oil.

(b) It is estimated that 20,000 gas plants will produce annually 3.20 lakhs tonnes of enriched organic manure and 490 lakh cubic metres of gas equivalent to about 320 lakh litres of kerosene oil.

Expansion of Industries Programme by K.V.I.C. during Fifth Plan

***382. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether Khadi and Village Industries Commission has drawn up a programme for rapid expansion of the industries during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme; and

(c) the nature of assistance which will be provided by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The objective of the Fifth Plan proposals of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission would be to reach the large proportion of the artisans not yet covered by the development programme and to ensure them continued and fuller employment besides widening the employment base in the rural areas. The main features of their Fifth Plan programme are:

(i) Adoption of improved technology in khadi-replacement of traditional charkhas by two spindle new model charkhas, introduction of 6 and 12 spindle new model charkhas, increase in the production of muslin khadi will be the main emphasis in cotton khadi. Ad-

option of improved technology and diversification of production in woollen khadi and silk khadi.

(ii) Introduction of improved technology and improved method of production in respect of village industries.

(iii) A special scheme for production of Lok Vastra (Coarse cotton of standard variety through the setting up of rural fabric centres at selected places.

(iv) New industries will be identified with a view to enlarge the list of industries under the purview of the Commission so as to widen the employment base in the rural areas.

(v) The new direction of the Commission's programme will include provision of assistance to individual artisans or group of artisans and adoption of appropriate technology.

(vi) In addition to the development programme of the Commission for which funds will be provided by the Government the Commission proposes to secure funds from the Banks for the development of village industries during the Fifth Plan.

(vii) Concentration on the accelerated development of backward areas.

For financing the Fifth Plan programme of the KVIC, a tentative outlay of Rs. 180 crores has been proposed in the central sector of the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

Premium paid on Tubes and Tyres

*383. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL, DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a substantial premium on the various types of tubes and tyres manufactured in the country;

(b) whether Government has made discreet enquiries in the market to find out the magnitude of the premium paid on different types of tubes and tyres; and

(c) if so, the details of those premiums as prevailed at the beginning of 1974?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e). The production of tyres and tubes during the year 1973 has been more than that of the year 1972, although the availability has not been equal to the demand. All varieties of tyres and tubes are not in short supply. While some varieties of tyres and tubes are reported to be selling even at a discount, reports have appeared of certain categories of tyres and tubes, particularly for buses and trucks, being sold at a premium. Government have not made any specific enquiries to determine the quantum of premium charged. As the premiums charged are likely to vary from time to time and place to place, there are practical difficulties involved, in establishing the quantum of premiums allegedly charged. A major portion of the production is drawn by the Defence, Original Equipment Manufacturers, DGSRD Rate Contract parties, State Transport Undertakings and Fleet Owners having 10 or more vehicles directly from the industry at prices fixed by the industry and as such there is no scope for any premium being charged in respect of these supplies. The possibility of charging a premium exists only in respect of the quality released for the replacement market through the dealers. The only satis-

factory solution to eradicate this unsocial practice is adequate production in line with the demand. The production has unfortunately not kept pace with the demand due to various constraints like power cuts, strikes in factories, inadequate availability of raw materials etc.

The Government have, therefore, been concentrating on various measures to increase the production to the extent possible and streamlining the existing channels of distribution with a view to plugging the loopholes for mal-practices. Tyres and tubes have been declared as an essential commodity under the Essential Commodities Act and the State Governments have been requested to issue orders controlling the sale and distribution of tyres and tubes within their territories. They have the necessary powers to take action against unsocial elements indulging in unethical practices. The Central Government has also issued the Tyres and Tubes (Price Control) Order 1973 fixing the prices of certain categories of tyres and tubes in short supply.

industries in old Mysore area and Karnataka State

3779. SHRI P. R. SHENOY:

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

(a) the public sector industries operating in old Mysore area and the rest of Karnataka State; and

(b) what are the private sector industries with paid up capital of more than a crore of rupees operating in old Mysore area and the rest of Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-

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

कुबैत और पश्चिमी जर्मनी में भारतीय इंजीनियर

3780. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कुबैत तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी में अग्र रह रहे भारतीय इंजीनियरों की सख्या का पता लगाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अग्र तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) वर्तमान में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Paper Mill at Nehla near Bhakra Dam

3781. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUFAL:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

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

(a) the steps being taken to develop Bhakra-Nangal Dam area; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up a paper mill near Bhakra Dam at Nehla with the collaboration of Canada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal for setting up a Paper Mill at Nehla near Bhakra Dam. Any proposal for development of the area will be considered by the Governments on its merits.

Employment for Educated in States

3782. **SHRI M. KATTIAMUTHU:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent so far, State-wise, for providing employment to the educated persons in the States and the number of persons employed; and

(b) whether the funds provided for this purpose have been cut down; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Besides the various plan programmes which provided bulk of employment opportunities to the educated persons among others, in the fields of agriculture, major, medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, large, medium and small scale industries, power, communications, educational and health services etc., several special measures were initiated from time to time during the Fourth Five Year Plan to provide additional job opportunities to the educated persons. These are:—

(i) Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1971-72. A statement laid on the Table of the House gives amount spent and employment generated Statewise during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 under this programme. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6482/74.*]

(2) The Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories started in 1972-73. This Programme is intended to provide employment opportunities to the educated as well as uneducated persons in urban and rural areas. A statement laid on

the Table of the House gives amount spent and employment generated Statewise for 1972-73 and 1973-74 under this programme. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6482/74.*]

(3) The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1973-74. Annexure C gives amount spent and employment generated up-to-date Statewise during 1973-74 under this Programme.

(b) The allocation under the programme for Educated Unemployed (continuing) had to be reduced from the original Rs. 63 crores to Rs. 45.85 crores during 1973-74 on account of an economy cut in the Central Budget. As regards the allocation for the Special Employment Programme, it was reduced from Rs. 27 crores to Rs. 23 crores in 1973-74 for similar reasons. The original allocation for Half-a-Million Jobs Programme in 1973-74 was Rs. 100 crores was brought down to Rs. 70 crores to affect savings of about Rs. 30 crores under this programme.

Role of Conductor in Power Distribution

3783. **SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether a seminar on 'Role of Conductor in Power Distribution' sponsored by the Cable and Conductor Industry in Delhi in August, 1973 had recommended that (i) capacity of the All Aluminium Conductors and Aluminium Conductors Steel Reinforced Conductor industry in the small scale industry should be assessed on two shift basis, and (ii) allocation of the raw material to units in the DGTD and SSI should be on a uniform basis; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) (i) and (ii) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the year 1973-74, the Department of Mines and Metal had made an allocation of 25000 M. T. for meeting the requirements of Small Scale Units. Since the precise capacity of the units in the small scale sector has not been assessed, allocation was restricted to this quantity. However, the DC(SS)I has taken up with the Department of Mines & Metals the question of increased allocation of this materials for the use of small scale units. The DCSS)I are also considering the question of assessment of the capacity in small scale sector as recommended in the Seminar.

Indebtedness among tribals in various blocks in Bihar

3784. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the indebtedness of tribal people living in various blocks in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government to give them relief in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A survey was conducted in 1968-69 to assess rural indebtedness in the 6 districts of Chotanagpur-Santhal Parganas. The Zonal Director Backward Classes Welfare, Eastern Zone has also made the following two surveys:—

(i) An evaluation study of T. D. Block Khijari in Ranchi District; and

(ii) a study on the prevalence of 'Saunkia' system (bonded labour) in Palamau District.

(b) According to the survey conducted in the six districts of Chotanagpur-

Santhal Parganas 37.22 per cent of the families were found in debt. Attempts have been made for providing loans to the Tribals through Cooperative Societies. For the Fifth Five Year Plan, Sub-Plans are being prepared and one of the Core Programmes included therein, is Credit and marketing including regulation of tribal markets and money lending.

दिल्ली में मोतिया खान में प्राग लग जाना

3785. श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्र : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने 20 फरवरी, 1974 को मोतियाखान, दिल्ली में प्राग लग जाने के कारणों की पता लगाया है ;

(ख) क्या पीछे भी उक्त क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती रही है यद्यपि कुछ समय से ऐसा नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ग) क्या इस घटना में कुछ दोषी व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहिंसिन) : (क) प्राग लगने की घटना आकस्मिक थी जो एक दुकान के कर्मचारी द्वारा लापरवाही से दियासलाई की जलती हुई तिल्ली फेंकने से लगी थी।

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में 31-1-1970 को एक दुकान में प्राग लगने की घटना हुई थी जो बाद में साथ की फर्नीचर की दुकानों में भी फैल गई थी। बिजली के तारों के शार्ट सर्किट के कारण अग्निकाण्ड की यह एक आकस्मिक घटना थी और कोई मामला दर्ज नहीं किया गया था और न कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

“राजा काका” फिल्म में अशिश्टता और गुंडागर्दी के सीन

* 3786. श्री बन्धुभाल मनी तिबारी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ‘राजा काका’ फिल्म में अशिश्टता और गुंडागर्दी के सीनो को प्रमुख रूप में दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी फिल्मों के निर्माण से अपराध की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा मिलता है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसी फिल्मों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में कोई निश्चित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत बनाये गये है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसरबोर्ड द्वारा हिन्दी फिल्म ‘राजा काका’ में इस प्रकार के किन्हीं दृश्यों की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठना।

(ग) : चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 तथा इसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों में हिंसा, अवैधता आदि के प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगाने के लिए व्यापक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों की व्यवस्था है। केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड को भी सरकार द्वारा यह सलाह दी हुई है कि वह इन उपबन्धों को सख्ती से लागू करे।

मध्य प्रदेश के अनुसूचित जातियों के भूमिहीन मजदूरों को मकानों के लिये प्लाट दिया जाना

3787 श्री गंगा शरण बिकित करा गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में चौथी योजना अवधि में अनुसूचित जातियों के भूमिहीन मजदूरों को मकानों के लिए कितने प्लाट दिए गए।

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहिसिन) : चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में 19 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक 6,82,953 भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को, जिनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्य भी शामिल हैं, रिहायशी प्लाट आवंटित किये गये हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए पृथक आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

पूर्व निमाड जिले में हरिजनों को भूमि का आवंटन

3788. श्री गंगाचरण बीकित : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड जिले की तीन तहसीलों में हरिजनों को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए कोई भूमि आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त जिले में उक्त भूमि के अधिग्रहण और आवंटन का व्यौरा दिखाने वाला कोई रजिस्टर तैयार किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपसंघी (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) में (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Development of Backward areas in M.P. during Fifth Plan

3789. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received any representation for the development of the backward areas of Surguja (Madhya Pradesh) in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission is not aware of any representation for the development of the backward areas of Surguja (Madhya Pradesh).

(b) Does not arise.

Development of areas having concentration of Scheduled Tribes

3790. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has urged upon the State Government to draw up separate sub-plans within the respective State plans for development of areas with a large concentration of Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad objectives of these sub-plans will be the elimination of exploitation of the tribal people, speeding up their social and economic development, building up their inner strength and improving their organisational capabilities. Taking into consideration the concentration of tribal population as the criterion, compact areas will be demarcated at the district, taluk and block levels. All the area-based programmes like the tribal development blocks, tribal development agencies and other similar projects will be integrated within the sub-plan. The programmes drawn up will aim at providing the basic infrastructure necessary for development of each area. These would relate to credit, marketing and ware-housing; completion of land records and records of rights in forests; debt redemption; development of medium and minor irrigation; provision of improved practices in agriculture and horticulture; tackling the problem of shifting cultivation establishment of agro and forest based processing industries; provision of arterial roads linking tribal hats and forests, transport and communication facilities; strengthening of administrative structure; etc.

To meet the requirements of each specific area, larger flow of funds will be ensured from various sectoral programmes in the State plan. The State resources for the sub-plans for the development of the tribal areas will be supplemented by suitable financial support from the Centre. A sub-plan thus drawn up, will present an integrated view of the tribal problems, the broad objectives and strategies, an outline of the programmes, physical inputs, financial outlays, and the legislative and administrative frame-work required.

Conversion of animal wastes

3791. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new technology for converting animal wastes has been suggested by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(b) if so, the experiments made, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The following work has been done—

- (i) Processes pertaining to the production of Peptone, I P. and meat extract concentrate. Bovine plasma albumin. Proteose Peptone, Pepsin and Trypsin have also been standardised at Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
- (ii) Utilisation of slaughter house by-products for the production of pharmaceutical grade pancreatin and insulin at Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.
- (iii) Utilisation of blood from slaughter house as adhesive at Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.
- (iv) Production of heparin and hyaluronidase at Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta.
- (v) Collagen sheet transplant in animals for burns and wounds; better utilisation of sausage casings and surgical sutures at Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.
- (vi) Preparation and analysis of pancreation as a pilot plant study at Biological Unit of the Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.

(vii) Method to evolve technique for processing guts available from slaughter Houses into salted sausage casings at Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

The projects are subject to biological tests, toxicity and immunological work and clinical trials in medical colleges with the permission of Drug Controller of India.

गुजरात में दीर्घाश्रम (सांग टर्न) बीजा पर रह रहे पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

3792. श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय गुजरात में जिला-वार कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक दीर्घाश्रम बीजा पर रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को बीजा-अश्रम एक इस बीच में अधिक तार बढ़ाई गई और गत छ महीनों में कितने व्यक्तियों को बीजा-अश्रम बढ़ाई गई ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और मदन के पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

केरल की बीमार कपड़ा मिलों में नियंत्रकों की नियुक्ति

3793. श्री हुकूम खान कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केरल में कितनी और कौन-कौन सी बीमार कपड़ा मिलों में सरकार ने नियंत्रण-नियुक्ति किए हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त मिलों द्वारा अर्जित इरानि और लाभ का 1973-74 का व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (एम० बी० राना): (क) और (ख). इस समय केरल में पांच ऐसी कपड़ा मिलें हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध सरकार द्वारा उद्योग (विकाम

और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 तथा संकट-ग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम 1972 के अधीन अपने हाथ में ले लिया गया है। इन उपक्रमों का नाम तथा उनके द्वारा कमाया गया लाभ (अनतिम आंकड़े) निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्र० सं०	उपक्रम का नाम	अवधि	शुद्ध लाभ (अनन्तिम) (लाख रुपयों में)
1.	उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन		
1.	अलगप्पा टेक्सटाइल्स (कोचीन) लि०, अलगप्पानगर	जनवरी में दिसम्बर, 1973	39.00
2.	पार्वती मिल्स लि० किलॉन	अप्रैल, 73 से जनवरी, 74	8.18
2.	संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिल उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1972		
3.	केन्नोनुर स्पिनग एण्ड वीविंग मिल केन्नोनुर (केरल)	अप्रैल, 73 से जनवरी, 1974	73
4.	केरल लक्ष्मी मिल्स त्रिचूर, केरल राज्य	जनवरी में दिसम्बर 1973	29.71
5.	विजय मोहिनी मिल्स त्रिवेन्द्रम	जनवरी से दिसम्बर 1973	25.94

Thorium and Uranium Deposits

3794. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated reserves of thorium and uranium in the country and the State-wise break-up of these deposits:

(b) whether Government propose to intensify the investigation and exploitation of these resources and augment research works on these nuclear fuels in the light of the international energy crisis; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposal drawn up and the action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND

MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The estimated reserves of monazite, the main thorium bearing mineral, are of the order of 3.818 million tonnes equivalent to 343,414 tonnes of contained TH O₂. The State-wise break-up of the reserves of monazite is:—

State	Reserves in Million Tonnes
Tamil Nadu	0.96
Kerala	0.60
Orissa	0.72
Andhra Pradesh	0.09
West Bengal	1.22
Bihar	0.2

The indicated and inferred reserves of uranium in ores of various grades are of the order of 59,973 tonnes U₃O₈ of which about 13,070 tonnes are of 0.05 per cent U₃O₈ grade and above while the rest of the reserves are of

Lesser grades. The main uranium deposits are in Bihar. Some occurrences have been located in Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, etc.

(b) and (c). The Department of Atomic Energy has a continuing programme for the assessment of the monazite content of coastal sands along the Indian sea-board; the richest parts of the deposits are being exploited by Messrs Indian Rare Earths Limited and Messrs Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited. The Fast Breeder Test Reactor now under construction will be used to develop the various technologies involved in the large scale utilisation of thorium for nuclear power generation.

Investigations for locating new deposits of uranium have already been intensified over selected parts of the country. Mining for uranium is already being carried out in the main uranium deposits by the Department of Atomic Energy. Development work on nuclear fuels is being carried out by the Department of Atomic Energy to meet the needs of atomic power stations in operation, under construction and those that are being planned for the future.

Foreign Markets for Nuclear Equipment

3795. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in our efforts in finding out foreign markets for our nuclear equipment;

(b) the number of agreements entered into with other countries and the particulars of each agreement; and

(c) the total amount worth of equipment exported so far?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The

Department of Atomic Energy has taken some preliminary steps to explore foreign markets for the export of nuclear components and instrumentation. Further efforts in this direction are continuing. As no orders have so far been received from other countries, the question of entering into agreements with them for the export of these items at present does not arise.

Inflated Bills for Telephones in Delhi

3797. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received on the working of telephones under Delhi Telephones during July-August, 1973 from some Members of Parliament regarding inflated bills;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the names of MPs. who had referred such complaints; and

(c) what action has so far been taken to rectify the inflated bills of phone numbers 79879, 79894, 79898 in the Delhi Telephones, Jorbagh Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). During July and August, 1973, 5 complaints were received from Members of Parliament (1) Shri T. A. Patel, M. P., Lok Sabha, (2) Shri T. K. Patel, M. P., Rajya Sabha, (3) Shri Aziz Imam, M. P., Lok Sabha, (4) Shri D. V. Alagesan, M. P., Lok Sabha, (5) Shri Mahabir Das, M. P.,

Rajya Sabha regarding excessive bills. This number was 23 during the same period in 1972.

(c) There have been no complaints of inflated bills against any of these three telephones. Telephone Number 79879 is working as a private Coin Box P.C.O. and bills are being settled regularly. Number 79894 was initially opened as a private PCO and later converted into a Coin Box at private premises. In either case the earnings from this PCO did not come upto the minimum guaranteed amount and the hirer also did not make good the shortage. This number has since been closed. Telephone No. 79898 was last opened as a casual connection and was closed after its period of sanction expired.

Closure of Industries for want of Furnace Oil

3798. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries that have closed down in each of the States due to furnace oil shortage as on the 31st January, 1974, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers that have been laid off and/or retrenched as a result thereof; and

(c) the expected loss of production therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Among the units borne on the register of DGTD, only one unit has so far reported the closure of the unit located in Gujarat for want of furnace oil as on 31-1-1974;

(b) the unit has not reported the number of workers that have been laid off

(c) The expected loss of production is expected to be Rs. 2.5 lacs per month approximately.

Loss in Industries during 1970-72

3799. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government have assessed the production loss suffered by the Public Sector and Private Sector Industries during 1970-72 due to lock out and strike separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): For the year 1970, information on production loss for private and public sector separately was not compiled. The total loss for the industry as a whole was Rs. 55,07,57,065.

For the year 71 and 72, the following table shows the position:

Sl. No.	Sector	Value of Production loss (Rs.)	
		1971	1972
1	Public Sector	9,46,64,707	17,25,47,440
2	Private Sector	81,07,33,803	80,75,54,568

Difficulties of Cement Manufacturers

3800. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether the Cement Manufacturers have conveyed their difficulties which is leading to fall in production through advertisement in a newspaper dated the 25th February, 1974 on 'Cement shortage—why'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(L) Government are already aware of the problems of the industry referred to in the advertisement and are also taking various measures to overcome them

Development of Watch Manufacturing Centre at Bangalore

3801. SHRI P. R. SHENOY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Bangalore is developing as a big watch manufacturing centre in public, private, cooperative and small scale sectors;

(b) the special infrastructural facilities in Bangalore to develop the watch industry; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to take full advantage of these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

3864 LS—3.

(SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). Bangalore is capable of developing into a Watch manufacturing centre because of the general climatic condition, dust free atmosphere and infrastructural facilities such as availability of land, power, skilled labour, transport, communication facilities and supporting industries in vicinity. Apart from the existing H. M. T. plant, two more schemes for manufacture of watches, electronic master clocks and hair springs have been approved

Watch industry does not attract the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act Government have no proposals for this industry in or around Bangalore pending with them. Any proposals from that area for watch manufacture will be considered on merits and according to the policy in force from time to time.

Development of Watch Industry in Small Scale Sector

3802 SHRI P. R. SHENOY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a polytechnic for Horological Engineering to prepare engineers for the manufacture of watches;

(b) what are the employment prospects of the engineers who come out of this polytechnic; and

(c) whether Government would consider the development of watch industry in small scale sector to make use of the available skill and increase the foreign exchange earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARY): (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka has sanctioned establishment of a Polytechnic at Bangalore to offer diploma courses in

Horological Engineering from 1973-74. It is expected that there would be good self and wage employment opportunities for the personnel trained in this Polytechnic.

(c) Yes Sir. In fact 9 schemes sponsored by the State Governments have already been approved by the Small Industries Development Organisation

मध्य प्रदेश में स्वचालित टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

3803. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में कौन कौन से स्थान हैं जहाँ स्वचालित टेलीफोन व्यवस्था चालू कर दी गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : मध्य प्रदेश में जिन स्थानों पर आटोमेटिक टेलीफोन व्यवस्था चालू कर दी गई है, उनके नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दे दिए गए हैं [मंत्रालय में रखा गया। बेसिमे सख्या LT-6483/74]

बस टायरों की सप्लाई के लिये मध्य प्रदेश से आबेदन पत्र

3804. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बस टायरों की सप्लाई के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई आबेदन पत्र दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में क्या वाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) जी नहीं

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक मुविधायें

3805. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाचवी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कौन सी डाक मुविधायें प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए चौथी योजना में निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरे कर लिए गये हैं और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) ग्राम पंचायत वाले उन गावों में जहाँ नजदीक का डाकघर 2 मील में ज्यादा दूर हो और ऐसे ही कुछ अन्य गावों में डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। मध्य प्रदेश में जो गाव डाकघर खोलने की शर्तें पूरी करेंगे वहाँ डाकघर खोलने के बारे में विचार किया जाएगा।

(ख) निर्धारित लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं हुई थी। डाकघर तभी खोले जाते हैं जब कुछ निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी होती हैं जैसे दूरी और कम से कम आय। जहाँ ये शर्तें पूरी हुई हैं डाकघर खोल दिए गए हैं। 1973-74 के दौरान खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की सख्या पर सामान्य आर्थिक तर्कों के कारण पाबन्दी लगाती पड़ी है।

Mini-Filter Pump Developed by Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta

3806. SHRI LAMBODAR BALIYAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has developed a Mini Filter Pump for use of Defence personnel;

(b) if so, the main features of the report thereon; and

(c) the cost of the apparatus?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Institute has developed a ceramic candle for "KATADYN" pocket pump used by defence personnel for obtaining filtered bacteria free water from rivers, streams or ponds.

(b) The ceramic candle developed at the Institute is made from indigenously available ceramic raw material. Performance Report received on first batch of four candles from defence testing laboratories was satisfactory. A second batch of eight filter candles was tested at Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta and was also found to be satisfactory.

(c) Cost of a ceramic candle is estimated at rupees three per piece.

अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों के लिये कागज का प्रयोग

3 807. श्री लम्बोदर बलियार क्या पार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि अन्तर्देशीय पत्र अत्यन्त घटिया कागज से बनाये जा रहे हैं और उन पर लिखना कठिन होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भाजकल जिन अन्तर्देशीय पत्र-कार्डों का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है वे उम्दा किस्म के अपारदर्शक व हल्के वजन वाले कागज पर छापे जाते हैं। इनकी बिक्री 31-7-1972 से हो रही है। फिर भी अन्तर्देशीय पत्र-कार्डों के लिए और भी अच्छी किस्म का कागज काम में लाने के वास्ते पहले से ही कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

Value of Agricultural Production

3808 SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of PLAN-NING be pleased to state.

(a) the value of agricultural production per year in each State during the last three years; and

(b) the targets fixed in this respect for the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The value of agricultural production of principal

crops in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6484/74].

(b) The physical target fixed for the Fifth Plan for foodgrain and four important commercial crops are given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6484/74].

Use of Foreign Money in Indian Press

3809. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report of 5th December, 1973 about the use of foreign money in the Indian press;

(b) whether Government have examined the report; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government recognise the need for controlling and regulating the acceptance of contribution or hospitality from foreign sources by individuals and organisations in the country including persons and agencies associated with the Press. Accordingly the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973 was prepared by the Government and introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 24th December, 1973.

Causes of Students' Violence in Gujarat

3810. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been student riots in Gujarat recently;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the causes of student violence; and

(c) if so, what are those and how Government propose to act upon them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Students and various political parties in Gujarat had recently sponsored agitations against the background of shortage of foodgrains and certain other essential commodities and high prices. Individual incidents of violence and unlawful activities were investigated into but no general enquiry was taken up regarding the causes of student violence.

Proposed Reform Oriented Punishment to Criminals

3811 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the consensus of legal opinion in the country as expressed in the recent seminars and writings is that the punishment given to criminals should be reform oriented and that not much stress should be put on its being deterrent; and

(b) if so, whether some positive steps are being taken to implement these ideas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): The question whether punishment given to criminals should be reform oriented with less emphasis on its deterrent aspect is more a sociological problem than a purely legal one. The current thinking on this question has been taken into account while finalising the provisions of the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 which is a substantive law of crimes and punishment. The Bill is at present under the active consideration of the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. On the administrative side, improvements in prison administration are constantly kept in view by the State Governments and the Central Government.

Changing Pattern of Consumption of Energy Sources

3812 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR;

SHRI P. GANGADEB;

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to gradually change the pattern of consumption of energy sources; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the energy crisis and increase in the price of petroleum and its products in the international market, various possibilities of reducing the consumption of oil and using other forms of energy, such as coal, thermal power and hydro electricity are under close examination

by the Government. The Planning Commission have constituted a number of Working Groups to make detailed studies on the possibilities of substitution of oil by alternative indigenous sources of energy. It is proposed to follow up the recommendations of the Working Groups, which are expected shortly, and take measures to the extent such substitutions are considered feasible as well as to identify specific projects amendable to such change over.

News Report regarding "IBM's Brazen Violation"

3813 SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU
Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in a Bombay paper in its issue dated the 13th December, 1973 under the caption "IBM" Brazen Violation"; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI. INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) IBM are a 100 per cent foreign equity company operating in India. Their activities include marketing, sale, lease and maintenance of Computers, running Service Bureaus and manufacturing Computer peripherals, largely for export, and to a very limited extent for internal demand. They have a significant share of the Computer market in India (in terms of installed machines) and through this have extensive contacts with users of all categories. The entire programme of IBM has been under close study by Government and an Inter-Departmental Committee is at present examining various cost aspects of their operations.

The import of Computers by user Departments and agencies is regulated on the basis of broad guidelines laid down by Government. Computers other than those available through local manufacture are regarded as expensive items of import and imports can be made only against specific approval given by the Department of Electronics which first examines the need and then the configuration to satisfy the need. It has been further proposed that the final selection of the Computer System be made by an appropriate Committee of Government set up for this purpose. Hence Government are fully aware of the need to prevent a monopolistic position developing in the computer market and are taking necessary steps to ensure that the further development of computers takes place on an equitable basis and in the best national interests.

पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना

3815 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पाचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में कुल कितने लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरी जानकारी क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री विद्याउरुहकल मंत्री) : (क) पूर्ण राज्यो के लिये पाचवी योजना के लक्ष्य अभी निर्धारित किये जाने हैं, एन इस स्थिति में मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित लघु उद्योगों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Legal Proceeding against 24 Civitan Defence Employees for participating in token Strike

3816 SHRI S M BANERJEE
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether legal proceedings are still going on in Delhi courts against 24 civilian defence employees of COD Delhi Cantt for participating in one day token strike on the 12th July 1966 registered under Section 7 Criminal (Amendment) Law, 1932 and

(b) if so what action is being taken to terminate these legal proceedings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The proceedings in the lower court have been stayed by the High Court and it has been decided not to consider the withdrawal of the case at this stage

Dalkhola Thermal Power Project

3817 SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved the Dalkhola Thermal Power Project,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of the same being shelved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The site at Dhal-khola has certain disadvantages like non-availability of adequate circulating water supplies and inherent drawbacks to develop into a super thermal station. An alternative location near Farakka Barrage is under consideration.

Raw Material through Canalising Agencies for Small Scale Sector

3818. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether he has seen the report appearing in Calcutta paper stating that the small-scale sector continues to experience serious difficulties in obtaining its raw material from canalising agencies; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, some individual representations were received from small scale units regarding delay in getting certain raw materials and these have been attended to.

Projects in Collaboration with Foreign Countries

3819. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of collaboration schemes cleared during the current year upto December, 1973 and facts of such collaborations such as nature of projects, estimated cost of the projects, industries covered by participant countries and the locations date-wise;

(b) if the projects cleared during the current year, how many are located in the Backward regions of the country and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra; and

(c) the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The total number of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government during 1973 was 265, out of which 34 cases also involved foreign capital participation. The number of projects covered under the large scale sector and the small scale sector was 241 and 24 respectively. A statement of foreign collaboration proposals approved during the year 1973 indicating the name of the Indian party, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, whether the proposal involved foreign capital participation and the location of the project as indicated by the parties in their foreign collaboration applications is available in the Parliament Library.

Foreign Collaboration Schemes in West Bengal

3819 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the names of 1972-73 approved foreign collaboration schemes so far implemented and the names of the schemes likely to be implemented in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B RANA) A statement of foreign collaboration proposals approved by the Government during 1972-73 (April, 1972 to March, 1973) for setting up industrial units in West Bengal indicating the name of the Indian party, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and location of the unit as indicated by the party in the application for foreign collaboration is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-6485/74] On the basis of terms and conditions of foreign collaboration approved by the Government, the parties have to enter into final collaboration agreements. As there is always a time lag between the date of approval of foreign collaboration application and the implementation of the scheme it is not possible to say as to how many proposals have already been implemented or likely to be implemented

इंदौर की संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों के लिये
रुई की खरीद में कथिन घोटाला

3821. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय .
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा
संचालित इंदौर 'मध्य प्रदेश' और आर्थिक
संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों के लिए वर्ष 1973-
74 में रुई की खरीद में घोटाले की शिकायतें
प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त अवधि में
स्वदेशी फाटन मिल, इंदौर और इंदौर
मालवा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इंदौर के लिए

कितनी रुई खरीदी गई और किस एजेंसी के
माध्यम से इस रुई की खरीद की गई ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य-
मंत्री (श्री एच० बी० राना) : (क) केन्द्रीय
सरकार अथवा राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को
इंदौर की संकटग्रस्त कपड़ा मिलों के लिए
वर्ष 1973-74 में रुई खरीदने में घोटाले
सम्बन्धी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारत इण्डिया फेडरेशन ग्राफ सेन्ट्रल गवर्न
मेंट आफिसर्स एसोसिएशन द्वारा
प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के
समक्ष प्रदर्शव

3822 श्री चन्द्रू लाल चन्द्राकर . क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत इंडिया फेडरेशन ग्राफ
सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स एसोसिएशन के
लगभग दो हजार अधिकाधिकारियों ने 'समान कार्य
के लिए समान वेतन' की मांग के समर्थन में
उनके निवास स्थान के बाहर 13 फरवरी,
1974 को एक प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रदर्शनकारियों ने उन्हें
एक ज्ञापन दिया था , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनकी मांगों के
बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) :
(क) से (ग) भारत इंडिया कॉन्फेडरेशन ग्राफ
सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट आफिसर्स एसोसिएशन के

अधिकारियों के एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल ने दिनांक 13 फरवरी, 1974 को प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान के फाटक पर एक ज्ञापन दिया था। इस ज्ञापन में भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा तथा अन्य श्रेणी-1 सेवाओं के वेतन-मानों में एकरूपता लाने के बारे में अनुरोध किया गया है। तृतीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा इस प्रश्न की जांच की गई है और सरकार द्वारा इस विषय में आयोग की सिफारिशों पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनो, आदिवासिणो
अर पिछडो जातियो के निचे
मकान

3823 श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनो, आदिवासियो अर पिछडी जातियो के लिए कितने मकान बनाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-मटन पर रख दी जायेगी।

सीमेट की खपत पर प्रतिबन्ध

3824 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सीमेट की खपत पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने संबंधी कोई योजना सरकार के विचार-धीन है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इसमें सरकार क, क्या लाभ होगा?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Generation of Power from Sun Heat

3825 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the success achieved by the Government of India in generating electricity from the sun heat in the plant erected some time back in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) This Department is not aware of any research work being carried out to generate power from solar radiation in Jaisalmer District

(b) Does not arise

Working of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services in Maharashtra Circle

3826 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Post Master General, Maharashtra Circle, Bombay has received a representation that a lot

of misunderstanding prevails among the elected representatives at Miraj, District Sangli, regarding the working of the Postal Telegraph and Telephone Services; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). About a month ago, a deputation from Miraj saw the Additional Postmaster-General, Bombay with a demand for opening of a Head Post Office at Miraj as also for provision of direct Telegraph/Telephone lines from Bombay to Miraj which, at present, works through Sangli. For administrative reasons the proposals could not be agreed to and the deputations were informed accordingly. However, there was no representation in writing.

Import of Casings (Used Tyres)

3827. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some representation regarding the import of casings i.e. used tyres, from Japan, Srilanka and Italy which can be used after remoulding;

(b) whether such import would help improve the situation created by the shortage of truck-tyres;

(c) the main points urged in the said representation; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Effect of Multinational Firms on Industrial Growth

3828. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether multinational giant firms even after bringing down their foreign equity are taking away huge profits which they repatriate out and built assets in our country and are proving a curb in the way of growth of Indian sector of industry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider saving of precious foreign exchange and refuse industrial licences to such foreign firms in cases where indigenous technical know-how is available with more than one Indian firm in private or public sector, either licensed or going to be licensed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Licensing policy towards foreign companies is governed by the Licensing Policy Statement of 2nd February, 1973. According to this policy, foreign companies are eligible to participate only in 19 specified industries which are in the priority sector unless production is predominantly for exports. Their investments will also be subject to the dilution of foreign equity in accordance with the Guidelines prescribed by Government and are further examined with special reference to technological aspects, export possibilities and the overall effect on the balance of payments. Profits and dividends reference to the contribution that subject to Indian taxation.

2. Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act of 1973 all companies having a foreign equity of more than 40 per cent are required to seek Gov-

ernment's approval for continuance of their activities. This will provide Government an opportunity to review the working of these companies with reference to the contribution that these companies are making to the economy.

Development of Sagar Island in Bengal

3829, SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

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

(a) whether one of the Dutch agencies approached Bengal Government for the development of Sagar Island in the State and also offered to meet the entire financial commitments; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Award of Tamra Patras to Participants of Royal Indian Navy Uprising of 1946

3830. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons participating in the uprising of the Royal Indian Navy in 1946 have been awarded Tamra Patras so far; and

(b) the names of such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to information so far available, only two such persons, namely, S|Shri Inder Raj and Raja

Singh, have been awarded Tamra-patras till now.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Bombay

3831. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for telephone connections are pending in the City of Bombay (including Thana) on 31st January, 1974; and

(b) what are the reasons for keeping these applications pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The number of applications pending in the City of Bombay (including Thana) on 31st January, 1974 was as follows:—

OYT	..	97,303
Special	..	9,804
General	..	38,423
		Total 1,45,530

(b) The applications are pending for want of exchange capacity, requisite stores and materials. Difficulties in acquiring suitable sites for new exchanges have also resulted in heavy delays in installation of new exchanges. Within restricted available resources of equipment and material, every effort is being made to expand the telephone system so as to provide more connections.

Manufacture and Import of Telephone Equipment

3832. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state which telephonic equipment is manufactured in India and which is imported and in what quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) The telephone equipments being manufactured in India are telephone instruments of various types, manual exchange equipment, Strowger type automatic exchange equipment, Crossbar type automatic exchange equipment and Inter-communication equipment. In regard to the import of telephonic equipment, an order for import of 10,000 lines of Crossbar equipment was placed last year.

Complaint by Editor of Searchlight

3833. SHRI G P YADAV. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether a complaint by the Editor of the Searchlight has been made to the Press Council that the Freedom of the Press has been infringed by the Chief Minister of Bihar by nominating two Journalists in the State Food Committee and giving them the status of full-fledged Ministers;

(b) whether these journalists can be able to maintain a purposeful attitude towards their profession; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The complaint is pending adjudication by the Press Council of India. It would not be proper for Government to express any opinion on the subject till the Council's findings are available.

Paper Project in North Bengal

3834 SHRI B P DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to establish a Paper project in North Bengal under Hindustan Paper Corporation as the scheme is lying under consideration of Government for a long time; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the date by which the project work will start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) Hindustan Paper Corporation have not so far finalised any proposal in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Industrial Gases in West Bengal

3835 SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total production capacity of industrial gases in the country and the number of letter of intent or licences issued in the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 State-wise alongwith the capacities and names of parties; and

(b) whether there is acute shortage of industrial gases in West Bengal and the steps being taken by Government to remove such shortage and to cope with generation of industrial development there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA): (a) The total production capacity of industrial gases in the country is indicated below—

Name of the product	Accounting Unit	Annual production capacity installed	Annual capacity under implementation
1. Oxygen	Million Cu. Meters	81.1	101.5
2. Dissolved Acetylene	Million Cu. Meters	14.3	11.8
3. Argon	Do 4	0.59	3.9
4. Nitrous Oxide	Million Litres	300.00	525.5

Information including names of parties in respect of letters of intent/ industrial licences issued during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 is available in the 'Journal of Industry & Trade' copies of which are available in the Library of the House

(b) There are eight units installed in West Bengal for the manufacture of Oxygen and dissolved acetylene gases with annual capacities of 28.3 million cum and 4.1 million cum respectively. Production during 1973 is estimated to have been of the order of 17 million cu meters of oxygen gas and 1.7 million cu meters of dissolved acetylene gas indicating a capacity utilisation of about 71 per cent for oxygen gas and of about 41 per cent for dissolved acetylene gas. Two more proposals have been approved for the manufacture of these gases in West Bengal. However, the need to augment the supply of industrial gases in West Bengal is also being reviewed.

Proportion of Post Offices to the Population

3836 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) what is the proportion of post office branches to the population in the whole country, State-wise, and in Bihar, District-wise, and what steps are being taken to increase the number of post offices in the most backward areas and Districts, and

(b) which are the proposed branch post offices, P.C.O.s and telegraph offices to be opened in Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Saharsa, Samastipur, East and West Champaran, Saran, Siwan, Purnea and Bagusara Districts of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) Average population per P.O. in the country State-wise and in Bihar

State—District-wise is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6486|74].

Provision of post offices in any area depends upon the fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions such as distance from the existing post office, minimum revenue expected from the P.O., loss to be borne by the Government, etc. In respect of Very Backward and Hilly areas, minimum income expected from a new PO is fixed at a lower figure and the loss borne by the Government is higher than the limits applied to other normal areas.

(b) Post offices: Opening of P.O. depends upon fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions. Places where POs can be opened can be determined after examination of individual proposals.

Public Call Offices and Telegraph Offices

The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6486-174]

Process Developed by National Chemical Laboratory, Poona for Manufacture of Vitamin B-6

3838 SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona has developed a process for the manufacture of Vitamin B-6, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) whether Vitamin B-6 is not manufactured in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRA-

MANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The process involves conversion of Paraldehyde to vitamin B-6 through the intermediate steps of dl-alanine, ethyl-N-formylalaninate, 4-methyl-5-ethoxy oxazole.

The process has been licensed to M/s. Indian Drug & Pharmaceuticals Ltd New Delhi on 1st December, 1973.

(b) No, Sir.

Five Day Week

3839 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce five day week;

(b) whether it is likely to help Government in conserving energy; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c) Government has received a suggestion to introduce a five day working week. But no decision has been taken in this regard. In coming to a decision on this suggestion, various aspects like the possible implications on out-turn of work and production, the amount of possible savings in the consumption of petrol, oil etc. will all have to be considered.

Statement made by Atomic Energy Chief Advocating India's needs for Fast Breeder Reactors

3840 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D D. DESAI.

Will the Minister of ATOMIC

ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports in which the Atomic Energy Chief is stated to have said that India Needs Fast Breeder Reactors; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Taking into account the availability and the competing demands for the oil and coal and the limited resources of Uranium, fast reactors utilising plutonium and converting thorium to uranium-233 will be a potentially promising component of the programme to meet the exponentially expanding demand for power foreseen for the future.

Commutation of Death Sentence of Nagabhushan Patnaik

3841 SHRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4139 on 21st March, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government have commuted death sentence of the Orissa Naxalite leader Nagabhushan Patnaik, and

(b) the criteria laid down for Commutation of death Sentences of Culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) As the case fell within the purview of the general orders on clemency to condemned prisoners issued in connection with the 25th Independence Jagriti, Nagabhushan Patnaik's death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment

(b) Every case is considered on its own facts and merits.

शान्ति नगर, दिल्ली से एक लड़की का लापता होना

3842 श्री चन्द् लाल चन्दाकर क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 23 फरवरी, 1974 के एक स्थानीय दैनिक हिन्दी समाचारपत्र में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिनाया गया है कि शान्तिनगर (दिल्ली) की एक 20 वर्षीय युवती सुषमा 24 जनवरी से लापता है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो स्थिति का वास्तविक व्यौग क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपस्थी (श्री एन. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) जी हाँ श्रीमान ।

(ख) सी-7/237-ए डी० डी० ए० कालोनी, लारेंस रोड निवासी श्रीमती प्रेमलता ने 24-1-73 को सूचित किया था कि उसकी लगभग 20 वर्षीय बहन सुषमा, जो मानसिक रूप से कमजोर है, घर से लापता है । 9-2-74 तक दिल्ली तथा बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) में लड़की की पूरी खोज की गई थी किन्तु उसका पता नहीं लग सका । बाद में प्रिकायतकर्ता ने सन्नेह व्यक्त किया कि उसकी बहन का अपहरण किया गया है । 9-2-74 को अपहरण का एक मामला दर्ज

किया गया तथा जांच-पड़ताल की गई। सी०आई०डी० (अपरध) कानून के अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति वस्तु को सूचित कर दिया गया था और सब पुलिस अधीक्षकों तथा दिल्ली के सब थानाध्यक्षों और हरियाणा तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में सभी पुलिस अधीक्षकों को वायरलेस संदेश भेज दिये गये थे। कुमारी सुषमा का विवरण तथा फोटो एवं शिकायतकर्ता द्वारा जोषित इनाम सहित इस्तहार जनता में बंटवा दिये गये हैं। अब तक किये गये प्रयत्नों से कोई पता नहीं चला है। लड़की को तलाश करने के प्रयास जारी हैं और मामले की जांच में प्रगति हो रही है।

Companies producing Oxygen

3843. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) the total number and names of companies in the country producing oxygen together with their respective productive capacity and actual production and the names of companies which are on different stages of construction; and

(b) how does the actual production compare with the actual demand for oxygen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) A statement showing the number and names of companies in the country producing oxygen to-

gether with their respective production capacities and actual production is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6487/74]. Another statement showing the names of units which are in the process of implementing their letters of intent is available in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) As against the estimated demand of 67 million cubic metres of oxygen gas, the estimated production during 1973 was 60.104 million cubic metres.

Payment of Overtime Allowance to Constables in C.B.I.

3844. SHRI P. VENKATSUB-
BIAHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4365 on the 12th December, 1973 regarding the payment of daily allowance to Police Officials in C.B.I. and state the reasons for not giving overtime allowance to the Constables in the C.B.I. after 8 hours of duty like class IV employees of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Under the existing orders of the Government, overtime allowance is admissible to (i) the office staff and (ii) to those staff whose prescribed hours and nature of work are comparable to those of office staff. The constables of C.B.I. who are essentially policemen, do not come in either of the above mentioned categories of staff.

Payment of Daily Allowance to Constables in C.B.I. on DAK DUTY

**3845. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constables in Central Bureau of Investigation are entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of serving summons, notices, warrants, dak and secret communications as per Police Act, which are quite different from the duties performed by the peons in the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for paying the constables actual bus fare, like peons, instead of daily allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Constables of Central Bureau of Investigation perform duties under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 read with the Police Act, 1861. they are also entrusted with duties connected with serving of warrants, summons and notices as also delivery of dak. However, the duties performed by them when they go out to serve summons etc. or to deliver dak are comparable to the dak duties performed by class IV employees. Hence they are paid actual fare as admissible under the Government's general instructions on the subject.

Grants of pension to participants of Punnappa Vayalar struggle and Telengana, Uprising

3846. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision regarding grant of

3865 LS-4.

pension to the freedom fighters who took part in Punnappa Vayalar struggle (Kerala) and the Telengana struggle in (Andhra);

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not rise

(c) Decision in such cases can be taken only after going through various official records, books on the subject, views expressed, by State Government concerned and other available material. This takes time

Fifth Plan allocation for a department in Delhi

**3847. SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press report on 6th February, 1974 that an unwanted department in Delhi gets 35 lakhs as Fifth Plan allocation;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have examined the report; and

(c) if so, how far this is true?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The report is not correct.

Appointment of a Lok Pal in Gujarat State

3848. SHRI P. M. MEHTA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various organisations and other big leaders from Gujarat have demanded immediate appointment of a Lok Pal in the State;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the demand; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government have asked the Nav Nirman Yuvak Samiti, who has asked for the appointment of a Lok Pal, to give concrete charges before any enquiry is made against the former Ministers of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Some organisations in Gujarat are reported to have demanded the appointment of a Lokpal/Lokayukta in the State. Appointment of a Lokpal/Lokayukta is possible only after the appropriate law has been enacted. The Central Government had not received any proposal from the State Government in this regard.

As has already been clarified on behalf of Government if any specific allegations are received against the former Ministers of Gujarat, the matter will be looked into in accordance with the usual procedure.

Getting of Bogus Certificates by Big and Small Newspapers in Regard to their Authorised Circulation

3849. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that several so-called small newspapers and also some big ones are getting bogus certificates in regard to their authorised circulation;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are printing only limited copies of these newspapers and are selling the rest of the newsprint quota in black-market at fantastic prices; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb this evil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Cases of inflated circulation claims put forward by some newspapers have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Circulation teams of the Office of the Press Registrar carry out periodical checks of newspapers with a view to assessing their actual circulation and detecting exaggerated circulation claims. There have been some cases of misuse of newsprint and these have been reported to the appropriate authorities for necessary action.

Functioning of Telephone System and Telephone Exchanges in Bhagalpur and Monghyr

3850. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the functioning of the telephone system and telephone exchanges in Bhagalpur and Monghyr (Bihar);

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints;

(c) whether any modernisation of telephone equipment and facilities in these two towns is being undertaken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Compliant received about telephones in Bhagalpur area mentioned about improvement of performance of trunk lines, replacement of the manual telephone system at Bhagalpur by an automatic system, early provision of telephone connections to those on the waiting list, formation of a Telephone Advisory Committee at Bhagalpur and setting up of a microwave or V.H.F. link to Katihar or Singharisi.

(c) and (d). The copper wire trunk lines are being gradually replaced by copper clad steel reinforced wires and aluminium covered steel reinforced wires to reduce thefts. The Bhagalpur Manual Exchange (1320 lines) would be expended to 1800 lines during the coming year when more telephone connections to those on the waiting list will be provided. There is a proposal to replace the manual exchange by an automatic exchange of 2400 lines capacity by 1977-78. A Telephone Advisory Committee would be formed at Bhagalpur after the telephone system exceeds 1500 lines.

Bhagalpur is connected with Patna on a 8-channel carrier system, installation of a second 8-channel carrier system is in progress. A new 3-channel carrier system between Monghyr and Patna is also programmed for 1974-75. On commissioning of these system, the trunk services at Bhagalpur and Monghyr would further improve.

A proposal for installation of a UHF system linking Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Patna is also under examination.

Review of Period of President's Rule in Manipur

3651. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared a review of the achievements and failures of the Centre in Manipur during the time Manipur has been under President's Rule in 1973-74;

(b) if not, whether such a review will be prepared and laid before Parliament in the current session of Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). A review of the administration of the State under President's Rule was prepared and circulated to the Members in August, 1973 when the approval of the House was sought for the continuance of the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution. Government do not consider it necessary to undertake any further review.

Setting up of New Atomic Projects

3852 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute oil shortage and the phenomenal increase in crude oil prices, the Government propose to review its energy policy;

(b) whether establishment of new atomic power projects on priority basis will be an essential aspect of the new policy; and

(c) if so, the new atomic projects likely to be taken up during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Not necessarily.

(c) There is no proposal as yet for taking up new atomic power projects on priority.

देश में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का कार्य-
करण

3853. श्री विभूति सिन्धु :
श्री एस० सी० सामन्त :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की दुःपा
कि :

(क) क्या समस्त देश में विद्युत्तया
बिहार में वर्ष 1973 में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था
बहुत खराब हो गई है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ तो टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में
सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय लिये गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो०
श्री सिंह) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1973 से
बिहार में या समूचे देश में टेलीफोन
प्रणाली में कहीं भी कोई ह्रास नहीं
हुआ है। इसके विपरीत स्थानीय ग्राम ट्रक
एक्सचेंजों के कार्यचालन के प्रेक्षण में मालूम
होता है कि इन में सुधार हुआ है। एक्सचेंजों
के कार्यचालन में आगे और सुधार लाने
के लिए लगातार विभिन्न उपाय किये जा
रहे हैं। प्रमुख प्रणालियों की कार्यकुशलता
का हम दृष्टि में मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है कि
उनके कमजोर स्थल ढूँढे जायें और कमजोरियाँ
दूर की जायें। क्रमवार एक्सचेंजों के कार्य
चालन में सुधार लाने के लिए विशेष कार्रवाई
की जा रही है। टेलीफोन प्रणालियों की
कार्यकुशलता समूचे तौर पर सुधारने के
लिये जो हमारे उपाय पहले से लीये जा रहे
हैं, उनकी सूची इस प्रकार है :—

1. नलिकाओं में जमींदोज केबिल बिछाना।
2. खुले तार की लाइनें कम करना।
3. जमींदोज केबिलों को दबाव में रखना।
4. रख रखाव के कार्यचारियों और उपस्कर
को तेजी से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान

पर ले जाने के लिए ज्यादा बाहनों की
व्यवस्था करना।

5. फालतू पुर्जों पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने
की स्थिति में सुधार करना।

6. जिन एक्सचेंजों में ट्राफिक क्षमता में
अधिक बढ़ गया हो, वहाँ के लिए ट्राफिक
राहत उपस्करों की व्यवस्था करना।

7. शिक्षायुक्त और दोष निवारण की कार्य-
विधि में सुधार लाना।

8. कर्मचारियों को पुनश्चर्चा प्रशिक्षण देना
ताकि उनकी कार्यकुशलता में सुधार
हो।

9. उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायलिंग योजनाओं का
विस्तार करना। पाचवीं योजना की
अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता
ट्रक डायलिंग के लिए 50 ट्रक ऑटोमैटिक
एक्सचेंजों चालू करने की योजना है
जिनके जरिए 300 स्थानों का जोड़
दिया जाएगा।

10. डिमांड-मेवा, अपरेंटिंग इयलिंग सर्किट
आदि चालू करके मैन्युअल प्रचालन में
तेजी लाना।

11. माइक्रोवेव और कोएक्सियल चैनल जैसे
उच्च फ्रेड के टिकाऊ सर्किटों की व्यवस्था
करना।

12. ट्रक रूटिंग प्लान का लगातार पुनरीक्षण
करना और उसका वैज्ञानिक पुनर्गठन
करना।

13. प्रचालनप्रक्रियाओं में समय-समय पर
आवश्यकतानुसार सुधार करना।

Arrests made under DIR in Delhi

3854. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons have
been arrested in Delhi for black-

marketing and hoarding under DIR during 1973; and

(b) if so, the number of such persons and how many of them have been prosecuted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 72 persons were arrested during the year 1973, for black marketing and hoarding 69 among them were prosecuted.

Issue of Licences/Letters of Intent to Big Business Houses

3855 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of industrial licences/letters of intent issued to Business Houses during the period from 1st December, 1973 to 31st January, 1974, and

(b) the names of the Business Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA)

(a) and (b) During the period from 1st December, 1973 to 31st January, 1974 8 industrial licences and 22 letters of Intent were issued to concerns belonging to or controlled by 20 larger houses as classified in the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee Report as detailed below —

Names of the houses	No. of letters of Intent issued	No of industrial Licences issued
1	2	3
A C C.	1	
Andrew Yule		1
Birla	5	..

	1	2	3
Goenka . . .		1	..
J.K. Singhania . .		4	..
Mafatal	1
Sahujaan . . .		1	1
Sarabhai . . .		2	..
Tata	2
Thapar . . .		4	1
Walchand . . .		1	..
Shriram . . .		3	2

Absorption of surplus Employees of Census Department

3856 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether surplus employees of the Census Department have since been absorbed in all the States and if not, the steps being taken to provide them alternative job, and

(b) the number of employees who are surplus?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) All retrenched employees of census department have not been absorbed in the States State Governments, Central Government departments in the States and public sector undertakings have been approached to help the temporary retrenched staff in need of alternate employment Retrenched temporary employees of the census department with six months' service have been accorded priority III in the employment exchanges

(b) About two thousand temporary employees of the census department are likely to be retrenched during the course of this year.

Commemoration Stamps on Late Prof. Satyen Bose, late Shri Amir Khan and Shri S. N. Rattan Jhankar

3857. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether commemorative stamps in respect of late Prof. Satyen Bose, late Shri Amir Khan and Shri S. N. Rattan Jhankar, Scientist and Great Musicians are likely to be brought out during the year; and

(b) if not, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No.

(b) No such proposals were received for consideration. The programme for the issue of commemorative stamps this year has already been finalised and eleven stamps on personalities are proposed to be issued in 1974. It will not be possible to accommodate any more stamps on personalities in 1974.

Investment in High Priority Industries during Fifth Plan

3858. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bulk of the investments in the Public Sector programmes during the 5th Plan are in high priority industries;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether any provision has been made to support the activities of the Industrial Development Corporation and the State Finance Corporation; and

(d) the salient aspects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOMAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Out of the total new investment of Rs. 7029 crores, envisaged for Central Industrial

and mineral programmes in the Draft Fifth Plan, about 80 per cent is for high priority industries as detailed below:—

Industry	(Rs. crores) Provision in the Draft Fifth Plan
Steel	1622
Fertilizers	1149
Coal	737
Oil refining and distribution	500
Non-ferrous metals	443
Oil Exploration	436
Petro-chemicals	284
Paper & Newsprint	174
Iron Ore	133
Cement	124
Textiles	55
Total :	5657

(c) and (d). Out of the provision of Rs. 499 crores made for large industries and minerals in the Draft Fifth Plans of States and Union Territories about 1/3rd is for State Industrial Development Corporations and State Financial Corporations.

Housing Facilities for Tribals in West Bengal and Assam

3859. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration for Providing housing facilities to the tribals of West Bengal and Assam; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No special scheme for housing for tribals of West Bengal and Assam is

under consideration of the Central Government. However, the States have been asked to prepare sub-Plans for tribal areas which will cover all aspects of development of the tribal people in those areas which may include proposals for housing as well.

Theft of Copper Wire between Agra and Nagpur Lines

3800 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a huge loss to national exchequer by way of theft of copper wire of P. & T. Department between Agra-Nagpur lines;

(b) if so, the facts thereof,

(c) the steps taken to curb it; and

(d) how much loss Government have incurred during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) Copper wire losses in various sections between Agra and Nagpur are given below for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74

(i) Nagpur-Itarsi	Rs. 93,600
(ii) Itarsi-Bhopal	Rs. 42,408
(iii) Bhopal-Biora	Rs 44,214
(iv) Biora-Agra	Rs. 5,05,761

(including Biora-Ludor Section)

(b) The copper wire thefts are a countrywide phenomenon and are not confined to any particular State

(c) (i) Copper wire is being progressively replaced by copper weld wire and aluminium wire.

(ii) Amendments to the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 are under consideration to provide for enhanced deterrent punishment to the culprits. This is proposed to be taken up during the current year.

(iii) The Chief Ministers of the States have been addressed to direct the IGs Police to bestow special attention on the problem and take effective steps to prevent copper wire thefts

(iv) Liaison is being maintained by the departmental officers with the police authorities with a view to expedite investigations and prosecution of the culprits.

(d) The losses during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 for the entire country are given below:—

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
No. of casts :	38,817	31,940	23,369
Losses in Rupees	2 97 Crores	2 09 Crores	1 43 Crores.

सरकारी विज्ञापन पाने वाले राजस्थान के समाचार पत्रों के नाम

3861. श्री पद्मालाल बाबूपाल क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह जताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितने दैनिक और साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं ,

(ख) वे समाचार पत्र कौन कौन से हैं जिन्हें सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं और इस वर्ष इन में से प्रत्येक समाचार पत्र को कितने मूल्य के विज्ञापन दिये गये, और

(ग) राजस्थान से प्रकाशित होने वाले किस-किस समाचार पत्र को प्रखबारी कागज का कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : (क) प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के रिकार्ड के अनुसार 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 को राजस्थान से 33 दैनिक तथा 306 साप्ताहिक समाचार पत्र प्रकाशित हो रहे थे।

(ख) विभिन्न समाचारपत्रों को दिये जाने वाले विज्ञापनों और उमको डी जाने वाली राशियों के ब्यौरे में संबंधित सूचना विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय तथा संबंधित प्रकाशकों के बीच गोपनीय समझी जाती है।

(ग) एक विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-6488/74]

Annual Plan Outlay for Karnataka

3862. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been any discussion between the Government of Karnataka and the Planning Commission regarding the State's annual outlay and raising the resources mobilisation target for increasing the plan outlay;

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter;

(c) whether Central Government have agreed to finance the Kalinadi Project separately; and

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be provided for that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Annual Plan for Karnataka for 1974-75 was discussed between the Planning Commission and the Karnataka Government on 12th February, 1974. It was agreed that in order to make adequate provision in the State's plan for important development programmes, the target of additional resource mobilisation initially placed at Rs. 15 crores should be enhanced to Rs. 20 crores.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Non-issue of Industrial Licences for New Industrial Units

3864. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government have decided not to sanction any new industrial unit which needs furnace oil as fuel unless it is absolutely essential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): In view of the situation arising out of the increasing prices and inadequate availability of crude oil and other petroleum products, Government carefully examine proposals based on furnace oil and every effort is made to ensure that, from the very beginning, the boilers, furnaces and other equipment are so designed as to use coal, instead of furnace oil, to the maximum extent possible.

Upgrading of E.D.B.Os. in District Midnapore

3866. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to upgrade the E.D.B.O's. at Arang Kiarana and Khanchi in the District of Midnapore in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the major portion of the population of these areas is inhabited by Scheduled Castes;

(c) the probable date by which the two E.D.B.O's. will be upgraded to SO or CO, and

(d) whether Non-returnable Contribution has been claimed from the localities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Arang Kiarana has been upgraded into Sub Office on 4-3-1974. Upgradation of Khanchi BO into SO has been sanctioned. Its upgradation depends upon the availability of suitable building.

(d) A sum of Rs 3748 05 was realised for upgrading Arang Kiarana BO into Sub Office.

No contribution was required for upgradation of Khanchi BO into SO.

TV Sets manufactured by different Companies

3867 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL
SHRI D. P JADEJA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) the names of companies which have so far been given licences for manufacturing TV sets,

(b) the number of TV sets manufactured by each company during the year 1973, and

(c) the price fixed for TV sets by each company?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) A list of units licen-

ced/approved for manufacture of TV sets in the organised and the small scale sector is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-6489/74] 74]

(b) 26 units were in commercial production during the calendar year 1973. Their names and the number of sets produced by each are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-6489/74]

(c) Each manufacturer produces a number of models whose price varies. Further the retail price of a set depends upon the sales tax and other local charges which are likely to be different. The ex-factory price of a 19" TV set (exclusive of dealers commission, excise duty, sales tax etc) is between Rs 1850/- and Rs 1950/-.

Radio Stations to be set up during Fifth Plan

3868 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL,
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Radio Stations proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan, and

(b) the places thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) A tentative allocation of Rs 50 crores for development of Sound Broadcasting in the Fifth Plan has been made. The projects which can be undertaken within this allocation are being worked out.

Prevention of Pollution in Air and Water

3870. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the concrete steps Government have taken or propose to take to prevent the pollution in air and water?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The Government of India have taken the following steps to check air and water pollution:—

1. A high powered National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination has been established *inter alia* to advise the Government, public authorities and industries on matters related to air and water pollution.

2. The Prevention of Water Pollution Act (1974) has come into force. The Centre has also communicated to the States the necessity for initiating similar steps by them.

3. The draft Air Pollution Control Bill is now being processed.

4. Pollution control measures for new industries have been made obligatory. A new clause has been inserted in the proforma of application for industrial licensing regarding discharge of effluents.

5. The Insecticides Act (1968) and the Atomic Energy Act (1962) *inter alia* seek to prevent certain specific aspects of water and air pollution.

Construction of Ship Building Yards during Fifth Plan

3871. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
Will the Minister of PLANNING

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 50 crores for construction of new ship building yards during the Fifth Plan and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has also approved a total outlay of Rs. 160 crores for ship building during the Fifth Plan including Rs. 115 crores on new schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). An allocation of Rs. 160 crores is tentatively proposed for ship building during the Fifth Plan. The break up of the allocation between the expansion of existing shipyards and setting up of new shipyards will be decided only after the 5th Plan has been finalised.

Opening of Telegraph Offices in Fourth Plan

3872. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of opening of new Telegraph Offices during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been fully achieved; and

(b) if so, the number of Telegraph Offices opened in Himachal Pradesh?

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

(b) The number of Telegraph Offices opened in Himachal Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period is 27.

Opening of New Post Offices during Fourth Plan

3873 SHRI VIR BHADRA SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the target of opening of new post offices during the Fourth Plan has been fully achieved, and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) So far 15,250 new Post Offices have been opened against the target of 16,700. Final figures, however, will be available after the end of March, 1974 only.

(b) During 1973-74, the number of post offices to be opened has to be restricted due to general financial stringency.

Night Air Mail Services

3874 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether suspension of night Air Mail services touching Nagpur from Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta on 24th December, 1973 has (i) hit the whole postal traffic at Vidarbha and Central region, (ii) reduced the importance of Nagpur (iii) rendered about 100 employees surplus,

(b) whether Government have received representations from the public and other organisations for resumption of Air services, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) (i) No

Sir, but some additional transit time is involved

(ii) Does not arise in view of (i)

(iii) Due to the temporary suspension of the Night Air Mail Service the services of some of the officials hitherto utilised have become spare and they are being profitably utilised in the local offices.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The withdrawal of the Night Air Mail Service is only a temporary feature. During this period mails are being transmitted by alternative routes. Liaison is being maintained with the Indian Airlines authorities about the resumption of the Night Air Mail Services.

Conference of Foresters, Scientists and Industrialists at Dehradun to overcome Newsprint Famine

3875 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the recent Conference of Foresters, Scientists and Industrialists held at Dehra Dun suggested number of short-term and long-term measures to overcome the present unprecedented newsprint famine that threatens to accentuate the communication gap; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the measures suggested and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) and (b). At the Conference of Foresters, Scientists and Industrialists held in December, 1973, the general question of shortage in regard to availability of industrial woods was discussed, and certain measures were recommended.

These do not specifically relate to newsprint industry only.

up of new atomic power stations and state which sector—public or private—will supply conventional equipment like 500 MW turbine generators for the Narora Atomic Power Plant?

कोटा टेलीफोन्स के कार्यकरण के बारे में शिकायतें

3876 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा टेलीफोन्स के कार्यकरण के बारे में कोटा वाणिज्य मण्डल के अध्यक्ष ने शिकायत की है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योम क्या है. श्री

(ग) शिकायत कब तक दूर कर दी जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) कोटा के चेम्बर आफ कामर्स ने अपने एक सदस्य की शिकायत जयपुर के तार निदेशक के पास भेजी थी जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि 24-7-73 को एक टेलीफोन आपरेटर ने अपशब्दों का प्रयोग किया था। मामले की जांच की गई। विस्तृत जांच से यह आरोप सिद्ध नहीं हुआ। तथापि, प्रशासकीय कारणों से संबंधित टेलीफोन आपरेटर का तबादला दूसरे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में कर दिया गया है और वह अब इस एक्सचेंज में नहीं है।

Supply of Conventional Equipment for Narora Atomic Power Plant

3877. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 508 on the 14th November, 1973 regarding setting

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The conventional equipment for the Narora Atomic Power Station will be supplied by firms in the public as well as private sectors. The turbine generators for this station, which will have a capacity of 235 MW each, will be supplied by M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, a firm in the public sector.

Applications for setting up Industries in Assam, W. Bengal, Orissa and Tripura

3879. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fresh applications for setting up industries in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura submitted to his Ministry respectively from 1973 January to 1974 February;

(b) the number of licences issued to those States from those applications; and

(c) the number of licences issued to those States till 1973 December from the previous applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). During the period January, 1973 to February, 1974, 404 applications were received from Assam, West Bengal, Orissa and Tripura, against which 12 industrial licences and 27 letters of intent were granted. The

following table shows the State-wise break-up of applications received, the industrial licences and letters of intent issued —

Name of the State	No of applications received	No of industrial licences issued	No of Letters of intent issued
Assam	13	1	5
West Bengal	321	9	17
Orissa	37	2	5
Tripura	4		

(c) During the years 1970—1973, 260 Industrial licences and 239 Letters of Intent were granted for setting up industries in Assam, West Bengal Orissa and Tripura

Expansion of Camera Project in National Instrument of India (Calcutta) Ltd

3880 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that National Instrument of India (Calcutta) Ltd has crossed the target of their production in view of their previous record

(b) if so the expansion for Camera Project in that industry, and

(c) the date by which it should be implemented°

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) Yes, Sir The National Instruments Limited, Calcutta fixed a target of production for the year 1973-74 at

Rs 250 00 lakhs The production upto the end of February 1974 was Rs 264. 85 lakhs

The production figures for the last five years are also given below —

Year	Production (Rs in lakhs)
1968-69	39 73
1969 70	41 41
1970-71	65 22
1971-72	107 77
1972-73	111 55

(b) and (c) The Government has agreed in principle to include the expansion scheme of the National Instruments Limited Calcutta for the manufacture of Twin Lens Reflex Cameras in the Fifth Five Year Plan Schemes/Projects However the Planning Commission after reviewing the priorities assigned to the core sector of the economy and the overall resources position, decided to defer the implementation of the Camera Project for the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan period

Department in Home Ministry for Harijan Welfare

3881 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether any Department in his Ministry is functioning for Harijan Welfare and

(b) if so how many Harijans are working in that Department?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b) The Backward Classes Welfare Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Office of the Commissioner

for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes deal with the welfare and other connected matters of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Of the 251 employees in position, 55 belong to scheduled castes and 20, to scheduled tribes.

Agreement between NIDC and Simons International for setting up Paper Project

3882. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has entered into an agreement with Simons International for supply of technology for setting up of bamboo paper projects;

(b) the salient features of the agreement; and

(c) the outlines of the paper projects contemplated to be set up in pursuance of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). According to the agreement Messrs. H. A. Simons, Canada would assist N.I.D.C. in the development of their technical capacities in the field of paper and newsprint industry especially with reference to process technology, project design concepts etc. The scope of the agreement is not restricted to projects based on bamboo as raw materials. They will also provide assistance to N.I.D.C. in the form of basic project engineering supervision during construction, start-up on commencement of individual projects. Thereby to enable N.I.D.C. to become a competent technical consultancy agency for Pulp and Paper Projects.

The Canadian firm is to be paid 155,000 Canadian Dollars equivalent to Rs. 10.85 lakhs approx. spread over 5 years for the above service.

No specific projects are correlated to the Agreement between NIDC and

Simons. To obtain assistance on first few projects on basic designs and engineering NIDC will also make payments to Simons, on a percentage basis depending upon the actual assignment.

Earnings through Sale of Lotteries

3883. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of earnings to each Union Territory Administration through sale of lotteries during each of the past three years; and

(b) whether as a matter of policy, Government propose to abolish the lottery schemes as it tends to give rise to the habit of gambling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No Union Territory Administration has so far been allowed to conduct lotteries.

(b) No, Sir.

Non-Availability of Raw Materials in Bihar

3884. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact in regard to the non-availability of raw materials imported through the canalised agencies in the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the necessary steps taken by Government to meet the demand of the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). Government are aware that certain industrial raw materials imported through canalising agencies are not available in adequate quantities in the country. This difficulty is, however, not confined to the State of Bihar only. Industries in other States are also facing similar difficulties. Government have already taken steps for

equitable distribution of raw materials in short supply and wherever possible allowed imports of additional quantities to meet the requirement of Indian industries. High world prices and constraints of foreign exchange have, however, prevented Government to import raw materials to meet the full requirement of all industries.

Migration of Tribals from Tripura to Assam

3885. SHRI DASARATHA DEB. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a considerable number of Tribals belonging to Rean and Chakma communities of Tripura State had migrated from Tripura to Assam;

(b) if so, the number of families so far migrated from Tripura to Assam during the last three years, and if so, the reasons for their migration; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

बिहार में किराये की इमारतों में काम कर रहे डाकघर

3886 श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बिहार राज्य में किराये की इमारतों में कितने डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) अप्रैल 1972 से अप्रैल, 1973 तक उनके लिए किराये के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया,

(ग) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान बिहार राज्य में डाकघरों के लिए कितने नये कार्यालय

भवनों का निर्माण करने का विचार है, श्री

(ब) इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० जे० सिंह) : (क) 1067

(ख) 15,04,867 रुपये

(ग) 19

(घ) 55,83,694 रुपये ।

तथापि आर्थिक तर्गों के कारण प्रत्यावसायिक इमारतों के निर्माण पर जिनमें डाक इमारतें भी शामिल हैं लर्गी मौजदा पाबन्दी के कारण निर्माण कार्य क पूरा होने में देरी हो सकती है ।

Advisory/Consultative Bodies Functioning in the Ministry and Subordinate Offices

3887 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of Advisory, Consultative bodies functioning in the Ministry and its subordinate offices;

(b) the names of persons who are in such bodies and Board of Selection; and

(c) whether Parliament is represented, if so, the method thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). A statement attached is laid on the Table of the House. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-6490/74.]

Number of Persons killed by Naga Rebels

3888. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons killed by the Naga Rebels during 1973 and upto 28th February, 1974; and

(b) whether any compensation has been paid to the victims, and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) 68 security forces personnel and 43 civilians were killed by the Naga rebels during this period.

(b) Pension to the families of Government servants and cash relief to the dependants of civilians are paid according to rules governing such cases. Details of amounts paid are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House

Self-employment Schemes to provide Jobs to Educated Unemployed in Karnataka

3889. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has drawn up some self-employment schemes to provide jobs to educated unemployed persons; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government's approval has been sought, and if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose for the current calendar year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Karnataka has drawn up and is implementing some self-employment schemes to pro-

vide jobs to educated unemployed under the three Special Employment Programmes, viz., (i) the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Small Entrepreneurs under the Programme for Educated Unemployed, (ii) the Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories, and (iii) Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed.

Under the Special Scheme for Financial Assistance to Small Entrepreneurs, the Government of Karnataka has been allocated a sum of Rs. 38.25 lakhs—Rs. 25.50 lakhs in the form of loans and Rs. 12.75 lakhs as grants—during the current financial year for assistance in the form of Package of Consultancy Services, margin money for State Corporations to set up commercial and industrial estates and towards expenses in connection with rent subsidy and provision of equity contribution for Industrial Cooperatives etc. Under the Special Employment Programme, two self-employment schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 0.88 lakh are being implemented by the State Government in the current year. Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, 20 self-employment works; an outlay of Rs. 381.30 lakhs approved by the Planning Commission are being implemented in the current year.

Indebtedness among Tribals in various Blocks in Karnataka

3890. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey about the extent of nature of indebtedness among the Tribals in the various blocks in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government to give relief to them in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जनगणना विभाग में काम करने वाले
कर्मचारियों की छटनी

Printing of Calendars and Diaries by
Ministry of Information and Broad-
casting

3893. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

3892. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHAS-
TRI: Will the Minister of INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state:

(क) भारत सरकार के जनगणना
विभाग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की
राज्यवार संख्या क्या है;

(a) whether like the preceding
years, this year also the Ministry of
Information and Broadcasting (Ad-
vertising and Visual Publicity) has
printed calendars and diaries on a
large scale involving huge sum of
money, regardless of paper-famine,
for free distribution to the Officers and
other V.I.Ps.; and

(ख) राज्यों से जनगणना विभाग में
डैपुटेशन पर आये कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार
संख्या कितनी है;

(b) if so, the justification for this
expenditure and whether Government
will decide discontinuance of this
feudal practice once for all in the
larger interest of National Economy?

(ग) क्या वर्षों काम करने के बाद
उनमें से कुछ कर्मचारियों की छटनी की योजना
है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्यवार
संख्या क्या है और छटनी का औचित्य क्या
है?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Diaries
and calendars for 1974 were produced
by the Directorate of Advertising and
Visual Publicity as in the previous
years. The print orders were fixed
with due regard to the need for econo-
my in paper and reduction in produc-
tion costs but consistent with the
essential requirements to be met.

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच०
मोहसिन): (क) जनगणना कार्यों के निदेशकों
के कार्यालयों में से प्रत्येक कार्यालय में
स्वीकृत पदों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

Apart from their utilitarian value,
diaries and calendars also serve as a
useful medium for dissemination of
information on national activities in
economic, social and cultural fields.
It is, therefore, considered necessary
to continue to bring them out.

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	190
2. असम	123
3. बिहार	336
4. गुजरात	78
5. हरियाणा	91
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	76
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	188
8. कर्नाटक	158
9. केरल	169
10. मध्य प्रदेश	231

1	2	3
11	महाराष्ट्र	158
12	मेघालय	57
13	नागालैण्ड	34
14	मणिपुर	52
15	उड़ीसा	199
16	पजाब	135
17	राजस्थान	121
18	तमिलनाडु और पाडिचेरी	221
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	702
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	297
21	अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	31
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	68
23	चण्डीगढ़	19
24	दिल्ली	84
25	गोवा, दमन और दीव	36
26	लक्षद्वीप	14
27	त्रिपुरा	54
जोड़		3 922

इस समय रिक्त पड़े पदों की सख्या राज्य कार्यालयों से मालूम की जानी है। यह बदलती रहती है क्योंकि उन कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें दूसरी जगह नौकरी मिल जाती है, छोड़ने की अनुमति दी जाती है और प्रायः रिक्तता भरी नहीं जाती है।

(ख) फरवरी, 1974 में राज्यों से प्रतिनिधुक्ति पर कर्मचारियों की सख्या इस प्रकार है —

1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	4
2.	असम	5
3.	बिहार	19
4.	गुजरात	1
5.	हरियाणा	2
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	6

1	2	3
7	जम्मू व काश्मीर	..
8.	कर्नाटक	4
9	केरल	13
10	मध्य प्रदेश	6
11	मध्य राप्ठ	9
12	मेघालय	2
13	नागालैण्ड	..
14	मणिपुर	1
15	उड़ीसा	9
16	पजाब	1
17	राजस्थान	2
18	तमिलनाडु और पाडिचेरी	6
19	उत्तर प्रदेश	33
20	पश्चिम बंगाल	5
21	अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	4
22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2
23	चण्डीगढ़	1
24	दिल्ली	3
25	गोवा, दमन और दीव	5
26	लक्षद्वीप	1
27	त्रिपुरा	2
जोड़		146

(ग) जी हा, श्रीमान्।

(घ) छठनी किये जाने वाले अस्थायी कर्मचारियों का राज्यवार ब्योरा अभी तैयार किया जाना है। इस वर्ष के दौरान इसमें लगभग 2,000 व्यक्ति आ सकते हैं। वे परियोजनाएँ, जिनके लिए कर्मचारी अस्थायी रूप से भरती किये गये थे, पूरी होने तथा बजट में कटौती होने के कारण छठनी करनी पड़ती है।

Vacant Posts of Accounts Officers in P&T Department

3894. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many posts of Accounts Officers are vacant since last few years in the various arms of the P&T Department all over the country because of non-holding of meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons for non-holding of the Departmental Promotion Committee meetings on scheduled dates and the number of vacant posts of Accounts Officers in the country and the probable time when the same are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, it is not a fact that many posts of Accounts Officers are vacant in the Department for the last few years because of non-holding of DPCs. The fact is that in most cases local arrangements have been made to fill the posts on a temporary basis. DPCs were held during April, 1969, August, 1969, March, 1970, August, 1970, April, 1972 and October, 1972 but appointments from out of the select lists prepared by them could be made only on *ad hoc* basis because the *inter se* seniority of Accountants of the P & T Department and those transferred from the A.G.P&T on taking over of the telecom. accounts work was being disputed by the Accountants. The list has recently been finalised and action is in hand to review the promotions already made on *ad hoc* basis. Thereafter fresh DPC will be held for filling the remaining posts on regular basis

Calendars and Diaries printed during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74

3895 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Calendars and diaries printed during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) the total expenditure in the printing of the above two articles year-wise separately;

(c) the categories of persons to whom the above two articles are mainly distributed free; and

(d) the amount earned year-wise through sale-proceeds of the above two articles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6491/74.]

(c) Diaries and calendars are distributed free to Governors; Central and State Ministers; Members of Parliament; Indian Missions abroad, Foreign Missions in India, Accredited Press Correspondents, Advertising Agencies; senior officers of the Union Ministries; their attached and subordinate offices, Government Undertakings; Block Development Officers, etc.

(d) Only Pictorial Diaries are sold. The sale proceeds of these, during the years 1971-72 to 1973-74 are given below:

1971-72	..	Rs. 2,56,702.50
1972-73	..	Rs. 2,28,960.00
1973-74	..	Rs. 2,07,690.00

Physical Inspection before Issue of C.O.B. Licence

3897. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 343 on the 5th December, 1973 regarding issue of C.O.B. licences to Foreign Firms during last three years and state:

(a) in how many cases actual physical inspection was made before issuing carrying-on-business licences;

(b) the names of the firms; and

(c) the names of agency which was employed to carry out physical inspection?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Instructions were issued to Administrative Ministries that applications for COB licences from foreign majority concerns should be thoroughly examined in the light of relevant documentary evidence to be adduced by the party and if necessary an inspection of the factory etc should be carried out in order to ascertain the factual position. No statistics, however, are maintained centrally regarding cases in which need arose for local inspection.

Industries in Backward Areas of West Bengal

3898. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the firms who have not gone ahead with the licences to establish the industry, particularly

in the backward districts of West Bengal; and

(b) the number of new industries that have come up during the three years with their location and capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR. M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The total number of industrial licences issued for establishment of industrial undertakings in the State of West Bengal is indicated below. Such of them as relate to backward areas, the States are indicated separately —

Year	Total	Backward areas
1971	84	12
1972	54	14
1973	41	9

Of these, three licences have been cancelled/surrendered. The names of the parties to whom these licences were issued are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6492/74. Of the remaining, seventeen licences pertaining to the manufacture of new articles/establishment of new undertakings are reported by the Government of West Bengal to have been implemented. The particulars of the location and capacity of such licences are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6492/74.]

Set-back to Additional Employment Programme in West Bengal

3900. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes under the additional employment programme

have suffered a set-back in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Various continuing schemes, such as Programme for Educated Unemployed, the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, the Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories and the Drought Prone Area Programme, are being implemented satisfactorily in West Bengal. With regard to the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, which was initiated during the current financial year, the progress was somewhat slow in the beginning owing to preparatory work required to be done in the State. However, this programme has also picked up momentum now. The following table gives employment generated in 1973-74 in respect of various schemes. This is based on the latest reports received from the State Government

	Employment Generated	
	Lakh Mandays	Persons
1. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (upto December, 1973)	46.53	
2. *Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (as on 1-1-1974)	0.10	
3. Drought Prone Area Programme (upto October, 1973)		
4. Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (upto January, 1974)		23,423
5. Programme for Educated Unemployed (figures relates to March, 1973 and the same level is expected to be maintained in 1973-74)		4,455

Employment Generated
Lakh Persons
Mandays

6. Special Employment Programme (upto September, 1973)		24,275
7. The Half-a-Million Jobs Programme (upto 28th February-1974).		73,353
TOTAL	52.59	89,506

*The year for this scheme is from November, 1973 to October, 1974.

Reorganisation of National Textile Corporation with full time Chairman

3902. **SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the proposed nationalisation of 100 sick textile mills now being managed by the National Textile Corporation, the Government have formulated any scheme for the structural reorganisation of the Corporation with a full time Chairman; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the new scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The future management set up of the Sick Textile Undertakings after the nationalisation and the structure of National Textile Corporation is under examination of Government

Representation from Employees of E.D.P.Os for increase in Emoluments

3903. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of Extra Departmental Post Offices for an increase in their emoluments in view of the rising prices and cost of living; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on these representations?

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

(b) The proposal for the revision of remuneration for the E.D. Agents is under consideration of the Government.

Extension Centre of Central Glass and Ceramic Institute in Kerala

3904. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has requested for the location of an extension centre of the Central Glass and Ceramic Institute in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The proposal for setting up an extension centre of Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute in Kerala was discussed between the Chief Minister of Kerala,

State Government officials and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in a meeting held on 3rd February, 1974 at Trivandrum. Details of the proposal are under study.

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of Wheat Products

3905. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences for wheat products manufacture pending with his Ministry;

(b) the date on which the application was received in each case; and

(c) the date by which final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). There are 32 applications for licences for wheat products manufacture pending in this Ministry; the date of receipt of each application is indicated below:—

Sl. No.	Date of receipt
1	29-12-1971
2	19-1-1972
3	5-4-1973
4	6-6-1973
5	27-9-1973
6	29-10-1973
7	13-11-1973
8	9-11-1973
9	9-11-1973
10	5-12-1973
11	14-12-1973
12	31-12-1973

S. No.	Date of receipt
13	31-12-1973
14	31-12-1973
15	31-12-1973
16	31-12-1973
17	4-1-1974
18	11-1-1974
19	9-1-1974
20	16-1-1974
21	16-1-1974
22	19-1-1974
23	22-1-1974
24	22-1-1974
25	22-1-1974
26	11-2-1974
27	16-2-1974
28	23-2-1974
29	23-2-1974
30	23-2-1974
31	23-2-1974
32	13-3-1974

(c) These applications are under various stages of processing and a final decision will be taken expeditiously.

Sub-Post Offices and Main Post Offices in Qulion District of Kerala

3906. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sub-post offices and main post offices in Karunagappally, Kunnathur, Kollarakara, Pathanapuram and Pathanamthitta in Qulion district of Kerala State; and

(b) the efforts being made to increase their number and to promote other means of communications keeping in view the backwardness of the areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) The information is furnished below

Area	Head Post Office	Sub Post Office	Branch Post Office
Karunagappally	..	13	30
Kunnathur	.	11	26
Kollarakara	.	17	70
Pathanapuram	I	11	24
Pathanamthitta	.	30	56

(b) Post Office.—Opening of more post offices depends upon certain prescribed conditions like distance and minimum income anticipated etc.

wherever the conditions are satisfied, opening of new post offices can be considered.

Telegraph / Public Call Offices

Area	Telegraph Offices		Public Call Offices	
	Proposals approved	Proposals under consideration	Proposals approved	Proposals under consideration
	2	3	4	5
Karunagappally	3	Nil	1	7
Kunnathur	2	1	Nil	4

1	2	3	4	5
Pathanapuram	1	1	1	5
Pathanamthitta	1	2	5	10
Kollarakara	2	Nil	1	10

Upliftment of Harijans and Backward Classes in Kerala

3907. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN**, Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sent by Kerala Government to the Centre for uplifting the Harijans and Backward Classes in the State, and

(b) the number of schemes accepted by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Kerala Government had proposed 45 schemes for the development of Backward Classes including Harijans. All the schemes were accepted for inclusion in the Fifth Plan.

Postal facilities in Rural Areas of Kerala during Fifth Plan

3908. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN**: Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals envisaged for opening postal facilities in the rural areas of Kerala under the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the targets for the Fourth Five Year Plan for this purpose have been fully achieved, and if not, the shortfall and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) During the 5th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to provide post offices at Gram Panchayat villages having the nearest post office beyond two miles and at other villages which will fulfil the prescribed conditions, particularly in very backward and hilly areas. In Kerala State also, more post offices will be opened during the Fifth Five Year Plan, wherever it is found justified.

(b) Yes, Sir. The targets have been achieved.

Amount spent by Madhya Pradesh Government on Dacoits, Surrendered voluntarily

3909. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have spent about Rs. 30 lakhs on 531 dacoits who surrendered voluntarily; and

(b) if so, the extent of amount provided by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No amount has been provided by the Centre to the State Government for being spent on the dacoits who surrendered voluntarily.

Paper Plants in Madhya Pradesh during Fifth Plan

3910. **SHRI R. G. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up paper plants and other public sector plants in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the names of the proposed plants together with their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M B RANA) (a) and (b). No paper plant is proposed to be set up in the Public Sector in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan period. The names of central industrial and mineral projects proposed to be set up in various States, including Madhya Pradesh, during the Fifth Plan are indicated in Annexure II of the Draft Fifth Plan Document. (p.p. 151—155 of Vol. II)

Larger Annual Plan for Madhya Pradesh

3911. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State has urged upon the Central Government to enlarge the size of the State's annual plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

तेल के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3912. **श्री मूल चन्द ठापा:** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईंधन तेल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि के कारण उद्योगों में निर्मित वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ जायेंगे, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कितने प्रतिशत ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राना) : (क) और (ख). ईंधन तेल की कीमत में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण अनेक उद्योगों के उत्पादों की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। ईंधन तेल की मूल्यवृद्धि के फलस्वरूप प्रत्येक निर्मित वस्तु की कीमत में वृद्धि अलग अलग दर में होगी तथा किस प्रतिशत तक यह वृद्धि होगी यह हम समय बता सकना संभव नहीं है। आयातित ईंधन तेल की मूल्य स्थिति भी इन परिस्थितियों में अस्थिर होने के कारण ईंधन तेल के ऊंचे मूल्य का विभिन्न निर्माणकारी उद्योगों के लागत ढांचों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का ठीक ठीक निश्चय निर्धारण कर सकना संभव नहीं है।

टेलीफोनो का अनधिकृत प्रयोग

3913. **श्री मूल चन्द ठापा :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971, 1972 और 1973 में देश में कितने टेलीफोन कर्मचारी अपने काम के लिए जनता को ट्रक कालों के लिए अनधिकृत रूप से टेलीफोनो का प्रयोग करने देने के दोषी पाये गये, और

(ख) उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० डी० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी

इकट्टी की जा रही है।" प्रस्ताव होने पर सभा पटल पर रखे जाएगी।

राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड

3914. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970, 1971 और 1972 के दौरान प्रतिवर्ष कुन कितना धन राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लिमिटेड के प्रशासन पर व्यय किया गया, और

(ख) निगम के कार्य क्या है तथा इसे अब तक क्या क्या सफलताएं मिली है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० बी० राणा) : (क) 1970-71, 1971-72 व 1972-73 वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि० पर किया गया कुन प्रशासनिक व्यय नीचे दिया गया है ।

रु० लाखों में

1971-70	64 50
1971-72	61 28
1972-73	75 95

(ख) निगम के कार्य निम्नलिखित हैं ?

(1) विभिन्न प्रकार के उद्योगों—

विशेषकर, इलेक्ट्रिक, लुहरी व काच, खनन, इत्यादिक एन्वूमिनियम इत्यादि

के क्षेत्रों के उद्योगों को परामर्शदायिनी सेवाएं प्रदान करना ।

(2) पुनर्स्थापित व प्राथमिक उद्योगों के लिए सूती कपड़ा यूट, व मशीनी औजार के उद्योगों को पहले से ही कृषकों को उपलब्ध कराना (कृषकों के लिए नवीन आवेदन पत्रों पर 28-2-63 के बाद नहीं किए जाते हैं)

जहां तक परामर्शदात्री सेवाओं का सम्बन्ध है, निगम ने धीरे धीरे तकनीकी कार्मिकों का संवर्ग (काडर) बना लिया है । तथा यह आज परियोजनाओं के इंजीनियरी व निर्माण विपणन प्रबन्ध मण्डल को संपूर्ण के लिए तकनीकी आर्थिक अन्वेषणों के जटिल विपणन अभ्ययनों में बहुविध प्रकार की परामर्शदायिनी सेवाएं प्रदान करने की स्थिति में है । इसने देश की अनेक महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं जैसे भारत हीवी प्लेटम व वेन्म, प्लांट विशाखापटनम, मैनर हवन प्लांट राबॉ, मशीन टल प्लांट, अजमेर, कोरबा, एन्वूमिनियम परियोजना, पम्पस व कम्प्रेसर्स प्लांट नैनी इत्यादि से सेवाएं प्रदान की है । यह अनेक विदेशों व समूक राष्ट्र औद्योगिक विकास सगठन की परामर्शदात्री सेवाएं भी प्रदान कर रहा है । विगत में इसने ईरान, लीबिया, तन्जानिया, नेपाल इत्यादि जैसे देशों को ऐसी सेवाएं प्रदान की है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सूचना निगम की 1972-73 वर्ष की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दी गई है जिसकी प्रतियां 6 मार्च, 1974 को सभा पटल पर रखी जा चुकी हैं ।

Postal and Telegraph Divisions opened in the Country

3916. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Postal Divisions and Telegraph Divisions which have been sanctioned and

opened in the various circles by the P&T Department during the current financial year upto 28th February, 1974; and

(b) whether the Local Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) or Provincial P&T Advisory Committees were consulted while fixing the jurisdiction of these new Divisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) A statement showing the number and names of Postal and Telegraph Divisions sanctioned and opened in various Circles has been placed on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-649/74]

(b) They are not consulted but where any suggestions are received they are duly taken into consideration

Opening of New Post Offices

3917 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of Post Offices sanctioned and opened in the country, Circle-wise, in the current financial year upto 28th February, 1974, and

(b) the number of Post Offices among them which were found unremunerative and for which the local public/State Governments offered Non Returnable Contribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a)

and (b). The information is furnished below:-

Circle	No. of P.Os sanctioned & opened up to 28-2-1974	No. of P.Os for which local public State Govts. offered Returnable Contribution.
Andhra	56	10
Bihar	92	30
Delhi	6	
Gujarat	89	11
Jammu & Kashmir	73	2
Karnataka	53	4
Kerala	8	.
Madhya Pradesh	82	36
Maharashtra	59	12
North Eastern	94	19
Orissa	116	13
Punjab	92	54
Rajasthan	70	..
Tamilnadu	97	
Uttar Pradesh	162	27
West Bengal	73	22

P&T Advisory Committees

3918 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the powers and functions of the P&T Advisory Committees for each State/Circle,

(b) whether these Committees are consulted when the Postal/Telegraph Divisions are created to a Circle/State; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The function of the Committee is purely advisory, but the Head of Circle carefully considers all suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee and endeavours, as far as possible, to give effect to them provided they do not in any way conflict with general instructions of the Government.

(ii) The subjects that are ordinarily discussed in the Committee are:

(a) All matters including questions of policy in regard to extension or improvement of Postal, Telegraphs and Telephone facilities both urban and rural.

(b) opening, re-opening or expansion of Post Offices/Telegraph Offices, Combined Offices and Telephone Exchanges,

(c) Specific complaints of faults of services

(b) New Projects and extensions,

(e) Hours of despatches and deliveries of mails and modes of their transport;

(f) any other matters of general public interest.

(b) No.

(c) The subject is not within the scope and functions of these Advisory Committees.

Drugs Controller of India as Advisor to Licensing Committee

3919. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the composition of the Licensing Committee;

(b) whether the Drugs Controller of India is Industrial Advisor to DGTD and Licensing Committee;

(c) whether he or his nominee is invited to attend the meetings of the Licensing Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The present composition of the Licensing Committee is as follows —

1	Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development.	Chairman
2.	Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industry or his nominee	Member
3	Secretary, Department of Steel or his nominee .	"
4.	Secretary, Department of Mines, or his nominee.	"
5.	Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals or his nominee.	"
6.	Secretary, Ministry of Finance, (Department of Economic Affairs) or his nominee.	"
7.	Secretary, Ministry of Commerce or his nominee	"
8.	Secretary, Deptt. of Defence Supplies or his nominee.	"
9.	Secretary, Department of Company Affairs or his nominee.	"
10.	Chairman, Railway Board, Ministry of Railway or his nominee.	"
11.	Director General, CSIR or his nominee.	"
12.	Advisor, Planning Commission or his nominee.	"

The Licensing Committee may co-opt one or more representatives of other Ministries of the Government of India or of any State Government concerned, wherever necessary.

(b) The Drugs Controller of India, in the Ministry of Health (Directorate General of Health Services), is *Ex-Officio* Industrial Adviser (Drugs) in the Directorate General of Technical Development.

(c) and (d). Drugs Controller of India is consulted by the DGTD through the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals on all cases concerning him. He is also co-opted by the Licensing Committee wherever found necessary.

Approval of Items by Licensing Committee

3920. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the Licensing Committee to give approval for manufacture of certain items;

(b) whether the very Officers who have earlier either rejected or supported a proposal attend the meetings of the Licensing Committee; and

(c) whether Government propose to invite 100 per cent Indian firms, whose applications are rejected on one ground or the other, to be present in the Licensing Committee to plead their case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (c). The Licence applications submitted under the IDR Act, 1951 for the manufacture of scheduled items are first circulated to the various scrutiny agencies for furnishing written comments on the proposals contained in the applications within a prescribed period of time which is 30 days for all except the

administrative Ministries who are allowed 15 days more after receipt of the Technical Authority's comments. The applications are thereafter considered by the Licensing Committee on the basis of comments received (including invariably the comments of the Technical Authority) for the purpose of making suitable recommendations for the consideration of Government. The members including the representatives of the technical authority and the administrative Ministry express their views at the meetings of the Licensing Committee. Finance decision on an industrial licence application is taken by Government.

Government do not invite the representatives of 100 per cent Indian firms to attend the meetings of the Licensing Committee. However, the applicants whether 100 per cent Indian or otherwise whose licence applications are rejected are allowed to represent against rejection. The representations received are examined by the administrative Ministry, if necessary, in consultation with the technical authority, and a final decision is thereafter taken by Government.

Burning of the Copies of the Constitution of India in Cochin

3921. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a UNI report from Cochin dated 19th February, 1974 that copies of the Indian Constitution were burnt by the Malayalee Deshiya Mannani (National Front of Malayalees) at a public meeting at Cochin on 19th February, "heralding the movement for an independent Kerala"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information received from the State Government, the Malayalee Deshiya Mannani held a meeting of 75 persons at the Boat Jetty Maidan, Ernakulam, on 19th February, 1974 to protest against the alleged atrocities committed by the Shiv Sena volunteers against the Malayalees in Bombay. Speakers at the meeting condemned the Constitution and at the end of the meeting, Local Police have registered a case under Section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 in the connection and are investigating it.

बेरोजगारी के बारे में भगवती समिति

3922. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि बेरोजगारी के बारे में भगवती समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार करने के लिए बनाई गई अन्तर मंत्रालय समिति द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : अन्तर मंत्रालय कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट को हाल ही में अंतिम रूप दिया गया है ।

मिनव्ययिता अभियान के कारण प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय में की गई बचत

3923. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) मिनव्ययिता अभियान के अन्तर्गत अगस्त, 1973 के पश्चात् उनके सचिवालय में कितनी औसत मासिक बचत हुई; और

(ख) पेट्रोल, ससयोंपर भत्ता, टेलीफोन और बिजली के खर्च के गत अगस्त से अब तक और गत वर्ष के तुलनात्मक आकड़े क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु उर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) अगस्त, 1973 में फरवरी, 1974 तक, इससे पहले साल की उसी अवधि के मुकाबले 5,297-00 रु० औसत मासिक बचत हुई है ।

(ख) मदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । बिजली १० हुए खर्च के आकड़ों का जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय के लिए अलग से कोई मीटर नहीं लगाया है ।

Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipment

3924. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) the production capacity of the Indian Telephone Industry at Bangalore at present;

(b) whether Government have gone into all aspects of manufacturing the telecommunication equipment; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in respect of transmission equipments for long-distance communications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a)

The production capacity per annum of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, at present is as follows:

1. Telephone Instruments 2,50,000 Nos.
2. Telephone Exchange Lines of Strowger type 1,50,000 lines
3. Telephone Exchange Lines of Crossbar type (Jorbagh Pattern) 1,00,000 lines
4. Transmission Equipment Rs. 7.5 crores Worth.
5. Measuring & Testing Instruments Rs. 1.5 crores worths.

(b) Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Pathak, Member, Planning Commission, to go into all aspects of manufacture of telecommunication equipments in the country. Government have taken decisions on majority of recommendations of the Pathak Committee. A statement of these decisions was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 28th November, 1973. The remaining recommendations are under active consideration of the Government.

(c) Provision has been included in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for setting up two new factories for manufacture of long distance transmission equipment besides expansion of the existing transmission manufacturing units.

Telegraph Offices with facilities for Receiving and Transmitting Messages in Devnagri Script

3925. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegraph offices in the country, State-wise, in which facilities for receiving and transmitting messages are now available in Devnagri script; and

(b) the number of telegraph office targets fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan for introducing Hindi Devnagri script, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The field formations of the Department are called Circles which may include one or more than one State. The number of telegraph offices, Circle-wise, offering facilities for transmission and reception of Indian Language telegrams in Devnagri script as on 31st December, 1973 is as under:—

P & T Circles	Nc. of offices with the facilities
Ardhra	153
North Eastern	24
Bihar	1003
Delhi	105
Gujarat	383
J & K	16
Kerala	25
Madhya Pradesh	700
Maharashtra	908
Karrataka	116
Orissa	13
Punjab	660
Rajasthan	795
Tamil Nadu	130
Uttar Pradesh	1354
West Bengal	140

(b) The target was to have Devnagri telegraph service in all the telegraph offices in the Circles covering Hindi-speaking States. In Delhi, Rajasthan and U.P. Circles this target has already been achieved. In Madhya Pradesh and Bihar P&T Circles,

the service has been extended to all but 34 and 52 offices respectively, the target is expected to be achieved by 30th September, 1974.

Income and Consumption levels of lowest strata of population in the Country

3926. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income and Consumption levels of the lowest strata of the population has remained static for the last many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ameliorate their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Information on levels of income of different strata of the population is not available. However, according to the National Sample Survey for the years 1960-61 and 1967-68, the per capita monthly consumption expenditure of the lowest 30 per cent of the population showed a slight improvement over these years. Similar data for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 are under tabulation.

(c) Measures taken in recent years to raise the consumption level of the poorer sections of the people include: (i) stepping up Plan outlay from year to year; (ii) emphasis on development of agriculture, village and small industries and activities like animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries etc. to benefit the poorer sections of the community; (iii) adoption of special programmes for small and marginal farmers, farmers in dry areas and landless labour and the drought prone area programmes; (iv) implementation of land reforms; (v) introduction

of a crash programme for rural employment; (vi) adoption of an extensive programme of social services and welfare and scheme for the development of backward areas; and (vii) strengthening and enlargement of the public procurement and distribution system

Paper Production in Collaboration with Nepal

3927 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) whether he had a discussion recently with Vice-Chairman of Nepal's National Planning Commission,

(b) if so, the items discussed;

(c) whether Nepal's device for collaboration in the field of paper production was also discussed; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) to (d). Discussions held recently between the representatives of the Government of India and the Vice Chairman of Nepal's National Planning Commission covered a number of areas of common interest such as Paper, Transport, Agriculture, Industry etc. Regarding the setting up of a paper project, it was agreed that the proposal should be studied further. In this connection the two sides noted that the National Industrial Development Corporation had recently carried out a survey of cellulosic raw materials in Nepal.

**Credit Squeeze of R.B.I. Affected
Activities of Industrial Develop-
ment Corporation**

3928 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that activities of National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. in the country may be upset if the Reserve Bank of India does not liberalise the credit squeeze which resulted in steep rise in interest charges for the Corporation,

(b) whether, apart from the heavy burden of increase in the interest rates, the future programmes of industrial estate development may be jeopardised if some corrective action is not taken, and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM). (a) The activities of NIDC extend to consultancy services and servicing of loans granted earlier to cotton textile, jute and machine-tool industries for their rehabilitation and modernisation programmes

In so far as consultancy services are concerned, the credit squeeze of the Reserve Bank of India has no effect thereon

In so far as servicing of the old loans granted to cotton textile, jute and machine-tool industries are concerned the interest rates payable to the Government for advances received towards such loans have not been altered by the Government since the credit squeeze. Similarly, the interest rates payable by loanee companies have also not been altered since the credit squeeze.

3994 LS-4.

(b) and (c) Success of industrial estate programme depends on correct choice of location, provision of adequate infra structural facilities and motivation for entrepreneurship. State Governments have accordingly and motivation for entrepreneurship economic survey, while deciding on the location of Industrial Estates and to provide other facilities.

बीबी योजना में लघु उद्योग

3929. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताते
का प्रयास करेंगे कि बीबी योजना के अन्तर्गत
लघु उद्योग कारखानों की संख्या स्थितियों
है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : राज्यो
तथा केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के उद्योग निदेशकों
के पास 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक दर्ज
लघु उद्योग एककों की संख्या 4 05 लाख
थी ।

Delhi-Bikaner Telephone Line

3930 DR KARNI SINGH Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state

(a) whether in spite of Government's assurances during the last many years it is well-nigh impossible to get a phone from Delhi to Bikaner, with 50 per cent of the time the line being out, and

(b) the remedial action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Bikaner has been connected by a Coaxial Cable System. The average efficiency of trunk circuits over the whole route Delhi-Bikaner is about 70-80 per cent. The cancellation of calls due to departmental reasons including failure of trunk circuits average about 20 per cent.

(b) Question does not arise.

Working of Telephones, Bombay

3931. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether difficulties are experienced by subscribers in Bombay in getting telephone numbers like 198, 199 between mid-night and 7 A.M.; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Occasionally some difficulties are experienced during these hours due to unexpected absenteeism of staff. To meet such exigencies, short duty telephone operators are employed to the extent possible.

Setting up of Research Centres to face Energy Crisis

3932. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up research centres to battle energy crisis;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent for the purpose; and

(c) the names of the Scientists entrusted with the responsibility for setting up these centres?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No new research centres are presently planned to implement the various programmes to combat the Energy Crisis. All energy research programmes will be implemented through existing Centres and institution. A National Energy Board is proposed to be set up to integrate and coordinate all activities pertaining to Energy exploitation and utilisation. For the Fifth Plan period the NCST has identified Energy Programmes involving an outlay of about Rs. 180 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposed Token Strike by All India State Government Employees Federation on Centre's failure to hold Price Line

3933. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the decision of the All India State Government Employees Federation to go on a day's token strike on April 9 to protest against the centre's failure to hold the price line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Government has seen some press reports to this effect.

(b) Matters relating to State public services are the concern of the respective State Governments, as per entry No. 41 of List II of the Seventh

Schedule to the Constitution Accordingly, any situation arising out of a threat of strike by their employees will have to be dealt with by the respective State Governments.

goods, except as required for exports, should be severely curbed.

Shortage of telephone spare parts in Calcutta Telephone Exchange

3934. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Calcutta Telephone Exchange is facing crisis due to shortage of telephone spare parts, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply the spare parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHRI SINGH) (a) and (b) No, Sir. Most of the spare parts required for the telephone exchange equipment at Calcutta have been manufactured and supplied by the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore. The few remaining items of spares would also be progressively supplied by ITI Bangalore.

Ban on production of luxury goods

3935. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to ban the production of luxury goods in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the items on which the ban is proposed to be imposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). While a ban on the production of luxury goods is not contemplated, the Fifth Five Year Plan has suggested that the growth of production of inessential

दिल्ली में सिंह सेना का संगठन

3936. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में "सिंह सेना" के संगठन की ओर दिनाया गया है .

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त संगठन का उद्देश्य क्या है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन प्रकार के संगठनों को अरा.मा.जि.क मानती है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन में प्रा.न सूचना के अनुसार, सिंह सेना के स्वीकृत उद्देश्य समाज में गुंडा तत्वों से निवृत्तना धार्मिक उन्मत्तों के दौरान स्वेच्छ में कार्य करना, राष्ट्रीय आपात के समय सरकार/प्रशासन की सहायता करना इत्यादि है संगठन की कोई समाज विरोधी गतिविधि देखने में नहीं आई है ।

भारत में धर्म और सम्प्रदाय

3937. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारत में इस समय कितने धर्म और सम्प्रदाय हैं तथा विभिन्न धर्मों और सम्प्रदायों के मानने वालों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) विगत १० जनगणनाओं के बीच की अवधि में इन धर्मों अथवा सम्प्रदायों की संख्या में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर धर्मों तथा मतों, जिनमें साम्प्रदाय भी सम्मिलित हैं, की संख्या 486 थी। 1971 की भारत की जनगणना, 1972 का पत्र 2-धर्म—में, जिसकी प्रतिलिपि संसद-मुख्यमन्त्रालय को दी जा चुकी है, छः मुख्य धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों के आंकड़े पहले ही प्रकाशित किये जा चुके हैं। उन्हें नीचे पुनः प्रस्तुत किया जाता है :—

हिन्दू	453,292,086
मुसलमान	61,417,934
ईसाई	14,223,382
सिख	10,378,796
बौद्ध	3,812,325
जैन	2,604,646
अन्य धर्म तथा मत	2,184,556
जिनके धर्म का उल्लेख नहीं है	36,083

"अन्य धर्म और मत" के ब्रेटक-आंकड़े (ब्रेक अप) 1971 की भारत की जनगणना आंकड़ामाला-1-भारत (भाग 2-ग (1)-सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक सारिणी) में प्रकाशित किये जायेंगे। यह ग्रन्थ अभी संकलित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) ऊपर (क) के अन्तर्गत उल्लिखित धर्म-समूहों की 1961 और 1971 के मध्य जनसंख्या में वृद्धि की प्रतिशत भी उपर्युक्त 1972 के पत्र-2 में प्रकाशित की गई है। वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

हिन्दू	+ 23.69
मुसलमान	+ 30.85
ईसाई	+ 32.60

सिख	+ 32.28
बौद्ध	+ 17.20
जैन	+ 28.48

अन्य धर्म और मत
तथा जिनके धर्मों का

उल्लेख नहीं है + 26.10

टिप्पणी :—इस प्रतिशत सारिणी में अरुणाचल प्रदेश सम्मिलित नहीं है जिसके लिये 1961 के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1961 की जनगणना के समय अरुणाचल प्रदेश में सामान्य अखिल भारतीय अनुसूची के बजाय 297,858 व्यक्तियों की एक संश्लिष्ट अनुसूची ही मांगी गई थी और इस जनसंख्या का धर्मों का वर्गीकरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

STD Facility between towns in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu with their State Capitals

3938. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu not yet linked up with their respective State capitals by STD facility; and

(b) the reasons for not introducing this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Only Vijayawada in the Andhra Pradesh and Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Chingleput and Kancheepuram in the Tamil Nadu are linked up with their respective State Capitals.

(b) Provision of subscriber trunk dialling facility requires a large number of high grade, reliable and stable telephone circuits on the Coaxial, Microwave or U.H.F. media. Depending upon trunk traffic and financial viability, S.T.D. Schemes are being implemented progressively.

Pieces of INA Martyrs Monument of Singapore brought to Pre-Independent India

3939. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5497 on 19th December, 1973 and state:

(a) the details about the parts of I.N.A. Martyrs Monument brought by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan from Singapore to India, the place where they have been kept and the steps taken by Government for their preservation and re-erection of INA memorial with those parts; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to restore parts of the sacred INA memorials and preserve them in a befitting manner and with due national honour?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b).**

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan has informed that a small piece of the memorial plaque of the Shahid Memorial of the Azad Hind Fauj, the foundation of which was laid by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose sometime in 1945 came in his possession in 1946, and that he had left this portion of the plaque with his family members in Rawalpindi. Later on, his family members had to migrate to India. Efforts to trace the relic and to bring it back to India can be initiated only after relations with Pakistan have been normalised.

Setting up of a cyclotron institute at Salt Lake, Calcutta

3940. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a cyclotron institute at the salt lake city of Calcutta under the Atomic Energy Commission;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether the Institute will be set up in the name of late Professor Satyendra Nath Bose in commemoration of his contribution to fundamental science;

(d) whether a Research Institute will be set up along with the proposed atomic research centre for dissertative work on fundamental physical science

In Honour of the unique contribution of late Prof. Bose to fundamental science; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Government of India is setting up a Variable Energy Cyclotron at Calcutta. The beam (variable energy upto 60 MeV protons) is expected towards the end of the year

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

(e) Does not arise

दिल्ली के जामा मस्जिद के बाजार में प्राग

3941. श्री इतहाक सन्मली :

श्री सन्मोदर बलियार :

क्या यह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या 27 फरवरी, 1974 को दिल्ली के जामा मस्जिद बाजार में प्राग लग जाने के कारण बहुत सी दुकानें जल गईं,

(ख) यदि हा, तो कुल कितनी दुकानें नष्ट हुईं और प्राग के परिणामस्वरूप कुल कितनी क्षति हुई,

(ग) क्या फायर ब्रिगेड बहा देर से पहुंचा, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो फायर ब्रिगेड प्राग लगने से कितनी देर बाद बहा पहुंचा ?

यह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० श्रीहरिसिंह) : (क) और (ख) बताया

जाता है कि 26 और 27 फरवरी, 1974 की रात्रि की कमशियल लाईटें, जामा मस्जिद में एक अभिकाण्ड में 201 दुकानों में से 101 दुकानें जल गई थीं । दुकानदारों के दावे के अनुसार कुल 15,47,900 रुपये की सम्पत्ति की क्षति हुई ।

(ग) और (घ) तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिए सीजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ।

राजस्थान के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योग स्थापित करना

3942 श्री लालजी भाई क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान राजस्थान के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, जिलावार, कुल कितने उद्योग वास्तव में स्थापित किए गए, और

(ख) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत कितने एकको का पंजीकरण किया गया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) राजस्थान के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित उद्योगों की ठीक ठीक संख्या के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है । किन्तु राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पंजीकृत लघु एकको की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

पिछड़े जिले का नाम	पंजीकृत एककों की संख्या 31-12-71	31-12-73	31-12- 4
1. अलवर . . .	364	434	965
2. बांसवाड़ा . . .	185	242	769
3. बारमेड़ . . .	151	235	301
4. भीलवाड़ा . . .	222	337	861
5. चुरू . . .	612	836	1379
6. डूंगरपुर . . .	22	22	41
7. जैसलमेर . . .	27	32	40
8. जालौर . . .	121	136	221
9. झुझरू . . .	25	39	106
10. झालावाड़ . . .	146	165	212
11. जीवपुर . . .	784	936	1242
12. नागौर . . .	1066	1247	1899
13. सीकर . . .	154	190	430
14. सिरोही . . .	198	228	331
15. टोक . . .	58	202	599
16. उदयपुर . . .	439	517	431
योग . . .	4574	5799	9818

(ख) 18,628(31-12-1973)को।

खादी प्रामोद्योग प्रायोग के बिक्री केन्द्रों
के कर्मचारी

3943. श्री ह्रीरा लाल डोडा : क्या
प्रौद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी प्रामोद्योग प्रायोग के कितने
बिक्री केन्द्र हैं और वे बिक्री केन्द्र कहा कहा
पर हैं।

(ख) क्या इन बिक्री केन्द्रों में काम
करने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रायोग के नियमित
कर्मचारी माना जाता है,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं; और

(घ) इस प्रायोग तथा बिक्री केन्द्रों में
काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के श्रेणियों तथा अन्य
सुविधाओं में क्या अन्तर है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से चलाये जा रहे खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवनों की संख्या चार है और ये भोपाल, कलकत्ता, गोवा और नई दिल्ली में स्थित है।

(ख) में (ग). खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने 1 जनवरी, 1973 में भवनों में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों तथा नियमित कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में असमानता को दूर करने का निश्चय किया है। भवनों के कर्मचारियों को अधिक मूल्यन भत्ता, समयोपरि भत्ता और धुलाई भत्ता के रूप में अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में चादीवाला पंचाट को लागू करना

3944. श्री हीरा लाल डोडा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेगा कि

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को मांगे जा चादीवाला समझौते के अन्तर्गत प्रबन्धकों ने मान ली थी, जहाँ अभी पूरी नहीं की गई है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा

खादी वाला पंचाट अधिकतर कर में किया-व्ययन किया जा चुका है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Residential plots to landless tribals and Scheduled Caste people in Tripura

3945. SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of plots for constructing houses given to landless tribal and Scheduled Caste people in Tripura during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Employment for Educated unemployed in Tripura

3946 SHRI BIREN DUTTA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Tripura have sent any scheme to the Centre for providing employment to 40 thousand educated unemployed in the State;

(b) whether this scheme is centrally sponsored or State sponsored, and

(c) whether Central Government have taken any decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise. '9

Development of Western Ghats

3947. SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state,

(a) the main features of the schemes submitted by the Government of Kerala for the development of Western Ghats; and

(b) the decisions taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) No concrete proposals for the development of the Western Ghats have yet been drawn up by the Government of Kerala who have reported that a special Regional Committee has been appointed for this purpose. The precise nature of the development programmes relating to the West in Ghats will become clear only after the Committee has had detailed deliberations on the subject

The Central Government are also committed to the accelerated development on the Western Ghats Region. A Committee comprising of the Chief Ministers of the concerned States, the Union Minister for Heavy Industries and a Member, Planning Commission, has been set up to evolve the future line of action in this regard.

General Body meeting of Share Holders of Central Government Consumer Co-operative Stores, New Delhi

3948 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether any procedure has been laid down for the election to the Managing Body of the Central Government Consumer Co-operative Stores, New Delhi if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government of India propose to hold a General Body meeting of its share holders for the purpose and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) Yes, Sir The procedure has been laid down in the bye-laws of the Society.

The 'Managing Body' of the Central Government Employees' Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi, is known as the Board of Directors. This Board consists of sixteen Directors and a Chairman. The Chairman and eight Directors, are nominated by the Government of India and the remaining eight are elected by the General Body of the Society

The Delegates elected by the shareholders, in accordance with the bye-laws of the Society, constitute the General Body. Four Directors from the Delegates are elected every year to hold office for a period of two years. The elections are so arranged that four Directors get replaced in the Board every year. Among the present Directors, four were elected on 28th February, 1972 and the other four on 10th October 1973

(b) The management of the Society propose to hold the next meeting of the General Body, for the purpose of electing four Directors, before 30th June, 1974

Since the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society is an autonomous body, registered as a Society with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Delhi, Government of India are not directly concerned with the holding of the General Body meeting.

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Store, New Delhi

3949. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores, New Delhi was set up;

(b) the number of its share-holders;

(c) the names of its Managing Directors and Directors; and

(d) whether any General Body meeting has been held since the store has been set up and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi, was set up in June, 1968.

(b) The present number of share-holders is 41,151.

(c) The names of the Directors are given below:

Nominated by the Govt. of India

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Shri M. Gopal Menon | Chairman, |
| | Board of Directors |
| 2. Shri P. S. Mahadevan. | Director |
| 3. Shri P. S. Mahadevan | -do- |
| 4. Shri M. G. Abrol. | -do- |
| 5. Shri A. K. Sen. | -do- |
| 6. Shri S. Chaudhary. | -do- |
| 7. Shri D. S. Nim. | -do- |
| 8. Shri R. K. Talwar. | -do- |
| 9. Shri K. G. Mathur. | -do- |
| 10. Shri S. V. Iyer. | -do- |

ELECTED by the General Body

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. Dr. J. S. Saksena | Raj | Director. |
| 2. Shri R. N. Sircar. | | -do- |
| 3. Shri Vijay Shanker. | | -do- |
| 4. Shri A. S. Thakur. | | -do- |
| 5. Shri R. B. Gupta. | | -do- |
| 6. Shri Chhaju Ram | | -do- |
| 7. Shri K. D. Sharma. | | -do- |
| 8. Shri O. P. Sharma. | | -do- |

There is no Managing Director at present.

(d) Yes, sir. Eight meetings of the General Body have been held since the Society was set up.

In accordance with the bye-laws of the Society during the first five years, i.e. 1963 to 1968, the Board of Directors was required to be nominated by the Government of India each year and no general body meetings were held during this period. It was only from the Cooperative year 1968-1969 that the general body was constituted in accordance with the bye-laws and meetings of the general body have since been held regularly.

Insurgent Activities of the Under Ground Nagas and Rebel Mizos

3950 SHRI H M. PATEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report dated the 23rd December, 1973 that exiled rebel Mizos, the Mizo National Front, the Rebel Hill Tribes of Burma and the underground movement for an autonomous Chittagong Hill Tracts have formed an alliance for a multipronged insurgency in the north-eastern belt of India besides in Bangladesh and Burma;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the implications of the Report; and

(c) action, if any, taken to stop such insurgent activities on the part of the underground Nagas and rebel mizos?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have seen the report in question. There is, however, no definite confirmation of any alliance for co-ordinated insurgency.

(c) Government of India continuously explore all avenues of co-operation with the Governments of Burma and Bangladesh for effectively dealing with insurgency in the border areas. The Governments of Manipur and Nagaland, the Mizoram Administration and the security forces are exercising utmost vigil in this matter. Security measures have also been suitably tightened.

Exploitation of Uranium Deposits in Bhuj Taluka of Kutch District (Gujarat)

3951 **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of **ATOMIC ENERGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uranium deposits have been located at FUTDI village of Bhuj taluka of Kutch district; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for the exploitation of these deposits?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Some indications of uranium have been found near Fotadi (Fotki) village in Bhuj Taluka of Kutch District.

(b) The question of exploitation of the deposits will depend upon the results of the investigations currently in hand.

Attempt by C.R.P. Personnel to kidnap Tribal Women at Satnala, Tripura

3952. **SHRI DASARATHA DEB:** Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Reserve Police personnel attempted to kidnap some tribal women at Satnala in Tripura at the point of bayonet in December, 1973;

(b) if so, the steps taken against the culprits; and

(c) the steps being taken to protect Tribals of Tripura from being harassed by Central Reserve Police and Border Security Force in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) whenever complaints are received against BSF/CRP personnel, they are enquired into by the concerned authorities and necessary action is taken against those found guilty.

Unutilised Letters of Intent and Licences in West Bengal

3953. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement by the West Bengal Commerce and Industry Minister dated December 10, 1973 where in he said that investors were not coming forward in West Bengal and letters of intent and licences were lying unutilised;

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

(c) total number of industrial licences and letters of intent issued to West Bengal during the last three years;

(d) total number of licences and letters of intent utilised todate; and

(e) the factors responsible for non-utilisation of licences and letters of intent in this State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) (a) and (b) While it has not been possible to refer to the particular statement said to have been made by the West Bengal Commerce and Industry Minister dated December 10, 1973, the question of utilisation of Letters of Intent and licences has been under consideration of Government in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal.

(c) to (e) The numbers of Letters of Intent and Industrial licences issued during the last three years for the establishment of industrial units in West Bengal were as follows—

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1971	58	84
1972	48	54
1973	62	41

Of these, the following numbers of Letters of intent and industrial licences are reported by the State Government of West Bengal to have been withdrawn/surrendered/cancelled/revoked —

Letters of intent	Industrial Licences
9	3

According to the information furnished by the State Government about the utilisation of Letters of Intent and In-

dustrial Licences, the following are reported to have been implemented:—

Letters of Intent Industrial Licences

34 71

The remaining letters of intent and industrial licences are at various stages of implementations as it normally takes about three to four years for an industrial unit to commence production.

Scheme to render Financial Assistance to Small Newspapers

3954 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the main features of Government's scheme to render financial assistance to small newspapers, and

(b) when the small Newspapers Finance Corporation is expected to be constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) It is proposed to introduce a Bill in the Lok Sabha shortly for the setting up of a Newspaper Finance Corporation, details in respect of which are under consideration.

Demand for Greater Autonomy of States

3955 **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR**
SHRI R. S. PANDEY

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister rejected the demand of greater auto-

nomy for the States in the Indian Union, during the course of one of her major political speeches recently;

(b) if so, the precise points of her said speech;

(c) whether some State Governments have urged the Central Government for greater powers and at the same time for more financial assistance from the Centre; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHISIN): (a) and (b) Prime Minister has often stated that the Constitution is a safe and sufficient guide for regulating Centre-State relations.

(c) and (d). Only the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has made the demand for more autonomy for States. Some State Governments have from time to time been writing to the Central Government on various aspects of financial relations between the Centre and State Governments including matters like sharing of Central revenue receipts, repayment of loans, allocation of Plan assistance for State Plans etc. Questions relating to Centre-State relations have been studied in depth by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Study Team appointed by the Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission have come to the conclusion that the provisions of the Constitution covering Centre-State relations are adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problems that may arise in this field. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relations are under examination. The views and reactions of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission were also solicited. So far the views of Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttar Pra-

desh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been received.

Indian Licensing and Permit Policy

3956. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abandon the Industrial Licensing and Permit policy; and

(b) if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Broadcast of References of Affairs and Developments of U.P. in A.I.R. News Bulletins

3957. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the precise details regarding references to affairs and developments in Uttar Pradesh during the months of January and February, 1974 in the News Bulletins and other routine or regular programmes etc., broadcast on the All India Radio;

(b) whether the said references were made on the eve of State Assembly Elections in U.P., and with a view to boosting up the inclination of the people towards the ruling Congress Party; and

(c) whether A.I.R. was pressurised in any way to focus the attention of the people on the Congress Party's doings on the eve of ensuing U.P. elections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Information relat-

ing to all references made to U.P. in both routine and regular programmes of all stations of A.I.R. is very difficult to compile and is not available. However, the broadcasts from the News Services Division and other broadcasts from AIR Delhi and Lucknow related to governmental pronouncements regarding service conditions for its employees, setting up of Universities, restrictions on power consumption, procurement operations, strike by Junior Power Engineers, inauguration of various types of projects etc. These items would have found inclusion in bulletins even if no elections were in the offing in the State of U.P. Besides News Bulletins, a 'Spotlight' feature broadcast in English related to the political tensions in the Rohilkhand Division of U.P. In the 'Samyaki' two programmes were broadcast in Hindi on the Rohilkhand developments. In the 'Tasara' in Urdu, four commentaries were broadcast giving background to various aspects including UP's economic problems and the imperatives of a democratic election.

Under the 'Newsreels', three following items were covered:

(i) inauguration by the Prime Minister of Bharat Electronics at Ghaziabad;

(ii) the Centenary Celebrations of the Mathura Museum; and

(iii) a despatch on the election scene in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) No, Sir

Holding of Film Festivals with Neighbouring Countries

3256. SHRI R. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of holding film festivals with neighbouring countries on a reciprocal basis to promote cultural relations has been considered,

(b) if so, with what results, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) to (c). Film Festivals are exchanged with a number of countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme. In so far as organising Festivals in neighbouring countries is concerned, a Festival of Indian Films is scheduled to open in Dacca, Bangladesh on 5th April, 1974. A Festival of Bangladesh Films will be staged in India towards the third week of April. A Festival of Indian Films is likely to be staged in Afghanistan in July as a part of the Republic Day Celebrations of that country. Such Festivals have, and are expected to further foster the friendship and cultural cooperation with various countries.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के लिये साप्ताहिक नियम बनाना

3959 श्री जूल चन्द डग्गा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री साप्ताहिक नियमों के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 3488 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बर्त, पदोन्नति और सेवा शर्तों का विनियमन करने के लिये साप्ताहिक नियम बनाने के बारे में सम्बन्धित विभाग के निर्णय की प्रवर्णनीयता प्रति जाया की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय की टिप्पणियों के अनुसरण में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

यह कार्य मंत्रालय तथा कानूक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) :
(क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) इस मामले में भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा की गई टिप्पणियों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

“केवल वयस्कों के लिये” निर्धारित फिल्मों के ट्रेलर

3960. श्री जून चन्द डामा क्या बुधना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अन्य फिल्मों के लिये निर्धारित फिल्मों के ट्रेलर दिखाए जाते हैं और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या ऐसी फिल्मों के विज्ञापन भी इस्तहार हर जगह लगाए जाते हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बुधना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपरोक्त (जी सर्वोपरि विद्यु) : (क) कोचर फिल्मों के ट्रेलरों को केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड

द्वारा 'ए' (केवल वयस्कों के लिए) प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं दिया जाता । जहाँ बच्चों के लिये अनुयुक्त होते हैं उनको हटाने के बाद, ट्रेलरों को केवल 'य' प्रमाणपत्र ही दिया जाता है ताकि इनका किसी भी फिल्म के साथ दिखाया जा सके ।

(ख) और (ग). पास्टर्स पर नियन्त्रण राज्य सरकारों तथा नगरपालिका के अधिकारियों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है । इनको एक से अधिक बार यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे आपत्तिजनक फिल्मों पास्टर्स, आदि के प्रदर्शन को रोकने के लिये उपयुक्त कदम उठाए ।

Industrial Units in Karnataka Working Beyond Licensed Capacity

3961 SHRI A K KOTRASHETTI. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the number of private industrial units in Karnataka which have exceeded the licensed capacity, and

(b) if so, the action the Government of India propose to take against such concerns?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) Three cases of unauthorised production over the licensed capacity pertaining to undertakings situated in Karnataka are under investigation by the Commission of Inquiry on the Large Industrial Houses, headed by Shri J. K. Sarkar, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.

Assistance given to State Planning Boards for Reorganisation of their Planning Machinery

3962. SHRI A. K. KOTRASHETTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance given to State Planning Boards for reorganisation of their planning machinery; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that experts are involved in the preparation of State Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Under the scheme of Central assistance for the strengthening of State planning machinery, the Centre bears upto two-thirds of the additional expenditure incurred by the States in this behalf. Administrative approval amounting to Rs. 67.15 lakhs has so far been accorded to the States for the strengthening of the State planning machinery.

(b) The Centre's assistance to States is contingent upon their associating experts and technical personnel with the State Planning Boards/Commissions who are responsible, along with persons who are responsible, along with preparation of State Plans.

श्री अंकार सिंह हत्याकांड में दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस विभाग द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही

3963. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में श्री अंकार सिंह हत्याकांड में मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा की गयी पुलिस की निन्दा के परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस विभाग ने किसी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उ.मंत्री (श्री एफ. एच. मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). अतिरिक्त सत्र न्यायाधीश, दिल्ली ने निन्दा की थी। इन निन्दा पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है क्योंकि मामला अभी न्यायाधीन है।

Opportunity to Government Employees to appear in I.A.S. Examination

3964. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for providing an opportunity to Government servants not already in Class I, who have completed six years of service and are less than 35 years of age to sit at the regular Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination; and

(b) if not, whether Government will take the final decision in the matter by the time the advertisement for the regular I.A.S. etc. Examination, 1974 is made by the Union Public Service Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the recommendation.

The Third Pay Commission has also made some recommendations regarding promotion prospects of Government servants at all levels and provision for Government employees to compete in the various open recruitment Examinations with relaxation in age limits. The method of the IAS etc. Examination itself is under examination by a Committee appointed by the Union Public Service Commission.

The Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation is still under consideration along with the general recommendations of the Pay Commission on the subject and other recommendations of the A.R.C. regarding recruitment/promotion to the all India Services and Central Services Class I. It is not possible to give any specific date before which decisions will be taken on the subject.

Implementation of Fifth Plan Target in the matter of Industrial Licensing

3065. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to straight away implement the Fifth Plan targets in the matter of industrial licensing; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA). (a) and (b). As and when applications are received from prospective entrepreneurs for setting up of industries for which targets have been laid down in the Draft Fifth Plan Document, the same would be considered and disposed of by the Government expeditiously keeping in view the programmes of public sector units, the existing capacities and the targets laid down for the Fifth Plan.

Development of Energy from the Conventional Sources

3966. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently called upon the scientists to undertake research in the development of energy, especially, from the unconventional sources;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestions given by her;

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(c) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has formulated a series of schemes in this connection; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken so far in the implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister made this statement while inaugurating the 61st Session of the Indian Science Congress at Nagpur on January 3, 1974. She also and that co-relation between energy consumption and per capita GNP, as is prevalent in the highly industrialised countries, should not be accepted at its face value in the Indian context; that simultaneously with the extraction of energy from non-conventional sources, the generation of power from coal will, have to be made more efficient so as to make better use of our resources; that more efficient ways should be developed for whatever energy we have by introducing more effective organisational and technological means and behavioural patterns; and that low-energy life styles should be explored which would not utilise energy on the scale or with the intensity of highly industrialised countries and our own urban areas

(c) and (d). The National Committee on Science and Technology set up expert groups to assess the potentials of solar, chemical, geo-thermal, tidal and wind sources of energy and advise what R & D Activities need be undertaken in the country. Co-ordinated R & D programmes will be taken up for the successful exploitation of these sources of energy in the light of the recommendations of these groups. The draft five year plan has indicated a provision of Rs. 4 crores for the development of non-conventional energy sources and Rs. 25 lakhs are likely to be spent in the first year of the plan, for initiating the R & D activities.

Annual increments of C.R.P. Constables

3967. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of annual increment of the C.R.P. constable is rupee one only;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to revise this rate; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir; but the increment is Rs. 2/- after the Constable crosses the Efficiency Bar on reaching a pay of Rs. 85/-.

(b) and (c). The Third Pay Commission have recommended annual increments of Rs. 4/- and Rs. 5/- respectively. This is under Government's consideration.

Expansion of Radio network of All India Radio

3968. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the areas of the country are not yet covered by the Radio network of the All India Radio and if so, the areas so far covered and the extent of areas yet to be covered;

(b) comparative figures of the allocation made for development of A.I.R. during the Fourth Plan and the proposed allocation for Fifth Plan;

(c) whether allocation proposed for the Fifth Plan is likely to be either equal to or less than that made during the Fourth Plan;

(d) whether increase in revenue collections from radio licences, radio advertisements has not been taken into consideration for proportionate allocation for development of A.I.R. in the Fifth Plan; and

(e) whether such inadequate allocation for development in the Fifth

Plan will have wide communication gap between the objective of the Fifth Plan and the people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Broadcast coverage on shortwave is available practically throughout the country, but the medium wave coverage at present is only 67.5 per cent by area and 80 per cent by population. On completion of all the Fourth Plan schemes, which are at various stages of implementation, area covered will increase to about 82 per cent and the population coverage to about 90 per cent.

(b) and (c). As against the Fourth Plan approved outlay of about 68.00 crores for development of Broadcasting and Television, the tentative allocation for the Fifth Plan is Rs. 130.00 crores out of which 80 crores is earmarked for Television and 50 crores for Sound Broadcasting.

(d) Plan allocations are made on the basis of national priorities and total available resources. Revenue from radio licences and commercial radio services goes to the general revenues of Government and is not earmarked proportionately for development schemes of A.I.R.

(e) On completion of the further schemes that will be taken up within the Fifth Plan allocations, medium wave coverage will still not be available to about 14 per cent of area and 7 per cent of population.

Telephone Exchange at Edakkara

3969. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a telephone exchange at Edakkara near Nilambur in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(b) Project estimate for opening a 50 line small automatic exchange at Idakha Parented to Manjeri Trunk Exchange has since been sanctioned. The exchange is proposed to be opened in 1974-75.

Memorandum to declare Urdu as Second Language

3970. **SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any memorandum to declare Urdu as a second language in States where there is a predominantly Urdu-speaking population, and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Attention is invited to the answer given to the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 1200 on the 27th February, 1974.

Telephone Exchange at Peringuthur in Kerala

3971. **SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a telephone exchange in Peringuthur near Tellicherry in Kerala, and

(b) whether a building was approved for the same and if so, the reasons for the delay in opening the exchange?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The Telephone Exchange at Peringuthur could not be opened for want of stores which are

in short supply. The exchange is expected to be commissioned in early 1974-75.

Import Licence to West Bengal for Cement

3972. **SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the bottlenecks created in making progress in irrigation works due to inadequate and delayed supply of cement to West Bengal, the Central Government are prepared to grant import licences to West Bengal Government;

(b) if not, whether the Government of India propose to take certain other steps with a view to making adequate and timely supply of cement to West Bengal; and

(c) the total amount of cement allotted to West Bengal during last three years in comparison to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): (a) and (b). The shortage of cement in the State of West Bengal is part of overall shortage of cement in the country due to loss of production on account of power cuts enforced in some states, labour strikes and mechanical breakdowns in some factories, inadequate supplies of coal for the industry and inadequate availability of wagons for movement of cement. To distribute equitably the available quantities of cement, quotas were fixed for each state for the period July, 1973 to June, 1974 at 110 per cent of the average consumption of cement in each state during the preceding five years. These quotas are exclusive of the requirements of Central Government Departments for works within a particular state, which are met separately by the Central Government. Within the quotas fix-

ed, quantities have been earmarked for the Irrigation and Power Projects and the State Governments have been required to ensure that requirements of Irrigation and Power Projects are fully met within their total entitlements. Requests for allotment of additional quantities are also considered on merits of each case. Subject to the quotas fixed, the allocations are made on the recommendations of the concerned State Government. Hence the question of grant of import licence to the State of West Bengal for the import of cement does not arise.

(e) The total amount of cement despatched to West Bengal and Maharashtra during the last three years was as follows:

(Figures in lakhs tonnes)		
West Bengal Maharashtra		
1971	8.43	18 75
1972	10 08	19 74
1973	9 94	17 91

Setting up of bagasse-based Newsprint Factory in Kolhapur

3973. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 19th December, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 5450 regarding bagasse-based Newsprint Unit in Kolhapur and state by what time the work of setting up of the bagasse-based Newsprint factory is likely to be completed and how far it will help relieve the country of its newsprint scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): The reply given on the 19th December, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 5450 relates to the bagasse-based Newsprint unit in Sangli near Kolhapur. Since

their letter of intent is yet to be converted into a licence, it is premature to indicate a date for the completion of the project.

Intensive Industrialization in West Bengal during Fifth Plan

3974. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal is going to have rapid and intensive industrialisation in Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for the exploitation of minerals and setting up of industries during this period, and

(c) How much amount has been earmarked for the village industries and handloom industries in Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Government have every hope that West Bengal will have rapid and intensive industrialization in the 5th Plan

(b) Tentatively an outlay of Rs. 1.60 crores and Rs. 43 crores has been earmarked respectively for the programmes envisaged under mineral development and large and medium Industries in the Fifth Plan of the State of West Bengal.

(c) Tentatively an amount of Rs. 14.40 crores has been earmarked for village and small industries in the Fifth Plan of West Bengal which includes a provision of Rs. 2.20 crores for handloom industry.

Construction of Post Office and Telegraph Office building in Dahod

3975 SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct the Dahod Post Office and Telegraph Office buildings along with the staff quarters and the

budgetary provisions so far made; and

(b) whether the said buildings will be constructed during the year 1974-75 through the Agency of Gujarat State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. Plan is under examination for construction of a combined building for Post Office (having Telegraph Branch), Telephone Exchange and Sub Post-master's quarters after demolition of existing old building. Since the case is at the preliminary stage, no budgetary provision has so far been made.

(b) No. There is ban on construction of non-functional buildings which include post office buildings, due to financial stringency. The work will be entrusted to Posts and Telegraphs Civil Wing.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

3976. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great shortage of raw materials for small scale industry in West Bengal;

(b) whether many industries have been closed down due to non-availability of raw materials; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure adequate supply thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is a general shortage of certain scarce categories of raw materials in the country including West Bengal, as a result of which small scale industries are not in a position to utilise their capacity fully.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase allocation of raw materials depending upon their availability.

Delay in Transmission of Postal Mail and Telegrams

3977. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to persistent public complaints about the inordinate delays in the transmission of ordinary postal mail and telegrams for the past several months;

(b) the causes of this delay; and

(c) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has taken any steps to remedy the position in this regard?

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

(b) There has been some delay during the months of December, 73 and January, 74 on account of locomen strike, IAC lockout and rush of Christmas, Id and New Year Mails. There was however no ill-effects on telegraph services.

(c) Alternative mail arrangements were made. Trains and air services are near normal now and there is no delay to the mails at present.

उत्तरी भागलपुर क बिहापुर नौगछिया और गोपालपुर बन्दों में डाकघर खोलना

3978. श्री शनिेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973 में बिहार राज्य के उत्तरी भागलपुर में बिहापुर नौगछिया और गोपालपुर बन्दों जैसे सुदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने डाकघर खोले गए और इन्ही क्षेत्रों में 1974 में और कितने डाकघर खोले जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या बड़े और विकसित शहरों में सरकार ने कोई नई टेलीफोन लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना बनाई है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या नौगछिया खण्ड के साहू पर्वत पचायन में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की कोई योजना है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) 1973 में कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला गया। डाकघर कुछ निर्धारित शर्तों पूरी करने पर खोले जाते हैं, जैसे मजदूरी के डाकघर से दूरी, अनुमानित आय आदि। जिन प्रस्तावों में ये शर्तें पूरी होंगी उन पर 1974 में नये डाकघर खोलते समय विचार किया जायगा।

(ख) जी, हा। यह सुविधा घाटा उठा कर भी दी जा सकती है बशर्त कि प्रस्तावित स्थान इसके लिए निर्धारित नीति की शर्तें पूरी करता हो।

(ग) और (घ). साहू पर्वत में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्ताव में सालाना 2063 रुपये का घाटा होने का अनुमान है जिसे विभाग को मीजूदा नीति के अनुसार माफ नहीं किया जा सकता। फिर भी, यदि कोई पार्टी विभाग को होने वाला कुल घाटा भरने के लिए तैयार हो तो गारण्टी के आधार पर यह सुविधा दी जा सकती है। सम्बन्धित पार्टी द्वारा किराया और गारण्टी की शर्तें मंजूर कर लेने के बाद टेलीफोन की सुविधा देने की कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

12.02 hrs.

RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yesterday ten people have been killed all over Bihar. There was resort to firing in eight places. In Lucknow also there was trouble. We would like the Home Minister to make a statement at once on Bihar. Then we want... (Interruptions) we are going through the ritual of parliamentary democracy when the whole country is in flames. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not speak simultaneously. I am not listening to any of you.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें कुछ कहने कीजिये. हमारे क्षेत्र में गोली चल रही है, मेहरबानी कर के बौन्दो मिनट हमारी बात सुन लीजिये।

... (अवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : होम मिनिस्टर साहब डाई बजे स्टेटमेंट देगे। उस के बाद मैं ने बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलाई है, उस में देखेंगे कि इम को कहां और कैसे एडजस्ट कर सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : इम का मतलब यह है कि यह चर्चा आज नहीं हो सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जो मीटिंग बुलाई है, उस में पार्लियामेंट्री प्रोसेज के मिनिस्टर भी आयेंगे, आप भी आजाइये और वहा बैठ कर इस को एडजस्ट कर लीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन है—आज कोई काल-एटेन्शन नहीं है। सर्वलाइट और प्रदीप के कार्यालय पर आग लगाने की जो घटना हुई है इस से प्रेस की

स्वामिनीता पर हमला हुआ है, इस लिये आप इस का काल-एटेंशन मन्जूर कर लीजिये और उस मामले को अलग लिया जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों आइडेन्टिकल मोशनज कैसे आयेंगे । अगर आप को उस पर बहस करनी है तो वह एक अलहेदा विषय है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, उन अखबारों पर आग लगाने में सरकार का हाथ है, ऐसा आरोप लगाया जा रहा है ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अखबारों ने संरक्षण मांगा था, लेकिन पुलिस नहीं भेजी गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत बड़े महापुरुष हैं, महान व्यक्ति हैं, लेकिन जो हाउस का तरीका है, उसी के मुताबिक काम चलेगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अखबारों का मामला आप अलग से ले सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिये : बिहार की साधारण स्थिति एक अलग विषय है लेकिन सर्वलाइट का स्पेसिफिक मामला है । उस पर आप कार्लिंग एटेंशन स्वीकार कीजिये क्योंकि स्वयं सम्पादक ने कहा है कि 17 तारीख से उन्होंने संरक्षण की मांग की लेकिन नहीं दिया गया । न 17 को दिया गया और न 18 को दिया गया ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस पर आज ही चर्चा करा लें । बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी साढ़े चार बजे मिलेगी, साढ़े पांच बजे रिपोर्ट आएगी . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्त को एडजस्ट करना पड़ेगा । बैठ कर करेंगे । आप तो ऐसा

कहते हैं जैसे किसी चीज का पता ही न हो

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : रेलवे बजट की चर्चा तो रोज करते हैं । बिहार पर चर्चा पहले होनी चाहिये ।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : गृह मंत्री सदन छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं ।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6480/74].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6480/74].

REPORT OF CAG OF INDIA, 1972-73 UNION GOVERNMENT (P&T) AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS P&T FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):

On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh, I beg to lay on the Table:..

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs), under article 151(1) of the Consti-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

tution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6481/73].

(2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs for the year 1972-73 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6481/74]

RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR

SHR DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You gave your tacit approval, Sir, that this issue would be discussed...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The situation is going out of control... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you doing this when everything is settled? I have already said that he will make a statement at 2.30 p.m.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On what item of business are you rising on a point of order? There is nothing before the House now.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): In view of the House being so agitated, would it not help if Mr. Vajpayee's suggestion that an immediate discussion takes place, is accepted? I do not see any special good coming out of the Business Advisory Committee allotting time. You Sir, are in a good enough position to allot whatever time is adequate when the House is so terribly agitated.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection for a discussion taking place, but, after all, we have to adjust it in this agenda. Normally, when such discussions take place, time will have to be found as you will be taking the official time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The agenda is being mal-adjusted.

MR. SPEAKER: The meeting is called because of this, to find time for this.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The whole House is here and the Leader of the House was also here.

MR. SPEAKER: You also agreed that you would consult each other.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : गृह मंत्री अपना स्टेटमेंट अभी क्यों नहीं दे सकते हैं ? ढाई बजे क्यों दे रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He will get today's information also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ढाई बजे चर्चा क्यों नहीं हो सकती है ? इस का मतलब है कि आप बिहार की घटनाओं के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं कर रहे हैं—

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्रीर सरकार भी गम्भीरता से विचार करने को तैयार नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You are throwing everything to the winds.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस पर क्या फैसला होगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज बनी है उस पर तो चलना चाहिये । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जब सूट न करे तो उस पर चला न जाए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी क्यों नहीं दे सकते हैं बयान ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) अभी क्यों नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? The leader of his party should better deal with him. If this is the manner of addressing the Chair also, God help us.

यह कोई तरीका नहीं है । ऐसे बोल रहे हैं जैसे मिनिस्टर भी डोक में खड़ा है और स्पीकर भी ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the meeting take place at 1.30 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. I have asked the Minister to find time for this. This is Opposition's business.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: The Minister is running away from the House. R is an issue to the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Secretary-General—
Message from Rajya Sabha.

श्री कल्याण विहारी बाजवैदी : समय में नहीं था कि यह बली महेन्द्र को इसी समय बतलाने देने में कौन सी कठिनाई है? अभी दे सकते हैं और इन्हें बजे नहीं हो सकती है।
 (ब्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय . डेमोक्रेसी ने इसी तरह चलना है तो आप को कोई और रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। बाहर भी इस तरह चलेगा और हाउस में भी इस तरह चलेगा ?

12:19 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 16th March, 1974, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st February, 1974, in the Public Works (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1973 :—

Enacting Formula

1. Page 1, Line 1, —
 for "Twenty-fourth" substitute
 "Twenty-fifth".

Clause 1

2. Page 1, Line 4, —
 for "1973" substitute "1974".

RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: He will make a statement today. He had gone out.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: We have the SAC meeting at 1.30. Why should he run away?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not force us like this: do this and do that.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Why not? What are we here for?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not try to threaten the Chair like this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: (Contd.): May I draw your attention to a point, Sir?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Point of order on what?

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: It relates to the proceedings of the House at the present moment, Sir. At a point of time when the whole House was agitated and when you, yourself, Sir, also shared that agitation...

SOME HON MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: That is not a point of order.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: It is submission, not point of order.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, let me formulate my point of order. These Members in the House, busy-bodies who do not know what is what with regard to the procedure, could not stop me from formulating my point of order. Let me formulate my point of order. I ask you Mr Speaker, is it in order, Sir, for the Minister of Home Affairs as well as the Prime Minister, at an exact point of time when discussion was taking place when a certain report has to be made in the House, to leave this House, without any intimation to the Speaker?

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

ker? Is it in order that when the House is agitated, the Leader of the House is making no attempt to soothe the atmosphere? Is it the way that you get assistance from that side? Mr. Speaker, you are entitled to get the assistance under the rules from that side. Are you getting it? These are points of order *inter alia* with regard to the procedure. How can we regulate the procedure where this kind of thing takes place? Where is the Leader of the House? Who is deputising for the Leader of the House? It is the responsibility of the Leader of the House to contribute to soothing the atmosphere; he or she does not choose to be here. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I tried to draw attention to something. I have a point of order. You are not allowing

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I wish to submit this Mr. Speaker. With great respect to what Shri H. N. Mukerjee has said I would like to make it very clear that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister left the House after the next item was called.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is it an answer, Sir? When the whole House is agitated, they left the House. Is it an answer, Sir?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार बिहार पर आज चर्चा नहीं कराना चाहती, और हमें अफ़सोस है कि आप उन की मदद कर रहे हैं। आप गृह मंत्री को कह सकते थे कि अभी बयान करे, और आज बहस हो सकती थी।

MR SPEAKER: I can't force the time; I have to consult when time is available. I have to see that also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकारी रवैयें के खिलाफ़ अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के

लिए हमें सबन से (बाह्य) विरोध होना ही हम चाहते हैं कि आप सरकार को कहें कि बहस आज होनी चाहिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I rise on a point of order. You have not allowed me

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order can be raised like this. If all of you are talking, I cannot listen to you. And that is not the way of pressing your point.

It is not the way to behave if you do like this.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : आप को व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनने में क्या तकलीफ़ है ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I was forced to raise a point of order. But, you did not hear my point. I have not used any undignified words.

MR SPEAKER: An old and a senior Member is behaving like this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I now rise on a point of order. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My point of order is this. I just want to draw your attention to that. I have no intention whatsoever of showing disrespect to you. I just went ahead of you to draw your attention only and with a view to catching the eyes of the Speaker (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Order, Please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My point of order is this. You might remember that yourself asked the Minister to make a statement in this House on Tuesday before a discussion takes place. Ultimately you told us that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had informed you about the Home Minister's visit to Bihar. You also said that he would come back after studying the developments and ascertaining the facts there.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. It is only a submission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have not even concluded. In view of this fact, we did not ultimately press for the statement yesterday. I want to know from you one thing. You gave this directive to the Home Minister in regard to his making a statement. Why has that not been included in the order paper after the Question Hour? The statement is the next item, regarding Bihar situation which is agitating the mind of the Members of this House and of the country. When we are specifically to discuss this, why has the hon. Home Minister left the House? Does it not amount to disrespect of the House? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You are only making a submission.

Mr. Banerjee, why do you cover it under the point of order? Let me listen to you. I am trying to see in one moment you are laughing, in another moment you are threatening; in another moment you are shouting. I am just watching your mood.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, my point of order is this. The point raised by Prof. Mukerjee was right. Sir is it justified on the part of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to leave the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I had passed on to the next item when they left the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know whether it is not a fact that under rule 193, it is purely in your hands and you need not consult even the Minister on whether it should be discussed or not? In this particular case, yesterday, we pleaded for a discussion since the situation was explosive and we felt that the discussion here might have a soothing effect in Bihar. You said that after the statement was made by the Home Minister, you would allow it. Now, we have asked for a discussion already under rule 193, for which no consent is required from Government and you can admit it and allow the discussion. My point of order is that

the Home Minister may make a statement at 2.30 p.m. and we should have a discussion immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: After all these years I have not been able to understand how sometimes hon. Members put the Chair in an awkward position.

Yesterday, they had brought forward an adjournment motion and it fell through. Then they said that the Home Minister should make a statement. The other Minister was ready to make a statement yesterday, but hon. Members said 'No' and they wanted only the Home Minister to make the statement. I asked the Home Minister to make a statement today. The hon. Minister can come forward with a statement at 2.30 p.m.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not now?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to explain the position. It is not in the power of the Speaker to compel a Minister to make a statement at a particular time and minute. It is not in my power. The Home Minister informed me this morning that he would make a statement at 2.30 p.m. Has there been any precedent in this House since the last 25 years, where the Speaker could exercise any power to ask a Minister to make a statement at a particular hour or a particular minute? If there is, I will be guided by that. Generally, the Speaker asks the Minister says that he would make the statement tomorrow or the day after or today, and the Speaker says, all right and asks 'At what time' and the hon. Minister then mentions that he would make it at such and such a time. Normally, this has been the practice since all these years. If there was anything to the contrary, I will be guided by that.

Secondly, as for the discussion, because their motion had fallen through, they gave another one. Are they pressing for it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have given it under rule 193 today.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there any precedent under rule 193 where the Spea-

(Mr. Speaker)

ker has fixed the time and also selected the motion on his own discretion without consulting the Business Advisory Committee? If there is, let hon. Members tell me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कई उदाहरण हैं। मैं आप को कई ऐसे उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु सिन्हा : कई उदाहरण ऐसे हैं जब मामलों की सीमा होती है तो आप इजाजत देते हैं। विजिनस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: They were all put either to the House or to the Business Advisory Committee. Let me know whether in future I should exercise that power; I would not mind giving the discussion, but the matter will never be put before the Business Advisory Committee in future and I shall exercise this power. Do hon. Members agree that I should exercise that power?

श्री मधु सिन्हा : प्रॉपर्टी मामलों में आप कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, ऐसे नहीं। आप फैसला करिए कि जो पावर है 103 का वह मेरी हो गई, आप की नहीं रही। यह करिये मान, मैं अभी एक मिनट में देता हूँ।

They cannot have it both ways.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विजिनस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी जब बनती नहीं है तो भी चर्चा होती है।

MR. SPEAKER: मुझे प्राय पावर दे,

I will exercise in future.

It has become a convention that these motions, under 103 and others come under no-day-yet named motions and are brought to the Business Advisory Committee. There the leaders sit with me and we select and decide which will come, which will

not come. But if you want to divert yourself of that power, I am ready to accept it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे करना है, मुझे देना चाहते हैं तो फैसला करिए कि मेरे पास वह पावर रहेगी। आप मुझे मान लीजिये। मैं एक मिनट में आप को उस के नीचे देता हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के लिए मान लीजिए उस को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज के लिए नहीं, हमेशा के लिए बात करिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमेशा न आप वहाँ होंगे न हम वहाँ होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं और आप हैं तब तक मानिए आप। मैं अभी देता हूँ। एक मिनट में। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि डिस्कशन नहीं देते। आप की मोशन मेरे पास पडी है। आप उस के लिए प्रेस नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप की ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन पडी है। उस के लिए आप प्रेस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य . काल प्रॉपर्टी भी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काल प्रॉपर्टी भी है। लेकिन मेरी बात सुनिए। आप लोक बाहर दुनिया को यह इशतहार करते हैं कि स्पीकर नहीं करते हैं। आज मैं आप को गलत तरफ डालना चाहता हूँ कि नहीं, मैं करता हूँ, आप नहीं करते हैं। आप दूसरी तरफ देखिए, आप कहते हैं कि अभी बहस के लिए टाइम हो, मैं कहता हूँ अभी ले जा। आप अपना बकल सुकरीर करे। या आप यह हमेशा के लिए मुझे अंधेरें में कि एजेडे के दरमियान में जब मैं चाहूँ कोई चीज बाकिल करूँ।

श्री मधु सिन्हा : मेरा प्वाइंट प्राक आई है।

MR. SPEAKER: Of all the persons, I do not want you to defend wrong causes, Mr. Limaya. I respect your knowledge of the procedure.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : डेढ़ बजे मीटिंग कर लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से कहता हूँ आप टाइम लीजिये । मिनिस्टर को भी एतराफ नहीं है । बताएं कब लेना है ?

एक साननीय सदस्य : उन्होने अभी बयान क्यों नहीं दिया ? डेढ़ बजे की क्या जरूरत थी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे नहीं पता । मैं तो एज चेयर फॉर्मला दे रहा हूँ, एज चेयर बात कर रहा हूँ ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Did you not tell them that the House is agitated to have it earlier?

MR. SPEAKER: I am explaining my position as the Chair. What they do and what you do, I am not concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है अंडर 193 (व्यवधान)

मेरा 194 और 190 के तहत प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I say that 193 is governed by 194 and, therefore, I should be given the first chance to raise a point of order. He is always habituated to raising points of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दफा आप कर लें एक दफा वह कर लें ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you allow it under 194? There is a procedure which governs 193. Shri S M. Banerjee has been maintaining...

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, we have to attend that lunch being given to our guests.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will finish in a minute.

Under 194, if the Speaker is satisfied after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the Minister as he may consider necessary that the matter is urgent, he may admit it.

Secondly, under 194 the Speaker may allot two sittings a week when such matter can be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding two and a half hours. Therefore, to demand that you must allow under 193 here and now a discussion is just not possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I know the procedure all right. Besides the procedure, the Business Advisory Committee themselves have said that during the discussion of the Budget, no such motion will be taken up.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान केबल नियम 184 और 193 के फर्क की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उमसे यह पता लगेगा कि हम लोग क्यों अप्रायह कर रहे हैं और आप से बिनती कर रहे हैं ।

नियम 190 इस प्रकार है :

"The Speaker may after considering the state of business in the House and in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of any such motion."

अगर मोशन लाना है, तब तो आप को लीडर आफ दि हाउस से सलाह-मशवरा करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन हम ने नियम 193 इसी लिए तैयार किया था कि जब ऐसे अविलम्बनीय महत्व के, अरजेंट मैटर्स आयेंगे तो स्पीकर को भी कोई अधिकार होना चाहिए । इस लिए हम में क्या इन्फॉर्मेशन मांगनी है ? बिहारी की स्थिति पर बहस होगी, हम बोलेंगे और मंत्री महोदय, जबाब देंगे । इस में आप को क्या इन्फॉर्मेशन देनी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपया यह प्रोवाइड करते हैं कि स्पीकर कनसल्टेशन के बाद फैसला करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिखये . अगर आप चाहते हैं, तो यही इनफ़ॉर्मेशन दी जा सकती है कि पटना में गोली चली, देवघर में गोली चली और मुंगेर में गोली चली । नियम 184 और 190 की प्रक्रिया बिल्कुल अलग है । तत्काल बहस शुरू हो सकती है । आप 3 बजे से बहस करवाये मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य की कोई जर्जरन नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I never objected to your Adjournment Motion. I never objected to anything. I have put the whole position before you. But, after all, the provisions under the Rules must be agreed to and the agreed to procedure is that, if I allow it, then I will have to consult them. That is why, I have called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee where you will be there and Minister will also be there.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस का मतलब यह है कि सरकार आज बहस नहीं कराना चाहती है । इस सदन में बिहार के साथ बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है । अगर आप माडे चार बजे बैठक बुलायेंगे, तो आज चर्चा नहीं होगी ।

श्री मधु लिखये : लच के बाद, दो बजे, मीटिंग बुलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस बात पर क्यों अड़े हुए है ? नियमों में जो लिखा हुआ है हमें उस को फ़ायदा करना चाहिए । अगर एडजामेंट मॉशन भी होता, तो उस का समय भी बात कर के ही फ़िक्स करना पड़ता ।

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF THE ACTION OF GUJARAT GOVERNOR IN DISSOLVING GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

श्री मधु लिखये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय गुजरात की विधान सभा के विसर्जन के बारे

में क्या-क्या मरतों उठायी कर्तों । लेकिन इस में असली मुद्दा सामने नहीं आया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय ने उस का जवाब दिया है । इस लिए समय बचाने के लिए मैं ने नोटिस में जो चार बातें दी है, केवल उन्हीं को पढ़ कर मुनाता हूँ । मंत्री महोदय उन का जवाब दे । यह कानूनी मामला है । अगर वह कानून मंत्री से सलाह मशवरा करना चाहे, तो कर सकते है ।

(a) Under the Presidential Proclamation of 9th February, 1974, imposing President's Rule on Gujarat, the President under Para 3 assumed to himself "all powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of this State";

(b) The Proclamation said that it would be lawful for the President "to act to such extent as I think fit through the Governor of the said State". "To such extent as I think fit are significant words. Unless there is clear evidence to the effect that the President desired the Governor to order dissolution, Mr. Dikshit's statement about continuing consultations between the Prime Minister and the President would have no significance;

(c) The Presidential Order of 9th February, 1974 directs that the powers assumed by the President by virtue of Clause (a) could be exercised by the Governor but subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the President; and

(d) Mr. Dikshit has adduced no evidence whatsoever in support of the fact that the dissolution was carried out under the direction of the President and not independently

and without reference, to him, In fact, Mr. Dikshit has not even claimed that it was the President who had directed the Governor to exercise his power under Article 174(1) and dissolve the Assembly forthwith. The fact is that the President was completely ignored as far as the Gujaraat affairs is concerned."

अन्त मे मे केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति इन का एक अरसे से बह रहे थे कि छावों की भागी का मान कीजिए, विधान सभा का जल्दी वखारित कीजिए, लेकिन इन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। और जिस रात का किया, उम वक्त उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति से विकुल सलाह नहीं की।

12 46 hrs

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1974

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75.

MR SPEAKER: The question is: "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75"

The motion was adopted

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I introduce* the Bill.

I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

ancial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE (Gwallior): rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I have received intimation from Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Madhu Limaye only.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नाम भोजना कोई जरूरी नहीं है। तीन मा नियम है ? मारे वाम नियम के खिनाक हो रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने गृह मंत्री की बात मान कर उन को ठाई बजे बयान देने की छूट दे दी है। यह किस नियम के अनुसार दी है ? आप कह सकते थे कि मदन की भावना को देखते हुए वह अभी बयान दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को परम्परा के मुताबिक वाम करना चाहिए। ये परम्पराये आप लोगों ने ही बनाई है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जिन के हाथ मे शासन की बागडोर है उन्होंने सारी परम्पराये तोड़ दी है।

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैं ने लिख कर दिया है, मैं इस वहम से केवल दो मुद्दों का उठाना चाहता हूं।

इस मे जो व्यापार मंत्रालय की भागे है उस के सम्बन्ध मे मुझे कहना है कि व्यापार मंत्रालय के तहत दो निगम आते है जूट कारपोरेशन और ग्लाउन कारपोरेशन, और उन की कार्यवाही के बारे मे मुझे बहुत ज्यादा असंतोष है क्योंकि किसानों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने मे ये दोनों कारपोरेशन पूर्णतया असफल रहे हैं। जैसे जूट कारपोरेशन ने बाषणा की थी कि इस मीजन मे 157 रुपये 50 पैसे क्विटल बनाना डेलिवरी का कच्चे जूट का दाम होगा, लेकिन जैसा कि मैं पहले भी बना चुका हूँ कलकता मे इस से बहुत कम प्राप्ति किसानों को मिला है और

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, Dated 20-3-74.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[बहु लिये]

दुबरी बिक जो देहाती मंडियां हैं उन देहाती मंडियां में एक बिबंटल का 110 एमो दाम भी किमानों को नहीं मिला है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बूट कारपोरेशन ने यह जो अकर्मण्यता दिखाई है क्या इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय व्यापार मंत्रालय के तहत या स्वयं कोई कार्यवाही करेगे जिस से भविष्य में किमानों के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जा सके ?

वही बात रुई और कपास के बारे में हुई है। इधर कपास का दाम ध्राप लोगो ने देखा होगा बहुत तेजी से बढ़ने लगा है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट की पालिमी चलाई थी उम के तहत किमानों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है और कल जब मैं ने कहा तो उम का जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया। अगर मुख्य मंत्री की रुई प्रादिलाबाद जिले में अधिक दामों पर बिक सकती है तो छोटे किमानो ने कौन सा पाप किया है कि उन के कपास का उचित कदम उन्हें नहीं दिया गया। तो काटन कारपोरेशन के द्वारा जो निक्मामपन दिखाया गया है इस के चलते हुग जो अनुदान मंत्री महोदय मजूर करवाने की बात रख रहे है उम के ऊपर मुझे सख्त एतराज है।

दूसरा मुद्दा है एडन के बारे में। माउथ अरेत्रियन फेडरेशन के पास एडन एक म्यान है। ह बात ठीक है कि वह एक स्वंत्र देश है। लेकिन मेरे पास बहुत सी चिठियां प्राई है, विगत दिनों में भारतीय नागरिकों को मनमाने ढंग में वहा पर गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उन्हें जेलों में ठूसा जा रहा है। बीच में एक नागरिक के बारे में कृष्णामेनन जी ने हस्तक्षेप किया था, उस को तो छोड़ दिया गया। लेकिन उस के बाद गिरफ्ताररियां हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा क्यों कि विदेश मंत्रालय की यांग भी इस में है, वह विदेश मंत्री से कहे, उन का यह कर्तव्य है कि अपने बुतावास के

मार्केट का उम के हुस के मार्केट जो वहां हों भारतीय लोगों की रक्षा का काम किया जाव। अगर उन्होंने कोई सख्त काम किया है, कानून तोड़ा है तो उस के बारे में कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अनुचित ढंग से अगर नागरिकों की आजादी को छीन लिया जाता है और उन को तंग किया जाता है तो देश की सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि उस में तबल देकर उन में बात कर के उन को छुड़वाने की चेष्टा करे।

12.53 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai); Sir, I will draw your attention to an unusual thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is unusual to interrupt when something is already under discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The pressmen have boycotted the House. I do not know what has happened.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he has any points to make, I will hear him, but only after this item is disposed of. It is most irregular to interrupt the proceedings. It is another extraordinary thing. After we dispose of this, I will hear him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will finish in half a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are violating everything. You are creating another extraordinary thing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know why they are doing it. Has anything extraordinary happened?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is another extraordinary thing. It is an established practice in this House that we do not take notice of what is going on in the gallery, and you are doing exactly that. Please do not do that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not want to go into that. But it was the duty of the press reporters to cover the proceedings, when Shri Madhu Limaye was speaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.... (Interruptions). What Shri Guha speaks will not go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: * * *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request him to abide by the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I will confine myself to only two points and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will deal with them in his reply to the debate

During the discussion many hon. Members have referred to the plight of the Central Government employees, particularly the low-paid employees. The employees of the public sector undertakings get a minimum wage of Rs 310 or Rs 290 while the Central Government employees, who also do equally good work, get only Rs 196. This demand has been agitating the minds of 28 lakh Central Government employees, whether it is Railways or Defence or P & T or any other Department. They have already decided to have a countrywide agitation on this issue. Today, the time has come when a national minimum wage has to be fixed on the basis of the need-based minimum wage and also on the basis of the needs of the Government employees. The disparity between the public sector undertaking employees and the Central Government employees who are working in departmental undertakings is resulting in creating a discontent amongst all the Central Government employees.

When the Pay Commission's Report was submitted, the hon. Minister gave us an opportunity to plead the case of the Central Government

employees before a Committee which was appointed by him and, later on, before a group of Ministers. We did so. We want that there should be no disparity, no discrimination, between an employee and an employee under the Central Government. Both are Central Government employees. One is known as a public sector undertaking and the other is known as a departmental undertaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is that the reason for opposing the Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is one of the reasons.

The second thing is that I expected that all the anomalies created by the implementation of the Pay Commission's Report should have been rectified by this time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only an Appropriation Bill for the grant on account. You expect all this to be done within the ambit of this Appropriation Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do you think what Mr. Limaye raised was within the ambit of this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I could not hear him properly because I was disturbed by Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Should I suffer because I am speaking in English?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is to my advantage that you are speaking in English.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The third point is that the Report of the Bonus Review Committee is likely to be submitted this month or next month. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to provide some amount for the payment of bonus to the Central Government employees who have been denied this

* * * Not recorded.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पार्ली : उपाध्यक्ष महा
दय सारा गैलरी वाक आउट कर गई आर
मिस्टर सुब्रह्मण्यम को डेय भी ही गई।
डाक्टर नहीं गए वहाँ पर।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Although I had said that it was not in keeping with the practice to refer to what is happening in the Gallery, since this matter has been mentioned, I have received an information that one of their colleagues, Mr. Subramaniam who is a Correspondent of the PTI has just passed away and they have all gone to express their sympathies.

SHRI SAMAR KUHA: I am sorry that I raised it. I do not know that. I convey my sympathy.

SHRI S. N. BANERJEE: I am very unhappy to hear the sad demise of one of my colleagues in the P.T.I. I am the President of the Federation. This matter was raised when the Speaker was in the Chair. If the death has taken place because of the negligence or delay of the doctors, it is a fit case which should be enquired into.

My colleague, Shri Teja Swatantra, died on my lap. He could not be removed to hospital in time. When he was moved to hospital, he was dead. I request that some action should be taken. Today, it is Mr. Subramaniam; tomorrow, it may be somebody else. Anybody who is working here, whether it is staff or press or Members, supposing he collapses because of the negligence of the doctors or inadequate medical attention, it is a slur on us. When we are the custodians of parliamentary democracy, when so many Ministers are here, I never expected this thing to happen. I would only request you to order some sort of an inquiry—Speaker or the Minister. This requires a very thorough probe why there is something wrong with this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Since I raised the matter, I consider it my

duty to express my sympathies and sorrow over the sudden death of our friend. I have come to know from my colleagues that, although it was informed in time, the doctor took about ten minutes....

AN. HON. MEMBER: 35 minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Some of his colleagues rushed to the doctor and almost forced him to come and see him. And when he was put in a taxi and it was going, there was a jerk and he expired. It is very sad indeed. It is very necessary that some sort of an inquiry should be conducted. Of course, those who have passed away cannot be brought back to life. But, for the future, an inquiry is necessary, so that those who are responsible are warned to remain alert to their duty.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The Speaker had said in the morning that he will have a personal inquiry made into the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have made certain submissions. They are on record. We will think about it, what can be done about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक मुद्दा वित्त मंत्री जी के विचार के लिये उठाता चाहता हूँ। आम बजट पर बहस के समय भी मैंने इस बारे में कुछ कहा था, लेकिन अब और चीजें मेरे ध्यान में आई हैं—रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया की जो नई दिल्ली शाखा है, उसमें बड़े पैमाने पर फ ड और धोखाधड़ी के मामले हो रहे हैं लेकिन वे मामले दबाये जाते हैं, उन्हें रजिष्ट्र में नहीं आने दिया जाता है। मेरे पास वित्त मंत्री जी को दिया गया एक ममोरिण्डम है और उस में रिपोर्ट में जो घटनाएँ बतलाई गई हैं जिन का मैं उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ— मैं थोड़ा ही समय लूंगा—

"During the recent past so many cases of fraud in the Cash Depart-

ment have been committed, but the culprits have always remained safe due to the intervention of the corrupt persons of a particular Association."

मुझे नहीं मालूम वह काल में देना मिलेगा है, मैं देना मिलेगा की गतिमान में गहा सम्बद्ध नहीं है —

"No inquiry is allowed to be held. The cases are hushed up. The fraudulent mischief of four packets in exchange of five notes of 100-rupee, taking out of Rs. 2 from the packet in the presence of the party, shortage of notes in 10-rupee and 1-rupee packets issued at counters shortage of change even in 50 paise coins, issued to the public, have to be swallowed like bitter pills"

वित्त मंत्री जी का भ्रम गये आरदन में एक बात और कही गई है —

"One fails to understand how a Clerk, Grade I, claiming himself to be a representative of an Association entered the Verification Section without permission when the Manual strictly forbids the entry of outsiders, and why the Management did not take any action against him"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एसा लगता है कि ट्रेड यूनियन की प्रतिरोधिता के कारण रिजर्व बैंक जिस तरह से चलना चाहिये नहीं चल रहा है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में देने मामले आये होंगे, मे भी आप का ध्यान उन की ओर आकृष्ट कर रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन के बारे में कड़ी कर्तव्य करें। हम ट्रेड यूनियन को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम पर अगर खोबावरी के मामले दबाये जायेंगे तो रिजर्व बैंक या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल सकेगा।

दूसरी बात—मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ उन्हें ने सिटी कम्प्लेन्टेरी एनाउन्स की दृष्टि में स्वाभियर को भी बी-2 बनाने का फैसला कर लिया है। अगर उस में एक कमी रह गई है—हाउस रेंट की दृष्टि में "अर्बन कान्फ्लोमरेशन" को जोड़ कर केंद्रीय कर्मचारियों को हाउस रेंट प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं माना गया है। मुझे लगता है कि उन्होंने 50 फीसदी बात को माना है और 50 फीसदी को स्वीकार कर दिया है। अगर धनार्थी बंध गई है तो सिटी कम्प्लेन्टेरी एनाउन्स की दृष्टि में भी बर्दा है और माउस रेंट की दृष्टि में भी बर्दा है। हाउस रेंट के बिना स्वाभियर के कर्मचारियों के साथ भेदभाव किया जाय, यह मुझे सपन्न नहीं है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के ध्यान में इस बात की ओर लाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें वे उस पर विचार कर सकें।

SHRI P M MEHTA (Bhavnagar):
A very critical situation has arisen in my home town Bhavnagar, headquarters of my constituency. Nearly 2500 textile workers are facing unemployment which will affect nearly 10,000 souls of a medium size city like Bhavnagar

I have received a telegram stating that there is only that much coal stock which may last hardly for two or three days to keep one textile mill running, namely, the New Jehangir Vakil Mills. They have received only 10 wagons of coal in January against the allocation of 60 wagons and 25 in February against the allocation of 60 wagons. No allotment for this month has yet been received. This has created a crisis threatening the closure of the mills. I, therefore, appeal to the Minister of Railways immediately to attend to this situation and rush wagons for immediate and adequate supply of coal to Bhavnagar to avoid the closure of the New Jehangir Vakil Mills.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

At the stage of consideration of this Appropriation Bill (On Account) certain points have been raised. For the information of the House, it will be very difficult for me at the stage to give any detailed answer to some of the points raised here, particularly the points raised by hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye as the two corporations mentioned by him are working under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce. I can only say that I will try to discuss this question with the Minister in charge and possibly he will look into these things.

He also raised the question of Aden. I am sure the External Affairs Minister and his Ministry must be having a look at it. I will certainly bring this to the notice of the Foreign Minister.

He made certain allegations against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. I would only say that I have no personal information on this. But, it seems to me that there is some sort of a malicious campaign against him. Therefore, I cannot accept it as truth.

The pay scales of employees of public undertakings and the pay scales of the Government employees is an issue constantly raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee. But I think we have made our position clear on the floor of the House many times. As far as the recommendations of the Pay Commission are concerned, they have been accepted in the case of Class II, III and IV service. As far as Class I officers are concerned, we are yet to take a decision and when we do take a decision, it will be laid on the Table of the House. That is all I can say about it.

The general question of a common wage policy for everybody in this country is a very laudable idea. But, ultimately we have to go according to certain possibilities and realities that are prevailing, as far as these questions are concerned.

About the public undertakings also, these are two sets of employees which have to be considered in a different

context and I, therefore, cannot say that they should be regulated by the same considerations as far as their pay scales are concerned.

Atalji raised the question about certain incidents in the Reserve Bank of India and he has made a mention of a memorandum. I cannot say that I have seen it in detail, but I will certainly have them looked into.

As far as Gwalior is concerned, the main recommendation has been accepted. The question of house rent allowance is a completely different matter and for that matter also, the Pay Commission has given certain considerations and I think they have been taken into account, but I cannot give a final reply on this account.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. May I submit one thing, Sir? They are upgrading cities on the basis of population. The basis is still the population, although we want family planning, and I don't know how this is connected. What I submit, Sir, is that it should be based on index and cost of living, and not on the basis of population.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is under consideration also.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. Before I put the question, I wish to say that there had been a little confusion. There was no previous discussion on the Bill and I thought I might allow a few Members to speak and that is why I called Mr. Vajpayee. At that time the letter from Mr. Mehta also came and I thought that he wanted to speak, but, obviously he wanted to speak on something else. That was how the confusion arose. He need not worry about it now. I can't be reading all the papers and regulating the proceedings of the House also. I thought he wanted to speak.

Now the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

India for the services of a part of the financial year 1974-75 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1974-75—contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now resume discussion on the Railway Budget. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं लान बत रहा था कि रेलवे को किस प्रकार से पाटा हो रहा है। झांसी में कुछ खाली बैगन्स झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन पर कुनपहाड़ स्टेशन को भेजे गये। उन खाली बैगन्स में एक बैगन स्टील से लदा हुआ भी था। वहाँ के स्टेशन मास्टर ने उस बैगन को ऐम्पटी ट्रीट कर के रोक लिया और जितना स्टील था उसको निकाल कर एक दूसरे व्यापारी को बेच दिया। बाद में जब पुलिस को उसकी रिपोर्ट की गई तो सारा माल ट्रक से लान कर स्टेशन पर पहुँचा दिया गया और वह माल स्टेशन पर पड़ा हुआ है। अमर मंत्री जी को विश्वास न हो तो इस की

जांच करा सकते हैं। यह 3, 4 फरवरी, 1974 का किस्सा है, आज भी घाघ विजिलेंस के कमी आदमी को भेज कर इसकी जांच करा सकते हैं। उस स्टेशन मास्टर ने डिबीजन को भी इस मामले की रिपोर्ट नहीं की कि हमारे पास भंग हुआ बैगन आया है। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि स्टेशन मास्टर की नीयत साफ नहीं थी। मेरी भाव है कि उस स्टेशन मास्टर को नुरखन खन्ना ने हटाया जाय।

इसी महीने की 16 तारीख की सुबह एक आर० पी० एफ० के इंस्पेक्टर ने कैरिज एंड वर्कशाप डिपार्टमेंट के 6, 7 लोगों को रेल की पटरी काँच करने हुए गिरफ्तार कर लिया। इस पर वर्कशाप, लोको आर यहाँ तक कि कैटरिंग डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारियों ने, पूरे झांसी डिबीजन में, हड़ताल कर दी। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बम्बई में आने वाला राजाव मेल दो स्टेशन पहले एक स्टेशन पर खड़ा रहा जहाँ पीने के पानी तक की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। आपकी सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि उस स्टेशन पर एक रु० का एक गिलास पानी का नहीं मिला। ऐसी जगह पर साड़ी 10 बजे से 5 बजे तक खड़ी रही। इसी प्रकार से लखनऊ से, दिल्ली से आने वाली सारी गाड़ियाँ रुकी रहीं और स्टेशन पर डो० एम० मौके पर नहीं गये। लोग कहते रहे कि उस इंस्पेक्टर को हटा दें तो अभी हड़ताल टट जायगी। लाखों रुपये का रेलवे का नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन उस इंस्पेक्टर को वहाँ से नहीं हटाया गया। अब सिविल अथोरटीज मौके पर गई और उन्होंने ने इंस्पेक्टर को हटाने के लिए कहा तब ज कर पांच बजे उस को हटाया गया और हड़ताल समाप्त हुई।

मैं बार बार माँग करता रहा कि झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइन एक बाँच लाइन है और लोग उसको अधिकतर कंगाल लाइन कहते हैं,

[श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवर]

श्रीर यहां पर इना जथादा ट्रैफिक इताहाबाद तथा बनारस के लिये मिला है, खास कर मेले के समय काफी भीड़ रहती है, लेकिन यह गाड़ी जो कि पैरर गाड़ी है, तीन चार घंटे लेट चलती है और इरी मानकपुर लाइन से टोकमगड, छारपुर मे काफी तालाब होने की वजह से काफी मडलगा हावडा कोत्र गी है, हरी सभगी नीनी है लेकिन चूके यह ग डी, नोन-वर गे लेट चलती है और बम्बई-शवडा मेल का निकनशे मिन पाता जिनको वजह से सारा सामान स्टेशन पर पडा रहता है और खगव हां जान है जिनकी वजह से रेलवे को काफी नुकसान उठाना पडा है। म निकपुर स्टेशन पर मारी चंड़े पडी पीडी खराब होती है जिके कारण रेलवे को काफी रुया क्लेम की शकल मे लोगो को देना पडा है। इलिये मेरी माग है कि एक एम्प्रीन ट्रेन ज्ञानी से दनाहाबाद या बनारस के लिए चनदरे। अगर आप नई गाडी नशी चना सकते है तो जो असाम मेल है उनी को डाइवर्ट कर दीजिये या उत्कल एम्प्रीन नो बीना होकर आती है उन को मानिकपुर हो कर कर दीजिये ताकि लिक जुड सके। अगर ऐसा कर देने हैं तो लोगो को सुविधा हो जायगी और रेलवे को लभ भी हगा। आपके विमग के लोग कह देते है कि यज्ञ पर ट्रैफिक नही है। लेकिन अगर आप देखे कि ज्ञानो से इताहाबाद बया कापुर कितनी टिकट रोज फते है नोआप प्रभाव कर सकते हैं कि कितने यज्ञो आन को मिनने हैं। इलिये यज्ञ एम्प्रीन गडा चलाई जाये।

रेलवे का कहना है कि वह लोगों को फायदा पहुंचानी है तो उनको पालिक ऐम्पेन्टीज भी देनी चाहिये। मेरा एक स्टेशन है निवड़ी जो टोकमगड जिले का

एक मुख्य स्टेशन है, यहां पर एक सौ साईं द्वारा गोडाउंस बनाने गये हैं और हर साल दो लाख निवड़ी लोग वहां मे लाश जाता है, और एक विडेशन का क्रेनेज को एक हाया 75 पैसा मिला है, तो जब दो लाख ८० सालाना आपको वहां मे मिनता है फिर आपको एक गैड बनाने मे क्या दिक्कत है? अभी यह होता है कि गन्ना खुले मे पडा रहता है, इरी प्रतर से फर्टोन डजर बाहर मे आता है 20,000 टन वड भी स्टेशन पर पडा रहता है, सीमेंट वाहर पडा रहता है जो कि पडा पडा खराब हो सकता है, तो क्या आप वहां पर एक गैड नशी बना सकते है 10, 15 डजर २० का जब कि आरना 2 लब हाया का फायदा होता है? मेरी माग है कि वहां पर एक रेलवे गैड बनाया जाय। आपने वहां पर एक माल गाथाप बनाया था जिनकी कंभिटो एक बान को है, जब कि वहां पर सीमेंट, नमक और चरी उतारी है उनको गोडाउन मे रखा नशी जा सकता। तो वहां पर गुडा गैड भी बनाया जाय।

छारपुर मे एक आउट एन्को हरपालपुर-छारपुर के बीच चलती है, बीच मे नौगाव करवा पडा है जा पुष्ट कस्ता है और हरपालपुर मे 19 मिन हा दूरी पर है। छारपुर से जा मना आउट गीनी द्वारा दूराम से आता है नौगाव वाली का कहना है कि इती सब स्टेशन बना कर माल हरपालपुर तक लाया जा उतमे हमे सुविधा होगी। इन सम्बन्धा मे लिखा पडा कि गई और कागज रेलवे बंड मे पडे हुए हैं। मैं निवेदन करंगा कि रेलवे बंड मे फल निकाल कर जल्दी से जल्दी आर्डर कराया जाय कि नौगाव के व्यापारियों को माल ले जाने और ले आने के लिये वहां पर यह सुविधा दी जाये ताकि नौगाव मे ट्रक रुक कर उन का माल ले जाए।

रेलवे बांड में बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों के पद बढ रहे हैं लेकिन जो टेम्पोरेरी कैंजुअल लेबर हैं उनको 6 महीने से ज्यादा कभी नौकरी नहीं देते । डिपार्टमेंट पाच पाच महीने की मजूरी देता है क्योंकि अगर 6 महीने किंसी को नौकरी करते हो गये तो वह परमानेंट नौकरी पाने का हकदार हो जायेगा । तो हमें बहुत से कैंजुअल लेबर हैं जो 10, 10 सारा से नौकरी कर रहे हैं और उनको 5 महीने के बाद नाटिस देकर फिर रख लिया जाता है । उधर अफसरों के पद और तनकावाह बढ रही है । लेकिन कैंजुअल लेबर की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । इतना ही नहीं उन लेबरस को कुछ पैसा देना पडना है तब उन्हें पुन मर्ती किया जाता है । इसलिये आप जिनको एक दफा टेम्पोरेरी नियुक्त करे उनको बराबर लगाये रहे ताकि यह परेशानी न हो, और जो मजदूर बेकार घूमते हैं उन को नौकरी मिल सके ।

आज रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट यूनियनों का ही क्या है । आज यूनियन के अधिकारी किस प्रकार वर्कमें को हैगन करते हैं इसका मैं एक उदाहरण नई दिल्ली स्टेशन का ही देना चाहता हू । यहा पर एक सेनिटरी इस्पेक्टर है, यूनियन के एक मेकेंटरी मद्दोदय हैं वह उस इस्पेक्टर से कहते हैं कि हमारे घर पर बा आदमियों को काम करने के लिए भेज दो । यूनियन के अधिकारी इस तरह की बातें करते हैं । अगर काम करने वाले को इस्पेक्टर नहीं भेजता है तो उसके खिनाफ यूनियन के पदाधिकारी शिकायत करते हैं । मैं कहता हू कि ट्रेड यूनियन के लोग अपने अधिकारियों की जो दिक्कतें हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए हैं न कि ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए हैं ।

जो लोग यूनियन में शामिल नहीं होते हैं उनको बुरी तरह हैरास किया जाता है । उनको ट्रान्सफर तक कर दिया जाता है ।

यूनियन के लोग मनमानी करते है । उनको हटाया नहीं जाता है । यूनियन में जो पदाधिकारी हैं, ज्वायंट मेकेंटरी हैं, मेकेंटरी हैं वे दस-दस साल से एक स्थान पर चले आ रहे हैं । दस-दस साल तक चुनाव नहीं होता है । यूनियन के चुनाव हर साल होने चाहिये । यूनियन के लोग ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को भी बुरी तरह परेशान करते हैं । अफसर लोग भी उन्ही की बात मानते हैं । जो छोटे कर्मचारी भ्रमेले हैं किसी यूनियन में नहीं हैं उनका हैरास किया जाता है । शैड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों को बेइज्जन किया जाता है । दिल्ली में एक शैड्यूल कास्ट के एम० एन० आने वाले थे । उनका डर कर विरायत भुग्रा हैं । कहा गया कि वह नहीं आ सकते है । शैड्यूल कास्ट के लोगों के साथ डन तरह का जो अन्याय होता है इसकी राक्षस्यता को जानी चाहिये ।

गोरखपुर डिबिजन में कडकरों के लिए प्रमोशन की बात आई । एम० ए० एन० एल० बी० शैड्यूल कास्ट उम्मीदवार को नहीं लिया गया लेकिन दूसरे जे मेट्रिक पास थे उनको ले लिया गया, उनका प्रमोट कर दिया गया । मैं चाहता हू कि आकडे देकर बताया जाए कि इनका मोका दिया जाता है या नहीं दिया जाता है और क्या सर्विस में इनका प्रतिशत पूरा हो गया है ?

स्विस कमीशन आपने बनाए हैं । मैं चाहता हू कि हर एक कमिशन में एक शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल का प्रतिनिधित्व हो ताकि जो वे हंडल जते है उनके साथ साथ न्याय हो सके । जारन के साथ इनका बड़ा चुनाव न ह अनग से हो ।

बहुत सी खामियां हैं जिनको दूर किया जाना आवश्यक है ताकि रेलों को जो भारी नुकसान हो रहा है वह न हो । नई दिल्ली स्टेशन की हालत को आप देखे । वहां मैं एक दिन गया था । वहा पर पार्सल आदि

[श्री: नाथूराम अहिरवार]

खले में पड़े हैं। बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी जगह में ये बिखरे पड़े हैं। वहाँ पर एक आर० पी०

फ०का आदमी था जो नीचे की तरफ बड़ा था अगर कोई इन पार्सलों को उठा कर ले जाए तो कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। ऊपर छत नहीं नीचे फर्श नहीं। पानी पड़े तो ये भीग जाएं। कपड़ा मद्रास से आता है वह बड़े-बड़े पार्सल के रूप में वहाँ पड़ा था। उसकी महीने महीने भर डिलिवरी नहीं ली जाती। व्यापारी जब देखते हैं भाव नीचे हैं डिलिवरी नहीं लेते। जब देखते हैं कि भाव चढ़ गए तो डिलिवरी ले लेते हैं। इस बीच अगर कपड़ा चोरी चला जाए तो माल वाप पकड़ा जाता है या ड्यूटी पर जो हो वह पकड़ा जाएगा, या फिर रेलवे को उसका मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। वहाँ शैंड अच्छा होना चाहिये। पुरानी दिल्ली में भी यही हालत है। वहाँ पर भी माल खुले में पड़ा है। उसमें कपड़ा है, कागज है और पानी से उसको नुकसान पहुंच सकता है। वहाँ पर भी शैंड होना चाहिये।

आप देखें बीसियों ठेले आपके खराब पड़े हैं जो रेलवे का माल ले जाते हैं। इसकी वजह से प्राइवेट ठेले किराए पर लिए जाते हैं और माल ढोया जाता है। बगो नहीं अपने ठेलों की मरम्मत कर ली जाती। ये ठेले ऐसे हैं कि एक को पांच आदमियों से कम खींच कर नहीं ले जाते हैं। आप बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग खड़ी कर रहे हैं। स्वामन्वाह का खर्च करते हैं। इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं इनमें आप सुधार करें ताकि आपको फायदा हो। ऐसे काम करें जिनसे आपको फायदा हो।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : रेल मंत्रालय की जितनी आलोचना की जाये थोड़ी है। न यहाँ जान की सुरक्षा है, न माल की और न यात्रा की। अराजकता रेलों में फैली हुई है। मेरे खयाल में ऐसी अराजकता

इसमें इसके इतिहास में पहले कभी नहीं देखी गई है।

मंत्री लोग जब भाषण करते हैं कहते हैं कि चोरियां भी घट गई हैं, रेलें भी पहले से अच्छी चल रही हैं, लेट कम हो रही हैं। बड़े-बड़े एक्सपर्ट इनके पास हैं। वे मिनिस्टर से भी ज्यादा अक्लमन्द हैं। मिनिस्टर बेचारे तो कुछ हैं ही नहीं। रेलवे बोर्ड वाले जो कहते हैं उसको ही यहाँ ये कह देते हैं। हिसाब कैसे लगाया जाता है। मान लो पांच सौ गाड़ियां देश में चलती हैं। कुल मिला कर 90 घंटे के लेट हुईं। इसका एग्ज निकाल कर कह दिया जाता है कि तीन सैंकिड या इतनी कुछ गाड़ों लेट हुईं। छतों पर लोग चलते हैं, पटरियों पर लटक कर चलते हैं। रोजाना मौत इस कारण होती है। चार पांच साल पहले गोरखपुर में बकुलिया के पुल के ऊपर 56 आदमी मर गये, डूरी गाड़ी पास कर गई और ये तमाम आदमी कुचल कर मर गये। एयर कंडिशन का किराया हवाई जहाज के किराये के बराबर आपने कर दिया है। जो आदमी हवाई जहाज से जा सकता है वह आपकी गाड़ी से क्यों जायेगा। कलकत्ता, मद्रास तक आपको डिब्बा घिसटता हुआ चला जायेगा। कुल पास होल्डर, रेलवे के अक्षर मीज उड़ायेगे और इनमें आनन्द से जायेगे। जनता से इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलों में जो तीसरी श्रेणी में सफर करते हैं उनके वारंटे जगह का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। पहले उनका प्रबन्ध किया जाये बाद में इन लज्जरी ट्रेज के बारे में सोचा जाये।

कर्मचारियों में असंतोष फैला हुआ है। लोको कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की। हजारों यात्री स्टेशनों पर पड़े रहे। कोयला नहीं गया, माल नहीं गया। मंत्री महोदय ने जो समझौता किया उस पर अमल आज तक नहीं हुआ। मिनिस्टर जो है वह ढोलगांध हैं। कोई बात ऐसी नहीं है जिसका वादा उन्होंने न किया हो। लेकिन किसी बात पर अमल नहीं करते हैं।

स्टेशन मास्टर्स को जगड़ा हुआ। दूसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों का हुआ। यूनियन बनी हुई है। लेकिन उनके प्रति इनकी पालिसी कोई नहीं है। ऐसी यूनियन को इन्होंने मान्यता दे रखी है जिनकी कोई फोइय नही है। ये जो इस तरह के यूनियन वाले हैं वे प्रण्टाचार और घूमखोरी चलाते हैं। पिछले समय में मैंने कहा था कि एक दो यूनियनों वाले मोरखपुर में एम हैं जो कर्मचारी तो आपकें हैं लेकिन बनाई की दूजान करते हैं और दफ्तर आते ही नहीं हैं। उनका मान्यता दी गई है। यही नै गाशिणशज करते हैं। जिनकी फाशाइन है उनका मान्यता नहीं। जिस यूनियन को मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है उसका अगर लोक सभा का सदस्य प्रतिनिधित्व करता है तो उसकी भी बात आप नहीं मुनते हैं, कहते हैं कि आपको मान्यता नहीं मिली है इसलिए आप स बात नहीं की जा सकती है फिर चाहे वह मांग कितनी भी जायज क्यों न हो। यहा तक कि जनरल मैनजर इस तरह के मजदूरों की तरफ से दिये गये प्रतिबेदना का लेने तक से इन्कार कर दत हैं। यह देते हैं जो करना गे करो, हम नहीं लेंगे। नतीजा यह है कि रेलों में अमनीय फैला हुआ है। कर्मचारी दुखी हैं। बडे बड अधिकारी जा हैं व मगरमच्छ की भांति है। दस-दस हजार तनखाह लेने हैं, एयर कंडिशन में घूमते हैं सैलूज में चलते हैं। एक दिन माननीय सदस्य श्री यादव कह रहे थे कि इनका वर्कगएनाउस मिलता है। यह इसलिए कि जब ये हिलते हैं तो इनकी तकलीफ होती है, गाडी व हिलने के साथ जब ये हिलते हैं तो इनको तकलीफ होती है। ये बडे टैक्नोक्रेट हैं और रेलों को चला रहे हैं। यही हालत रेलों की चलती रही तो जनता कितनी परेशान होगी इसका अदाजा आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो कुछ आज देश में हो रहा है वह इसका इन्डिकेशन है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत गलत हो रहा है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि रेलों के इन्डो को प्राग लगाई जाये। लेकिन जो जनता की दुर्दशा हो रही है

वह चीज आपके घब कटोल के बाहर हो गई है।

मैंने सदन में उच्च अधिकारी क खिलाफ आशप लगा। और लिख कर भी कई पत्र दिये। मुझ से कहा गया कि मिड कर। बजाय जो मैंने लिखा उसकी जाच हो और सही वह चीज पाई जाए ता उन अधिकारी के खिलाफ एक्शन हो उम अधिकारी का रेलवे बोर्ड का चेयरमैन बना दिया गया। कोई जाच पडताल नहीं। तीन महीने लगातार म इस सदन में इसकी मांग करता आ रहा हूं कोई इन्क्वायरी नहीं होती है कोई जाच पडताल नहीं होती है। यह हालत रेलों की है।

जहा तरु रेलों में चोरी का सम्बन्ध है हम देखते हैं कि रकड ही भ्रष्टक बन गये हैं। जिनकी ड्यूटी रेलवे की सम्पत्ति को रक्षा करना है, वे ही सामान उठा कर ले जाते हैं। लखनऊ के कारखाने में जा टूट कूड़ा ल जाते हैं, उनमें पीतल बगैरह रेलवे का सामान नीचे गिर कर ऊपर बूडा भर कर अफसरों की आँखों के सामने बाहर ले जाते हैं। उनमें पकडने वाला कांड नहीं है। अगर रेलवे में प्रण्टाचार और चोरी को रोक दिया जाये ता बिगये बढान की जरूरत नहीं होगी। किराये बढान से गरीब आदायनी भी जेठ ही बटती है, क्योंकि एम० पी०, रेलवे बोर्ड के अफसर और रेलवे कर्मचारी ता पाम हान्डर हैं और उन को रिक्ट लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। वे हिमालय से से कर कन्या कुमारी तक घूम सकते हैं। आप अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि देश की गरीब जनता की क्या हालत हो रही है। आज गरीब आदमी बहुत परेशान है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हू कि रेलवे के किराये बढाने का क्या अभाव है। रेलवे के किराये तो बढ़ाये जाते हैं, लेकिन रेलवे में यात्रियों के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं बढ़ाई जाती है। हम पूर्वी उमर प्रदेश के छोटी लाइन के अंत में रहने वाले लोग हैं जहाँ

। श्री सरजू पांडे]

गाड़ियों में न पानी! , न बिजली है और न पंपे हैं। वहां मुंडागढी इतनी है कि गाड़ी को खड़ा कर के कोयला चुराया जाता है और खेतों को बर्बाद किया जाता है। पूरी रेलवे में जनता की सुविधा का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। न गाड़ियों के टाइम का कोई ठिकाना है। स्टेशन पर जाने पर मानम होता है कि गाड़ी कैम्सल हो गई है। कल रात मैं रेडियो सुन रहा था कि खैरुडों गाड़ियों को कैम्सल कर दिया गया है।

रेल विभाग कहता है कि कोयला नहीं है और दूसरा विभाग कहता है कि कोयला है, बंगन नहीं है। हम यह अगडा इन सदन में करने से सुन रहे हैं। इन बात का फंाला नहीं हो पा रहा है कि आखिर जिम्मेदार कौन है। सरकार का एक विभाग कहता है कि कोयले के भन्वार लगे हुए हैं, अन् कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि बंगन एग्नेवल हैं। लेकिन न कोयला मिलता है, न बंगन मिलता है। इस तरह कैसे यह देश चलेगा ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि केवल उन्हीं यूनिट्स को मान्यता दी जाये, जिनको मजदूरों का समर्थन प्राप्त हो, और इसके लिए गुप्त तरीके से चुनाव कराया जाये। लेकिन यह कब होगा, यह मानू न नहीं है। नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे में एक ऐसी यूनिट को मान्यता दे दी गई है, जिसका रजि ट्रेगन नहीं है। उसी नाम की एक दूसरी यूनिट है, जिसका लगानार तीन माल से मैं रे जडेड है। उन्का बाकायदा इनेशन हुआ है। इनेशन के सब पेपर माजूद हैं। रजि ट्रेगन के सारे कागजात माजूद हैं। लेकिन आज तक रेलवे मंत्रालय यह निर्णय नहीं कर सका है कि कत मा यूनिट को मान्यता दी जाये। अब इन बारे में अधिकांश से बात की जाती है, तो वे कहते हैं कि हम से इनका क्या मतलब है, यह तो एक राज्वातिक पालिका है, हम तो एक सैड अफ वरुड से डाल करते हैं, हम यूनिट आदि के चक्कर म नहीं पड़ना चाहते।

जब रेलवे में जनता को कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है, मजदूरों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है और आचार का बोल-बाजा है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन को एक खेला भी रेलवे को नहीं देना चाहिए। ऐसी रेलें न चलें, तो अच्छा है। अगर ऐसी हालत रही, तो रेलों को नहीं चलाया जा सकता है।

हमारे रेल मंत्री को कोई बात सुनने की फुरसत नहीं है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बात कही है। कई बार यह कहा गया है कि उनको बिहार के मामलों से ही फुरसत नहीं है। सब एम० पी० को इनका तजुर्बा होगा। हम भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री हनुमन्तया, से बहुत परेशान थे। लेकिन अब हमारी समझ में आ रहा है कि इन मंत्री महोदय से यही अच्छे थे। उन के समय में कम से कम कोई फंाला तो होता था। ऐसा मंत्री तो हम ने आज तक नहीं देखा है, जो न न करे और न हां करे, जो छः छः बरस तक चिट्ठियों का जवाब न दे। हम कहते थे कि श्री हनुमन्तया बहुत खराब आदमी थे, वह व्यूरोक्रेट प्रवृत्ति के आदमी थे, लेकिन अब हमारी समझ में आता है कि इन से तो वह लाख दर्जे बेहतर थे। पुरे जाती तजुर्बा है कि अपने घर में उन्होंने हमारे साथ बहुत रहीं व्यवहार किया था। लेकिन इस मंत्री से रेलवे विभाग चलने वाला नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलों का किराया बढ़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। रेलवे को अपनी पालिसी बदलनी पड़ेगी। उसको यूनिटों को मान्यता देने सम्बन्धी अपनी पालिसी बदलनी पड़ेगी और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। गोरखपुर, आजमगढ़, बलिया, देवरिया और बस्ती आदि क्षेत्र में, पूरे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, रेलवे की कोई बड़ी लाइन नहीं है। वहां लोगों की बहुत दुर्दशा होती है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं, वहां पर रेलों का बेहतर प्रबन्ध हो। ये नाम समाजवाद का क्षेत्र हैं—हम भी चाहते

हैं कि समाजवाद आये—, लेकिन सारे काम पूंजीपतियों के से करते हैं। इनकी सारी नीति, सारी दिशा और सारे काम पूंजीपतियों के से हैं।

भाज जहरत इन बात की है कि रेलवे में खानासी आदि जो गरीब लोग काम करते हैं, उनकी तनखाह बढ़ाई जाये और उनकी तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया जाये। लेकिन भाज स्थिति यह है कि लोग छ छ बरम तक रेलवे में काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन का पानीय नही किया जाता है, हालांकि रेलवे में जगह हैं।

रेलवे में हरिजनो का नौकरी नही मिलती है। अफसर कहते हैं कि वे लाग क्वालिफ इड नही हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर वे जैनरल-मैनेजर के पद के लिये क्वालिफ इड नही हैं, तो क्या वे चपरासी, खलामी, कुर्नी या पायेंट-मैन भी नही हो सकते। उनकी बात गलत है। वास्तविकता यह है कि उन लोगो के साथ डिमिक्मिनेशन किया जाता है। जिन लोगो को बडी मुश्किल से काम मिलता भी है, उनको रिश्बत देनी पडती है। मैं ने लखनऊ स्टेशन पर देखा कि कुलियो की भर्ती का यह तरीका है कि पुलिस ग वेरिफिकेशन भगाया जाता है कि अशुक कुनी का चरित्र कैसा है। आखिर पुलिस कोई बडा साधू नही है। उसके लिए पैसा देना पडता है। अगर पैसा न दे, तो वेरिफिकेशन नही होता है।

श्री कुरेशी ने समझौता किया था कि जो कुची काम करने के लायक नही रहते है, या जो रिटायर हो जाते है, या मर जाते हैं, उनकी जगह पर उनके लडको को रखा जायेगा। इस तरह के कैसज में कहा जाता है कि इस बात का सबूत लाभो कि तुम उस कुची के लडके हो। उसके लिए भी पैसा देना पडता है। जब सब कुछ हो जाता है, तो रेलवे के इस्पैक्टर को भी पैसा देना पडता है, वरना वह एपायटमेंट नही करेगा। अगर इस तरह गरीब, अनाथ और असहाय वर्ग के लोगो से पैसा लिया जायेगा, तो देश नही चलेगा, और न जनता चलने देवी।

हर काम में झगट है। अहा चले जाइये वहा दुर्दशा अघर है। अगर कोई कोयले या दूसरे सामान के लिए बैगन लेना चाहे, तो बैगन नही मिलता है। अगर पैना दे दिया जाये, तो सारा मामला ठीक हा जायेगा, सारे इन्ज, कायदे-कानून, खत्म कर दिये जायेंगे।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बडा परेशानिया है। वे हमारे पाम आत हैं। मंत्री महोदय जो वादा करे, उसको वह पूरा करे। मुझे मानम है कि गारखपुर के कारखाने में काम करने वाले तीन कर्मचारियों का आइडनगर के बैगन कारखान में भेज दिया गया और आइडनगर के लोगो को गारखपुर भेज दिया गया, और उन्हें कहा गया कि प्र इक्शन बढ़ाओ। क्या वे तीन कर्मचारी ही प्र इक्शन बढ़ावेगे और बाकी सब लोग बैठ कर खायेगे? हर जगह प्र इक्शन गिर रहा है, चारिया बढ रही हैं, अनुशासनहीनता में बढि हो रही है, और इसकी साथी रिश्मेदारी ऊार के लोगो की है, नीचे के लोगो की नही है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहना हूँ कि वह हरिजनो को रेलवे में नौकरी देने की ब्ववस्था करे, क्योंकि हरिजनो न ही ५० पी० में काग्रेस को बचाया है, वरना वह साफ ही जाती। बी० के० डा० ने उसको हाने के लिए पूरा प्रोग्राम बना लिया था। उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ शिड्यूल्ड कारटस के लोगो न ही काग्रेस को जिन्दा रखा है। और किसी ने उसको वोट नही दिया है। लेकिन भाज उन गरीबो को रेलवे में काम नही मिल पाता है। देश का सब से दुखी तम्का कायम का साथी है। और उसी की दुर्दशा हा रहो है। तो हमारा सुझाव यह है कि बजट में घामूल परिवर्तन घाप कीजिये और रेलग डिप्टी में लखरी डिब्बे बनाना बन्द कीजिये जब तक इस देश के खानो को चढ़ने के लिये माडियां नही मिल

[श्री सरजू पाठे]

जाती। यह छोटी साइन जो है, चाहे इसमें जितना भी समय ले, धीरे धीरे इसको धाप बढ़ी साइन में बदलिये और चोरी रोकने के लिए मजबूत कदम उठाइये। दुनिया में चोरी रोकने के बहुत से रास्ते हैं। धाप ने बना रवे हैं विजिलेस, इंसपेक्टर और फला इंसपेक्टर। विलकुल बेकार धापकी यह मशीनरी है। यह काम नहीं करती है। वही धादमी रेलवे में वही विजिलेस इंसपेक्टर हो जाता है, वही सब कुछ हो जाता है। तो हमने काम नहीं चलेगा। भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए सेल बनाना होगा। ऐसे कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन देना होगा जो भ्रष्टाचार पकड़ते और बनाते हैं। यहाँ उलटा है कि जो कर्मचारी भ्रष्टाचार पकड़ेगा वह नौकरी से चला जायगा, निकाल दिया जायगा। यह उनको बताओ कि फला धादमी चोरी करना है तो उसको बुला कर कहते हैं कि देखा, तुम्हारे खिलाफ णिकायत हो रही है, तुम जग सजग हो जाओ। तो भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए सेल बनाना होगा और मगरमच्छों से भी कहना पड़ेगा जो टेक्नोक्रेट के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान के मीने पर सवार हैं जिनका कोई काम नहीं है, जो जाते नहीं हैं। उन भ्रष्टमरो की ही तरक्की होनी चाहिए जिनके चरित्र उज्ज्वल हैं। जिनके बारे में एक परगट भी शुबहा हो या जिन पर आरोप लगाये गये हों, म जानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो आरोप लगाये जाते हैं उनमें बहुत सत्यता नहीं होती मगर मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम जो हमारी सरकार के ऊँचे स्थानों पर बैठे हैं उनके चरित्र उज्ज्वल हों और उनके ऊपर कोई उँगली उठाने वाला न हो कि यह धादमी खराब है। जब जाकर ऊपर से भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जा सकता है।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के असंतोष की बात भी मैंने कही। जो वादा कीजिये उसको पूरा कीजिये। हम कल सुन रहे थे कुरेजी साहब की बात, कहते लगे कि हाँ, उस बार झुक गये, अब नहीं झुकेंगे। यानी धाप कब नहीं झुके? वही तो धाप में खराबी है। अभी गुबराह का

मायला था। कहते रहे कि नहीं झुकेंगे, नहीं झुकेंगे लेकिन ऐसे झुक गये कि किसी को खबर ही नहीं लगी। हम लोगों को भी नहीं लगी, किसी को खबर नहीं लगी। कहते रहे कि नहीं, हम झुकने वाले नहीं हैं, धडे रहेंगे। लेकिन क्या हुआ? सुबह को मालूम हुआ कि उलट गये। विलकुल टूट कर गिर गये। इनके साथ क्या हुआ? कहते रहे नहीं बात करेंगे, नहीं बात करेंगे। जब सारी रेलवे बन्द हो गई तो रात रात भर बात होने लगी। तो धाप झुकेंगे जहर और डेमोक्रेसी में बिना झुके काम नहीं चलेगा। इसनाए टूटने से पहल ही झुक जाइए। नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे यूनियन को जो धाप ने मान्यता दी वह गलत है, उसको कौंसिल कीजिए और उन लोगों को मान्यता दीजिए, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि धाप गुप्त बैठ करवा सीजिए और रेलवे के छोटे कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन दीजिए। जो हमारे देश की स्थिति है उस पर ध्यान दीजिए। ये फोटा परमिट वाले सब उलट गये, न रेल वाले साथ रहे न दूकान वाले रहे, धाप के साथ हरिजन रहे हैं जा देश के सब से दुखी लोग हैं। उनको रेलवे में स्थान दीजिए। ज्यादा से ज्यादा परसेंटेज वर्गरेह छोड़ कर के उनको प्रोत्साहन दीजिए वही देश की भित्ति है।

एक बात और श्रीमान मिश्रा जी के बारे में कह दूँ। उनको कहिए कि वह अपना रबैया कुछ बदलें। नहीं तो बर्दाश्त के बाहर बात हो रही है। हम लोग लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं। हम लोगों को बुलाते हैं मिलने के लिए और उनका पी ए टेलीफोन करता है, उनके पी ए वर्गरेह भी तो बड़े ग्रैंड हैं, ऐसे हाथ जोड़ कर बोलते हैं कि हुज़ूर, क्या कहें, उनके तो कान में दर्द हो गया, उनके तो पेट में दर्द हो गया। बुलायेंगे हाउस में तो चले जायेंगे रेल क्वान में। तब कम से कम सबन के सदस्यों का धादक करें और जो उन से वादा करें उसको पूरा करें। रेलवे में बर्द क्लास के बड़े हुए किराये को वापस लें। यह बहुत पतन र्थ है। धाप ने

बैसा कि इलाहाबाद में एजीटेशन हुआ, लोको
थे रेलगाड़ी को बेरा । हम उनको बोध नहीं
थे सकते क्योंकि प्रायः का भावभी खुशी है ।
आज कई क्लास के किराये को बढ़ाने का कोई
शौचिस्व नहीं है । इसलिए इसको फौरन वापस
खें । लभी जाकर यह बजट जनता का बजट
बन सकता है ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) रेलवे
लाइन देश को लाइन लाइन है और रेल की
पट्टी देश के विकास को सूचक है । जिन
देशों में रेलवे लाइन पहले बिछ गई है रेल
आर्थिक चलाई गई है वही पर प्राति आर्थिक
हुई है । माननीय मंत्री जी का मैं बहुत
आभार प्रकट करूंगा और वधाई दूंगा कि
देश के भ्रष्टर जा पिछड़े अंचल थे वहां पर
उन्होंने रेलवे लाइन बिछने का प्रयत्न किया
और उम के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन के पाम
एए । प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इन्फार कर
दिया फिर भी उन्होंने अपने बजट में दम
धारह रेलवे लाइनें पिछड़े इलाको में निकालने
को बान कही है और दस बारह का सर्वे करने
का बान कही है । लेकिन दुख है कि
हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की तरफ
एक भी लाइन का एक उम म नहीं है ।
एक को भी उम म नहीं किया गया है ।
जहां आप कर रहे हैं वह पिछड़े इलाके हैं
लेकिन उन के मुह जिले में जो और भी
पिछड़े हुए हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले
हैं जिस के लिए कि अभी हमारे स्वायत्त साक्षी
ने जिम्मे किया, वहां भी रेलवे लाइन बिछने
के लिए आप को प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ।
आप भी उस एरिया में ऐसे लोग हैं बावरा
की घाटी के कितने जिनहाने रेल को देखा
भी नहीं है ।

फैजाबाद से टाडा दोहरीवाट बेनचरा
बलिया जो कि डेस पापुलेजन का इलाका
है वहां पर गरीबी अपना ताण्डव नृत्य
कर रही है वहां रेलवे लाइन निकालना बहुत

जरूरी है और फैजाबाद से गोरखपुर बावरा
को पार कर के मिलाने की आवश्यकता
है । उस से हमारे जो उधर के जिले हैं
भाजमगड़ गाजीपुर वगैरह वह गोरखपुर
से मिले हुए इलाके हो जाएँ ।

हमारी जो प्लानिंग हुई है उस में कलकते
की 140 करोड़ खपया दिया है । हमें इस
बान का दुख नहीं है, कि कलकते को इतना
दिया गया लेकिन हमारी जो रेलवे प्लानिंग
हुई है उम में कलकते और बम्बई के लिए
प्राप ने किया तो वहां पर उद्योग आए, सारे
इनकम के एरे पूरे आए राबगार घन्ठे
सब वहां पर आ गए और वहां पर जितने
देहात के लोग थे सब पडुचे । उस से आप
की परेशानी बढ़ती गई । कही ऊार की
लाइन बिछा रहे हैं कही नीचे की लाइन
बिछा रहे हैं कही घर गिरा रहे हैं कही कुछ
कर रहे हैं । तो बंकवड एरिया को जो मंत्री
जी ने एक आप किया है देश भर में इस तरह
की लाइन बिछने के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन
के द्वारा निश्चय होना चाहिए । जो हमारे
रिजिस्ट्रेशन है पाइय जी ने कहा कि टिकट
बढ़ा दिया, रेलवे घाटे में है और
प्लानिंग कमीशन नही दे रहा है ता हमें अपने
रिजिस्ट्रेशन पूरे करने पडेँ । उसे उन लोगों पर
खर्च करना है और उन जनता के लिए खर्च
करना है जो गरीब बनाने हैं । जो गरीब
देश को मजदूर करे म जो जान से लबे
हुए हैं उन के इलाके में उमे खर्च करने की
आवश्यकता है । जा कौटा परमित बाले
हैं या जो सामान्यवादी और प्रतिक्रियावादी
शक्तिया हैं जा आज गरीबी का मखील
उडा रही है जो आज पटना में और गुजरात में
तमाशा कर रही है उन के लिए इधे नही खर्च
करना है । जैसे कि कलकता और बम्बई
में परेशानी है तो वहां किया जाय लेकिन
साथ साथ पिछड़े इलाको के लिए भी मंत्री
जी ने साइन जुटा कर कुछ किया है तो उस
के लिए वह बम्बई के पात्र है । उस का प्रापर
डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन गरीबी के लिए होता चाहिए ।

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रनाद]

मंत्री सशुभय ने कहा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने पैसा नहीं दिया और बात सही भी है, लेकिन हमारे रेलवे बोर्ड की या उच्च अधिकारियों की यह भी खबर है कि 31 मार्च तक 8 करोड़ रुपया का एकोनामी दिखा कर लें प कर रहे हैं। यह 8 करोड़ २० जो डिमण्ड नम्बर 14 और 15 के लिए या वह खत्म हो रहा है। हम को चहिए था कि हमारी एरिया में जहा लाइन नही है वहा नई रेलवे लाइन बिउ ने पर उस को लगाया जाता। बैरुवर्ड एरियाउ के लिए नैना कि प डेन जो ने कहा हम लोग बडुा दिनों से कह रहे हैं बनारस और भठनी की लाइन के लिए, उस लाइन का सच भी हो चुका है, मऊ में सारी इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर यूनिट भी लगी हुई है, उस को नही लिया गया और 8 करोड़ हरया सैस कर दिया गया, यह एरिया भी हमारी समझ में नही आता। रेलवे में डेके अधिकारी और बडे बडे उच्च अधिकारी में हो है, इन चीजों के ऊपर ध्यान नही देते है और इस तरह के कामों में हमारे रेलवे में भी और काब्रेन के नेताओं की हिम्मत आगे बढाने का काम वह नही करते है। आप देखें कि एकोनामी वर्किंग एम्पेन पर नही हो रही है। 1972-73 में सी करोड का बर्ष, एकसत्र बडा है। 73-74 में भी बडे वाला है और 74-75 में भी बडेगा। तो उहू: एकोनामी करनी चाहिए थी वहा तो नही करते। इन तरह की बातों को देखा जाता तो थर्ड क्लास के पैनेज पर टिकट लगाने का भवाल हो नही हुंता। यह जो एकोनामी करनी चाहिए या वह नही की।

एक मामूली सी बात और बताता हूं कि 22 करोड़ टन कोयला डोना या जिम में 19 करोड़ टन कोयला डो सके हैं और 25 प्रतिशत ट्रेडें बन्द कर दी है। हमारे लायक साथी ने बताया कि गाड़ियां बन्द हैं लेकिन ईंधन में कोयले का खर्चा बढना जा रहा है। तो वहां खराबी है उसे देखना चाहिए।

धार पी एरु के होते हुए पिल्लो देखें, चोरियां देखें तो वह बहुतों में जा रही हैं। तो जिन विभागों के रहने से कोई लाभ नहीं है उलटे नुकसान है उन को न ड दिया आये और उस का कोई रास्ता निकाला जाये। अगर बंकेज बढता जये और थैपट रोगी न जा मके तो जो अधिकारी इन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उन्हें रहने का कंई हक नही है। ट्रेन्स लेट चलती हैं। क्या वजह है? हम डो उंक क्यों नही कर पाते? जब हुगा तैग जो कर सकते हैं तो हम क्यों नहीं कर पाते हैं? ये सारी बातें है जो हम बदनाम करने का कारण बनती हैं। थर्ड क्लास के पैनेजों के लिए जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है उस को कि स देखा जाय। अगर वर्किंग एम्पेन को, पिल्लेन और थैपट को तय क्लेम्स के मामले में उंक किया जा सके तो थर्ड क्लास के पैनेज पर किराये को बढने की कोई भी जरूरत नही रहेगी। प्लेटफ में टिकट का दाम जो बढ़ाया गया हमारी समझ में नही आता कि 30 पैसे का टिकट ले कर फिर उस को वापस भी कर सकते है आठ आने का प्लेटफ में कौन खरीदेगा? इसलिए इस को वापस लेना चाहिए और इन चीजों पर विचार करना चाहिए।

हमारे वाराणसी में डी०एल०इव्लू० का कारखाना है इस के वर्किंग को आप दे गे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि उसका प्रदूषण दिन-प्रति-दिन घटता जा रहा है। वहां प्रदूषण व्याप्त है ताबा-पीतल बाहर जात है हमारे कर्मचारियों ने पकडा, लेकिन आज तक उस का फंसला नही हुआ और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। वहा पर 5 और 20 वर्षों से आफिसर्ज बैठे हुए हैं, उन क ट्रांसफर नहीं होता है और यदि कोई ईमानदार आफिसर आ जाता है तो 6 महीने में ही बहर भेज दिया

बता है । हमारे कर्रक्टर रोस 5 वर्ष के बंद जनता देखती है और उस में इन प्रब्ल्ट प्र कारियों के कामों को भी जोड़ दिया जाता है [

हम लोग भी कैटेगरीवाइज यनियन्स में काम करते हैं और हमारे अधर के साथी भी करते हैं । लेकिन हमारे और उन के काम करने में फर्क है । हम चाहते हैं कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को हल किया जाय उन की बातों को सुन जाय, उन को नेगोशियेशन का अधिकार दिया जाय, लेकिन अगर कुछ कर्मचारी हमारे देश को बरबंद करना चाहते हैं तो उस को सहन नहीं किया जान चाहिये । बल्कि उन समस्याओं का हल निकाला जाता चाहिए । लेकिन हमारे विरोधी भाई देश प्राइमशन को गिराना चाहते हैं, हमारे नेत ओ के मेज को गिराना चाहते हैं, एसी स्थिति का करना चाहते हैं जिस से अराजकता फैल जाय । आप ने अब तक जो हतले कराई उस का क्या नतीजा निकला है—देश में अराजकता फैली हमारे ड्राइवमें को पीटा जात है—क्या हमारे विरोधी भा यो ने इन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कभी कोई बयान दिया है क्या वे इन बातों को उतसाव नही देते हैं से गत्री महोदय से निन्दन करने चाहता हू कि एसी कार्य चाहिये के खिलाफ सक्ती से कदम उठाना चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही रेलवे कर्मचारियों को जो समस्या है उन को दूर करना चाहिये । आप उन को कैटेगरीवाइज मान्यता दे या न दे, कि हर व्यक्ति का तब सुनाना चाहिए और उनको समस्या को हल करना चाहिये । यह भी नहीं होना चाहिये कि ये 700 कैटेगरीज यूनियन के लोग देश के 55 करोड़ जनता के जीवन को नरक बना दें । इस चीज को सबकी से रोकना चाहिये, लेकिन इस डेमोक्रेसी में हम सब की बात को सुनें और उन की समस्या का हल निकालने । हड़ताल न हो—इस के बारे में

सोचना चाहिये , . . . (व्यवधान) यह सही है कि हड़तालें हमारे कर्मचारियों का जन्म सिद्ध अधिकार है लेकिन यदि वे हड़ताल करें तो जायज्जात के लिये करें हम उन की बात को सुनोगे और उन की समस्या का हल निकालेंगे उन की विषमता को दूर करेंगे । लेकिन यदि उस हड़ताल से देश की इकानमी टूट जाय देश से निराशा भाये तो इस के लिये सोचना होगा । हमारे मंत्री जी ने कहा—नो वर्क नो पे । यह ठीक है लेकिन उन की समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिये रास्ता निकालिये । साथ ही हमें ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी जिस से हमारी रेलों का काम बन्द न हो । हमें इस के लिये एक सैकण्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस तैयार करनी चाहिये । जैसे हमारी टीचर्स हैं हमें उन को सैकण्ड लाइन आफ डिफेंस के रूप में तैयार करना चाहिये जिन की सेवाओं का आवश्यकता पडने पर उपयोग किया जा सके । आज 80 करोड़ रुपये का हमारी इकानमी पर अंतर पडा है अब फिर हड़ताल होगी तो देश उम नुस्तान को बरदशत नही कर सकेगा । आज जो किराये बढ़ रहे हैं—उस का कारण क्या है ? क्या हमारे साथी ईमानदारी से चाहते हैं कि देश की इकानमी ठीक रहे क्या इस के लिये हड़ताल ही एकमात्र साधन है ? यह राष्ट्र की समस्या है हम सब को मिल कर इस समस्या का समाधान करना है । आज हमारा रेल कर्मचर बहुत गरब हैं कल स 4 की तलत तो बत ही खराब है वह कभी हतास की बत नही करता है हम से कभी कुछ नही कहता है । लेकिन जोखारु हैं उनको ही प्रमोशन चाहिये व ही हड़तालों की बातें करते हैं दुनिया भर का डिक्शन देते हैं—इस के लिये रास्ता निकालना चाहिये । ये एक परसेन्ट लोग 55 करोड़ की जिन्दगी खराब करते हैं दूधर बना देते हैं—एसे लोगो के खिलाफ सक्ती कदम उठाओ चाहिये । हम मजदूरो के काम करते हैं लेकिन इ का यह मतलब नही है कि

[श्री चन्द्रका प्रभाद]

मजदूरों को देश की इकनामी के साथ खिलवाह नही करना चाहिये। आप को इस पर सोचना चाहिये और सीकण्ड लाइन थाफ डिफिस तैयार करें।

हमारे पूर्वी जिलों में वाराणसी में डी० एन० डब्लू० की फॅक्टरी है गोरखपुर में रेलवे का बर्कशाप है झांसी में वैंगन फॅक्टरी है। हम ने घरेबों के जमाने में देखा था कि इस गोरखपुर की फॅक्टरी में 10 हजार घादमी काम करते थे लेकिन अब केवल 6 हजार काम कर रहे हैं। इस का जाबब यह आता है कि यह रेलवे दो भागों में बट गई है—क्या बटने के बाद उस की प्राइमेशन को नही बढ़ाया जा सकता था। वाराणसी के डी एन० डब्लू कारखाने में 900 घाइटम्ब बाहर से मर्दी जाती है क्या इन घाइटम्ब के लिये उसी श्रेण्ये कारखाने नहीं लगाये जा सकते थे यदि आप प्रोत्साहन देते तो कारखाने लग सकते थे। बिजली के बलव आप बाहर से मंगते है यह वहा भी पैदा किया जा सकता था लेकिन हमारा प्लानिंग इम प्रकार का है जिस में इन बातों पर विचार नही किया गया।

अमी पाण्डे जी ने कहा कि ईस्टन य० ए० में एक बड़ा लाइन नही है। छोटी लाइनों की गाडियों में भी किमी प्रचार बोगियां होती है फिरा में प्रचार बोगिया होती है। अगगर किमी को छपरा-जनारम इलाहाबाद जाना पर तो 10 घंटे टाइम लगता है और आदमियों का छन पर बैठ कर जाना पडना है। इलाहाबाद से मोहाटी शाहगज से समस्तीपुर तक वो मेल बाइथा चलनी चाहिये। 37 डाउन और 38 डाउन वन कोई घरेन्डेंट चलता है न कोई क डेक्टर है बोगियां बहुत पुरानी है व बा-आदम के जमाने की है।

हमारे इकनामी को डेवलाप करने क जो प्रोब्लम है, जहा जहा इन्फ्लेक्शन है, एक्सपेंडरल इन्फ्लेक्शन है—इसे उनकी वैंगन

की प्रावश्यकता की ओर सबसे पहले ध्यान देना चाहिये। बलिया से सुरेशनपुर तक घालू की बड़ी भारी पैदावार है, 20-25 कोड स्टोरेज हैं, लेकिन उनको वैंगन नही मिल रही है—घालू पडा सड रहा है। इन में आपको भी नुकसान हो रहा है, खेतिशानों को नुकसान हो रहा है—इन तरक विनेड ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पांडेजी और वैन्डरों को घाल इन्डिया कानक्रेन हुई थी, जिस में कुश्मी साहब भी गये थे। अब टा० 22 को उनकी रैनी होने वाली है—मेरे पास यह उनका पोस्टर है। उनकी तरक में 17 डिमाण्ड पेश की गई थी और कुश्मी साहब नेउन को मंजूर भी किया था। हमारा एक पांडेज जो स्टेशन पर कुर्नीगरी करके पेट पालता था, उनको हावडा के डी० सी० एम० ने बिना किमी कारण के पेवा में बाचत कर दिया। मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी उसके लिये आदेश दिया था, लेकिन अमी तरक उसका वैंग वापस नही किया गया। अब डी० सी० एम० में मिले तो उन्होंने कहा—कि रेल मंत्री और एम० पी० लोग एडि मिनिस्टरन नही चलाने हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में चलाना है, मेरी हुकूमत चलेगी। जब तक ये रज्जा कुश्मी साहब का हुकूम नहीं मानूंगा। यह हमारा पॉलिसीमेट मेम्बरें का सम्मान है। अगर धर्मधारी इम लागा की बात नहीं मुनन है तो मंत्री जी को इशता चाहिये कि एमा गया है।

14 hrs

एक बात और कहना चाहता हू कि कमांडिजन और मिनिस्टीरियलस्टाफ मरिधानिक तारीके से रिप्रेजेंटेशन कर रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी कोई मुनवाई नही होती। वह और कुछ नही चाहते, उनका कहना मिकं यह है कि हमारी कैटेगरी को कमांडिशनल कर दीजिये और हमको क्वार्टर दीजिये। तो जो बिना पैसा खर्च किये सबाल हल हो सकते हैं

उनको तो प्राप हल कीजिये और ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा न कराइये जिससे उनकी भी गुजरात और बिहार के रास्ते पर जाना पड़े।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरबा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे बजट को देखने से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि कटे पर नमक लगाया गया है राजस्थान वालों पर। इससे राजस्थान का कहीं कोई जिक्र तक नहीं है न लाइनें बनाने का और न प्लेट फार्म बनाने का। क्या राजस्थान को देश से बाहर निकाल दिया गया है? ऊपर टाटा नीचे बाटा और रेलवे में बाटा बाटा, 1967 से बाटा ही बाटा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . प्राप तो राजस्थान में आते हैं, कैसे निकलेगी सरकार ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरबा . निकाल दिया है बगला देश की तरह से।

मिश्रा जी होते, नगद नारायण जी, क्यों कि रेलवे में उधार तो चलता नहीं, सब नगद चलता है, अगर मंत्री जी होते तो मैं उनसे पूछता कि रेलवे कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग कब कब हुई और उन्होंने कितना समय हमको दिया ? अगर उनको कमेटी में आते हुये जर्म आती है तो मेम्बरों को भी टाइम नहीं है। बाखिर वह भी घर में बैठ कर बूट पालिस तो नहीं करते, वह भी राजनीतिक प्राधमी हैं। मंत्री जी बिहार में जा कर चुनाव का काम करते है, लेकिन कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटी में नहीं आ सकते। 2-11-73 को प्राधे बंटे के लिये मीटिंग हुई थी तब से चार महीने होने को प्राये, कुछ पता नहीं इसरी कमेटी की मीटिंग कब होगी। या तो रेलवे मंत्री उस मीटिंग में न रहें, और अगर रहें तो संसद सदस्यों के बीच में बैठें और उन की बातें सुनें।

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रेलवे में बाटा क्यों होता है, मैं प्रापको उदाहरण देता हूँ कोटा-बबाना, जिस बक्क बबाना से भरतपुर की बुलिया टूटी तो ठेकेदारों को, कासलीवाल कम्पनी को, दो लाख रुपये ऐडवांस दे दिया गया और वह रुपया खा गया। मैजरमेंट बुक गावब कर दी गई। मैंने रेलवे बोर्ड को पत्र लिखा लेकिन उनके कान पर जू नहीं रेंगी, जवाब तक नहीं दिया। उल्टे उस कम्पनी ने 3 लाख रुपया का दावा कर दिया और आर्बिट्रेटर ने प्रावाइड कम्पनी के पक्ष में दिया। इस तरह से चोरी रेलवे में हो रही है। उसने कहा हमने खुदाई की थी और पानी बह गया तो हमारा क्या कसूर। अब जब मैनेजमेंट बुक गावब थी तो जाहिर है कि निर्णय उसके पक्ष में होना था।

इसी तरह से लाइसेंस देने व जो 6 साला योजना चलाई थी, जो कि माननीय जगजीवन राम जी के समय 9 माना था अब यह 6 साला योजना निकली है जिसमें लोगों को स्टेशन पर माल बेचने के लिये 6 साल का कांट्रैक्ट दिया जाता है और उनको जो प्राधदनी होती है उसका पाब परसेंसत लैबी के रूप में ठेकेदारों को रेलवे विभाग को देना पड़ता है। यहां से उनको नोटिस मिल चुका है रेस्टोरेंट वालों को, टी स्टाल वालों को, उन्होंने पहले रेल मंत्री जी को बम्बई में बुलाना चाहा बाद में वह खुद दिल्ली प्राये, 10-3-73 को पत्रिचय एक्सप्रेस से पाब नेठ आते हैं जिनके नाम हैं :

1. सेठ वीप चन्द 2. सेठ उदय चन्द बम्बई व.से, 3. सेठ महेश चन्द, बान्द्रा-बाला, 4. सेठ रमेश चन्द, अहमदाबाद वाले और 5. सेठ श्री नामक जी, यह पांचों प्राधमी दिल्ली प्राये, और चूकि यू० पी० चुनाव का समय था इसलिये 10 लाख रुपया का डोनेशन उन्होंने मंत्री जी को दिया। कुछ पता नहीं उस रुपये का क्या हुआ, किसको दिया गया और परिणामस्वरूप 6 साला योजना

[श्री धोंकार लाल बरवा]

खत्म कर दी गई। अगर इस स्कीम में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो कभी भी इस मामले को लेकर हड़ताल हो सकती है।

मैंने 2-11-73 को प्रश्न किया था कि दिल्ली से लेकर बम्बई तक वेस्टर्न रेलवे पर कितने टी स्टाल, और रिफ्रेजरेट रूम हैं और उनमें शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के कितने कांटेक्टर्स हैं। धतापा गया कि 639 हैं और उनमें से 14-3 शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब के और 11 शेडयूल्ड कास्ट के—कांटेक्टर्स हैं। मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि अगले महीने से ठेके में उनको परसेन्टेज से ज्यादा मिलेगा। लेकिन पता नहीं क्या हुआ उम बारे में। बोर्ड के अधिकारी छान नहीं देते। एक दफा मुझे मिलने का मौका मिला और बेरी साहब से समय लिया तो उन्होंने कहा कि आज कुछ काम है, कल मिलेंगे। इस बीच में आप वारिगर साहब से मिल लें। उन्होंने भी वही कहा। फिर डोरस्वामी के पास गये, वहा से उतरे तो वह भी नदारत। उसके बाद नीचे बजाज लाल जी के पास गये। इन प्रकार डेढ़ घंटे तक रेल भवन चक्कर काटता रहा लेकिन मिलने का समय नहीं मिला। हजारों पत्र रेलवे बोर्ड को भेजे जाते हैं, किसी का जवाब तक नहीं आता। अगर आप संसद सदस्यों को समय नहीं दे सकते, उनके पत्रों का जवाब नहीं दे सकते तो क्या फायदा ऐसे मंत्रालय का ?

तीसरे क्लास के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर नियम में अनुसार दो साल में साफ होने चाहिये। उनकी पुताई होनी चाहिये। लेकिन चार, चार साल हो गये उनकी मरम्मत तक नहीं होती। जब कि दूसरी तरफ अधि-कारियों के बंगलों की लिपाई, पुताई सदा चलती रहती है।

भाभजीय हनुमन्तैया जी ने कहा था कि आर० भी० एफ० वालों को अगर हटा

दिया जाता है तो 8 करोड़ रुपये का फायदा होगा। कल ही एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि 118 आदमी आर० पी० एफ० के पकड़े गये। लेकिन मिथा जी जब तक वह वा वाचमैन थे तब तक ठीक था, किन्तु अब उनको कम्पनी कमाण्डर बना दिया। चोरी करो और कम्पन कमाण्डर बनो। 1969 में देहली में स्टेशन के सारे स्टाफ को पकड़ा गया, 67 लाख रुपये की चोरी पकड़ी गयी। तो आर० पी० एफ० की क्या जरूरत है। तीन महीने पहले सुरक्षा दल के लोगों ने 80 बोरे गेहूँ के उतारे गिये और एक आदिवासी को गोली मार दी। यह कैसा इन्साफ ? चोरी कोई करे और मारा कोई जाय।

विजिलेंस विभाग का हाल सुनिये। नीचे अगर कोर्ट इस्पेक्टर रिपोर्ट लिखता है तो उपर वाले ले दे कर मामला ठंडा कर देते हैं जगदीश जी बम्बई में बैठे हैं, इन्होंने मायुर साहब के खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी कराई, पांडे जी ने इन्क्वायरी की लेकिन ऊपर जा कर मामला रफा दफा हो गया। क्या एम० पी० लोगों का दिमाग खराब है जो किमी की भ्रष्टाचार करें ? डबल लिफाफा आता है, लेकिन उसके अन्दर निष्ठा होता है सेटिस्फाइड। मेरी मांग है कि विजिलेंस में आदमी बाहर से लेने चाहिये क्योंकि तीन चार साल जो आदमी इनके नीचे काम करता है तो वह उन अधि-कारियों के खिलाफ कोई इन्क्वायरी करेगा ? क्या आप इन्क्वायरी करोगे इसके बारे में ? किसी के केस में आठ साल किसी के में चार साल यह क्या बात है ? क्या तेल मालिश की बजह से ऐसा होता है। कानून एक साथ सब के लिये होना चाहिये।

ओवर कोट आप गाड़ी को देते हैं। लेकिन उसकी हालत को ध्यान दें। अगर रा कोट तिरछा या सेटर में पड़ता है और अगर रा जो है वह वेस्टर्न में पड़ता है। अब कोट वाले को तो ओवर कोट मिलता है और वेस्ट

वालो को नहीं मिलता है। क्या उनके लिये परदी नहीं होती है। आगरा और आगरा कैंट में केवल 14 कि.मी.टर की दूरी है। क्या बीच में गहाड़ पड़ने हैं जो उनको नहीं मिलत है। ममक्ष में नहीं आता है कि यह भेदभाव क्यों।

आप इकोनोमी की बात करने हैं। आप बजट को चार निचे देने हैं और निचने क लिये उसके साथ स्याही पाउडर देने है। लेकिन दवाने नहीं देते हैं। अफसर क पास तो डबबे वाली मिथाही है लेकिन इन ब्रेचारा के पास दबाव ही नहीं होती है, वह आप दते ही नहीं है। बाल पेन दे द ना उनमें ही ये लिख ले। आप सान में चार निचे पकडा देते है और पाउडर दे देते है। शा द पाउडर मुफ्त म लाने और चुनकिया नेने के लिए दे देते है।

इसके यहा १० १५०० पो नय अया है। उसने आपने ही छ हरिजनो को बन्द कर दिया। ना सी रूपया वह पाता है। आफिस में बैठना ही नहीं है। दिन भर हरिजनो के पीछे चक्कर लगाता फिरता है ताकि कही से कुछ मिल जाये। क्या मिल सकता है उसको आप हरिजनो को साल में पहले चार झाड देते थे। अब दो ही देने लग गये है। झाड भी क्या खाने की चीज है तो अपने दा कर दिये हैं। यह भी इकोनोमी में आ गये।

डीजल ड्राइवर को चार हमाल करते थे पीछने के लिये। अब दो कर दिये है। दो गायब हो गये हैं। औरत के दुपट्टे लेकर अब क्या वे किसी चीज को पीछना हो तो उसकी पीछे ?

गाडों को आपने बँटारिया दे रखी हैं लेकिन उनके लिये सैल ही आपने नहीं दिये है। अब इनका क्या कायदा ?

पीछे क जो बैंक लाइव होती है जो बैंक के पीछे लगती है उसके लिये आप घासनेट की व्यवस्था ही नहीं करते है। अब कौने पता लगेगा कि मालगाडी खडी है पैनेजर गाडी खडी है या क्या खडा है। इकोनोमी करनी हो तो ऐसी करो जिमने कुछ फायदा हो।

अफसरों की सख्या आपन बहतहाशा बढा ली है। तीन बजट हाने है तो उनके ऊपर तीन अरुमर बस करन वाले होत है। बुकिंग बजट लगेज बजट, पार्सल बजट। अब इनके ऊपर तीन अन्वर, अप्रेंटिग मुपरिन्टेण्डेंट, कामशियन सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट और सेपटी मुपरिन्टेण्डेंट यह कौमी इकानामी है।

तीन खिडकिया होती हैं फर्ट, सेविड और यडकनास की लेकिन एक ही टिकट दे ने जाना होता है। बीच में आपने सैकिण्ड को खन्म कर दिया था अब फिर चालू कर दिया है। मुकदमा आप जीन गए। तीन पर अकेला रह गया। क्या ऐसी इकानामी होती है। सफद हाथियो में आप कटौती करो।

हजार आपने स्टाफ कारे ग्बी हुई है। वे कहा रहती है? क्या उनका अफसरा क शरो पर खडा रखा जाना है और क्या उसके ये काममें आती है? उनकी भिविया को बाहर ले जाने तथा उनके बन्वा को स्कून ले जाने के लिए इनका इस्तेमाल होता है। आप इस तरह की चीजो को बैंक करो। बरा में ये नहीं रहनी चाहिये। जब ये स्टाफ कारा में आते है तो माइलेज भी ये प्रालग में ले लेते है। इस तरह की जा चीजे है, इनकी तरक आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

जहा तक टीचर्स का सम्बन्ध है, स्कूलों के अध्यापको क सम्बन्ध है मत्री बी ने वादा किया था कि बहुत सी बातों का उनको पत्र भी लिखें थे और उनमें मिले भी थे, कि 1967 से उनको बहुत मान दे दिये जायेंगे

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा]

बढ़े हुये। लेकिन विद्य नहीं गये हैं। पांचवीं कक्षा वाले जो स्कूल हैं उनके प्रधान अध्यापकों को क्या हुआ बेलन नहीं मिलता है। उनके साथ वादा किया गया था कि जिसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है (बच्चवान) पहाड़िया जी हमारे मुंशी जी हैं बगल में बस्ता लिए हुये घूमते रहते हैं। मिर्चा साहिब की हाजरी में लगे रहते हैं। साल बहादुर जी सात सलाम लगाते फिरते हैं। सही धर्षों में हमारा इस विभाग का कोई मंत्री होना तो हमारी क्या इस तरह से उपेक्षा हो सकती थी? यह क्या रेल वहाँ निकालेंगे? राजस्थान आज रेलवे के नक्सों के बाहर है।

में मास्टर्सों के बारे में कह रहा था। जिस तरह से दूसरों को बतान मान दिये गये हैं, उसी तरह से उनको दिये जायें।

राजस्थान में 750 ए० टी० पी० स्कूल हैं। हमारे यहाँ पर चार हैं। सौ सवा सौ बच्चे एक एक में होते हैं। कोटा में 2100 बच्चे हैं, 33 मास्टर हैं। एक मास्टर होता है और वह तीसरी क्लास के बच्चों को पढ़ाता है तो उसको तीसरी क्लास के हेडमास्टर के बराबर तनख्वाह मिलती है। वह उनको नहीं मिल रही है? वह मिलनी चाहिये।

धरा धाप अफसरों की बीबीयों की बात सुन लो। आज ही पत्र आया है। आजमेर में श्रीमती राधिका जर्मा को स्कूल में रोकने के लिये धाबू रोड में जमना लाल को भेज दिया जब कि गर्ज स्कूल में मेल हेडमास्टर नहीं बन सकता है। इसकी धाप जांच कराएँ। बम्बई में मुनीर खां ब्रैस्टर्न रेलवे के डिप्टी सी पी ओ हैं। उन्होंने ऐसा कर दिया क्योंकि यह ए० पी० ओ० की धोरत है।

रेल संशोधन में उपमंडी (श्री सुहृन्नाय शर्मा कुरेदी) : यह पत्र सुनो, सुनो।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : बाद में दें दूंगा। (बच्चवान)।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken nearly twenty minutes.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैंने तो प्रथी दम ही मिनट लिये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not like this. I try to accommodate every Member. Your Party has been given sixteen minutes. You have taken nearly twenty minutes, and you dispute that. Do you think I am here to cheat you and not give you the time you want? You can request for more time. But, do not question the Chair, that it is doing something that is not proper. I do not like this.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैंने एक प्रश्न किया कि दिल्ली मैन स्टेशन पर डिपार्टमेंटल रिफ्लेक्टेंट कैन्टीन डाइनिंग कार और ट्रालियों वगैरह से इन्स्पेक्टर ने खाने की चीजों के कितने नमूने भरे और उन नमूनों की जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला। मुझे जवाब दिया गया कि 80 नमूने भरे गये, जिन में से 10 रह गए, और डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग की तरफ से रेलवे का बकील मुकदमा सड़ा और उसने सब को बरी करा दिया। तो क्या इन्स्पेक्टर का विमान बाराब था कि उस ने नमूने भरे? अगर कोई रेलवे कन्ट्रिक्टर खाने की चीज में मिलाबट करता है, या गन्दा खाना बेचता है, तो रेल विभाग उस का मुकदमा सड़ने के लिए अपना बकील भेज देता है और उस को बरी करा देता है, जब कि प्राईवेट लोगों को बूध, खेल या मिठाई में मिलाबट के आरोप में छः महीने की सजा हो जाती है। क्या रेल विभाग इसी नीति पर चलेगा कि रेलवे कन्ट्रिक्टर को बरी करा दिया जाये और पब्लिक के धाबनियों को पकड़ लिया जाये? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में इन्स्पेक्टरों को रोकने की क्या आवश्यकता है।

बैंगनों की बहुत कमी है। अजमेर और कोटा विभागों में छः सात हजार इनडेंट पड़े हुए हैं। आज होता यह है कि अजर अजमेर में बैंगन खाली हुआ, तो उस को बन्देरी, टूडला और उबयपुर भेज दिया जाता है। वह बैंगन वहाँ से चैक हो कर फिर वापिस अजमेर आयेगा। इस में कितना समय लग जायेगा। बैंगनों के खाली होते ही उन्हें वहाँ ही क्यों नहीं भर दिया जाता है? बैंगनों के बारे में डी० सी० एस० को पावर होनी चाहिए। रेल विभाग ने इस काम के लिए डी० एस० प्रो० को रखा हुआ है।

जहाँ तक कोटा-चित्तौड़ रेलवे का सम्बन्ध है, अगर वह साल में एक मील के हिनाब से भी बनती, तो आज बूढ़ी तक रेलवे लाइन बन गई होती। राजस्थान विधान सभा ने कोटा-अजमेर रेलवे लाइन के बारे में प्रस्ताव पास कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजा है। रेल विभाग उस का पुनः सखे करा कर देखे कि वह प्राक्टिबल है या नहीं? अगर वह प्राक्टिबल है, तो उस का निर्माण हाथ में लेना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसी बहुत सी लाइनें हैं, जो नो प्राक्टिबल मो लोस के आधार पर चल रही हैं।

रेलवे में नियम है कि अगर कोई कर्मचारी छः महीने तक सन्टीड्यूट टीचर के रूप में काम करता है, तो उस को पर्सिमेंट कर दिया जाता है। इस टीचर सात आठ साल से बम्बई के रेलवे सचिव कमीशन से पास हुए बैठे हैं। रेलवे में 28 जगहें खाली हैं। इस लिए उन टीचरों को मना देना चाहिए। रेलवे सचिव कमीशन के चेयरमैन श्री नरदेव स्नातक हैं। पहले वह हमारे बड़े मित्र थे, लेकिन जब ने उन्होंने अपना रास्ता बदल लिया है, तब से हम उन का विरोध करने लगे हैं। कोई सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का छात्र भी हो, या ऊंची जाति का हो, जब तक वह मजबूत नही ले लेता है, तब तक वह कोई नौकरी नहीं देता है। उस को वहाँ से हटा दिया जाये।

“भारतीय रेलवे-महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य और प्रमुख समस्याएँ” नाम की इस सरकारी पुस्तिका में बताया गया है कि रेलवे में सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के क्लास वन और क्लास टू के पवों पर क्रमशः 3.8 प्रतिशत और 0.5 प्रतिशत क्लास थ्री में क्रमशः 8.9 प्रतिशत और 1.2 प्रतिशत, क्लास फोर में क्रमशः 17.7 प्रतिशत और 4.1 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति हैं। हा, जहाँ तक सफाई कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन का अनुपात 90 प्रतिशत है। यह सरकार सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी बातें करती है, अगर उन को नौकरियों से उचित स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है। जैसा कि श्री सरजू पांडे ने कहा है, कांग्रेस के उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव उन्ही लोगों के बल पर जीता है।

मैं ने एक डाइरिक्टर शिवचरण लाल, को क्वार्टर दिलाने के बारे में रेलवे बोर्ड को कई लैटर लिखे हैं, क्योंकि वह सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से सम्बन्ध रखता है। डी० पी० प्रो० ने पत्र में बताया कि उस का सातवा नम्बर था। चार महीने में ग्यारह क्वार्टर और दे दिये गये, लेकिन उस का सातवा नम्बर नहीं आया।

कोटा में एक कर्मचारी एच० पी० शर्मा वही घर क्लीनर से फोरमैन हो गया। वह वही पर आ रहा है, डकार रहा है और सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को कुचल रहा है। सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के प्रति यह अन्याय हो रहा है।

अगर मंत्री महोदय सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की समस्याओं की तरफ खुद ध्यान नहीं देगे हमारे पत्रों पर खुद ध्यान नहीं देगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। अगर वह इस बारे में उचित रवैया नहीं अपनायेंगे, तो सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स उन को ऐसी हरी झंडी देवायें कि मंत्री महोदय की गाड़ी चलती नजर आयेगी।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, at the outset, I congratulate the Railway Minister and his able deputy for their final approval to the Banspani-Jakhapura rail link in Orissa for its execution in the ensuing financial year 1974-75. The development of this essential rail link would certainly lead to the exploitation of Orissa's bountiful natural resources and bring about a considerable progress in the industrial front. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the programmes to be executed in the ensuing year for which an amount of only Rs. 5 lakhs have been earmarked for the construction of this line, because either the explanatory memorandum on the budget or the Rolling Stock Programmes of railways for 1974-75 did not spell out anything on the subject. Moreover, to my mind the amount is too meagre to undertake any major work in the coming year. In addition, I like to know from the hon. Minister categorically whether the proposed rail link is to be executed and completed during the fifth plan and if so, the programmes for execution in the ensuing year.

On the last occasion, we demanded that the Rupsa-Talabandh rail link in Mayurbhanj district should be converted into BG. For this conversion, a committee was formed under the chairmanship of the then Deputy Railway Minister and they submitted a report to the Railway Board. But unfortunately the report is lying idle with the Board. I do not know how long they will take to take a decision. I urge on the Minister to take an immediate decision so that this most needed rail link in the predominantly adivasi area of Mayurbhanj district can be exploited for industrial development.

Last year they had kept some amount for executing a survey of the Talcher-Bimlagarh rail link. I do not know whether this amount has been spent for this specific purpose. I want the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

For amenities to the general public in the whole of the S. E. Railway, they have earmarked only a small amount which is not sufficient to serve the needs of the people. Unfortunately in the Khurda Road division of S. E. Railway, they have not included any programme for execution in the coming year. On the last occasion, I requested the hon. Minister to undertake the electrification of certain stations in this division. Fortunately, I have received a letter from the hon. Minister stating that the electrification of Kenduapada station has already been programmed during the current financial year and the work is expected to be completed by the end of the financial year. The financial year 1973-74 is going to end in a few days. I do not know how long they will take to finalise these programmes which they have already programmed for the current financial year.

In a letter, the hon. Minister has assured me that a certain improvement work on the platform No. 2 in Bhadrak station would be undertaken. He has said, the covered area on platform No. 2 is adequate for the traffic dealt with on the platform at present. There is, however, a 8' gap between the station building edge and the platform cover. As a result, passengers are inconvenienced during the rains when they go from the station building to the platform shed or to waiting rooms, refreshment rooms, parcel office etc. This work of covering the gap will be proposed in the next works programme. This is what has said in the letter. But I do not find any mention about this programme anywhere. Sir, I would like to know whether they have dropped this programme or it is likely to be implemented in the next financial year.

Recently the Railway Board have communicated a decision to the Division Superintendent of Khurda about the promotion of some scheduled caste and scheduled tribe employees in the rank of Guard C to Guard B. But because some people decided to go on

strike, these promotions have been held in abeyance. I want to know whether this is going to be implemented or going to be dropped under the pressure of some vested interests.

I had requested the Minister to examine the proposal for setting up Railway Service Commissions on a regional basis. He has been kind enough to sanction a regional Railway Service Commission for Muzaffarpur in Bihar. I urge on him to see that a Regional Service Commission is approved for the State of Orissa at Bhubaneswar.

14. 35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SITUATION IN BIHAR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Earlier in the day, the House had agreed that the Home Minister will make a statement on the Bihar situation at 2.30. We shall vary the order to that extent. I think the Speaker has said that he would call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and discuss about the possibility of having a discussion after the statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): You will allow a few clarifications?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going to meet in the Business Advisory Committee to decide about the discussion. Let us hear the Home Minister now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The statement should be circulated.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I returned late last night from Patna and I would like to share my impressions with the House of what appeared to have happened at Patna and elsewhere in Bihar.

The various Opposition Parties had announced that they would boycott the Governor's Address to the Joint Session of the two Houses of the Bihar Legislature on the 18th March, 1974. Students organisations sponsored by some of these Opposition Parties had

also announced that they would obstruct the entry of the Governor and the Legislators into the Assembly and thus prevent the legitimate transaction of business by the Legislature

A large crowd had assembled in the vicinity of the Legislature complex in the morning of the 18th. Arrangements were made for the Governor and the Legislators to reach the Assembly safely, and, as scheduled, the Joint Session was held, the Governor delivered his Address and the Session was adjourned. Obviously, angered by the inability to prevent the Governor and the Legislators from entering the Assembly or to prevent the meeting of the Joint Session, the mob became restive, started heavy brickbattling and tried to force its way into the Assembly precincts. On being frustrated in its designs, the mob indulged in wanton destruction of public property by arson. The residences of the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly and some other officers were set fire too. Thereafter, the crowd went on a rampage committing arson and loot of public and private property and a number of offices and buildings including some newspaper establishments were attacked and damaged. The police had to resort to lathi charge and tear gas to disperse the violent mob and had also to open fire at several places to disperse the violent arsonists.

The services of the Army which had been earlier alerted were also requisitioned for patrolling. Curfew was clamped on the city in the afternoon. During these riots on the 18th, three persons lost their lives and 48 persons were injured. On the same day, in other parts of Bihar also, such as, Sitamarhi, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Dumka, demonstrators turned violent and damaged public properties particularly.

On the 19th March, disturbances continued. Patna city witnessed sporadic acts of violence necessitating police firing on three occasions. The violence and destruction of property

[Shri Uma Shankar Dixshit]

was of a more serious nature in Monghyr, Ranchi, Deogarh, Madhavpur and Chhapra. The police had to resort to firing on 9 occasions in these places. In these incidents, five persons lost their lives and 24 were injured.

The violence in Bihar seems to be specially directed against public offices, public buildings....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Yes, showing their anger against the Government.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He is saying, yes. Here is the evidence of the leader of a Party saying, yes. The hon. Member has said something and it has gone on record.

The violence in Bihar seems to be specially directed against public offices, public buildings and even against Railway stations and Railway tracks with the obvious intention of dislocating normal life. The situation continues to be serious and disturbing. In the course of our discussions, the Defence Minister and I have assured the Government of Bihar that we would extend all possible assistance to enable it to put down violence firmly.

It is a matter of great distress and concern that misguided youth... (Interruptions) Let me complete my statement; I am not yielding. It is a matter of great distress....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banks): I am on a point of order.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is a matter of great distress and concern that misguided youth....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am on a point of order. A point of order can be raised at any time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will hear your point of order after he finishes.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No, Sir. A point of order can be raised at any time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑर्डर बार्डर नहीं है, बाद में उस का कोई फायदा नहीं है। क्या इस सदन में कोई नये नियम बने हैं, प्वाइन्ट ऑर्डर किसी भी समय उठाया जा सकता है, ऐसा नियम में लिखा हुआ है। इस तरह से नियम का उल्लंघन हो रहा है— आप नियम 376 को देखिये।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is a matter of great distress and concern that misguided youth and lawless elements are being induced to create situations resulting in the loss of life and property. I would appeal to all sections of the House to condemn the violence and the resort to destruction of property, arson and loot. The legitimate forum for discussing the various aspects of what had happened in Bihar on the 18th and 19th as well as earlier can only be the Legislature of the State. Attempts to prevent the recognised constitutional forums from discharging the legitimate functions negate all norms of parliamentary democracy. The violence in Bihar is politically motivated by some of the Opposition parties....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: ... and other forces such as the R.S.S. and the left adventurists who do not have any faith in parliamentary democracy. I would again appeal to the House and through this House to the country to raise its voice against the fascist attempts to stifle democratic life.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस विषये उठा रहा था कि स्पीकर साहब ने यह ऐलान किया था कि बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बयान देंगे। बिहार में जो जन-व्यवस्था उत्पन्न हुआ है, इस की पुष्टि के बारे में इन्होंने एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा है....

... (अवधान) ... बिहार में अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है, जन-आवश्यक चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं क्या इन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कहा है ? केवल जनता के ऊपर या विरोधी दलों पर बर्तान लगाने के काम नहीं चलना। स्पीकर साहब के आदेश का उल्लंघन हुआ है। स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में पूरा बक्तव्य प्रदान चाहिये, लेकिन उन्होंने झूठा बक्तव्य दिया है। विरोधी दलों पर कीचड़ उछालने का प्रयास किया है। अनाज नहीं दे रहे हैं, कोयला नहीं दे रहे हैं, किरासीन नहीं दे रहे हैं, कपड़ा नहीं दे रहे हैं इस लिये उन पर बयान हो ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is no point of order.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): This is a very important point of order. You may give your ruling after hearing we also....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have ruled that it is no point of order. My ruling is that it is no point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is it a complete statement?

विरोधियों पर कीचड़ उछालने का प्रयास किया गया है, बिहार की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है .. (अवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the Members on this side co-operate, it is no point of order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Is it a complete statement? You please give a ruling on that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have heard you. I am giving my ruling. It is no point of order. Under the pretext of a point of order, Mr. Madhu Limaye wanted to say a number of things.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I want a complete statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied with the statement....

.. (Interruptions) I am not aware.. (Interruptions) Why don't you allow me? I am not aware of the Speaker directing the Minister to make the statement in a particular way.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not in a particular way.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you are not happy with the statement—the Speaker said that his mind is open to having a discussion and he has convened a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee to consider this—all the things you want to say now, you can say at that time.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): The hon. Home Minister has given a very correct picture so far as Bihar is concerned .. (Interruptions) Sir, he has very correctly said that political parties like Jana Sangh, SSP and also RSS and the Anand Margis are practically involved in it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give a ruling on that too.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: How many Naxalities have come from West Bengal?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is also no point of order. Under the pretext of a point of order, Mr. Pandey wanted to get even with Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप भी उस समय सदन में थे, जब स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था, कि गृह मंत्री बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में एक बक्तव्य देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ बिहार की स्थिति का सम्बन्ध वहाँ जो ता० 19 को हुआ था क्या उसी से है या उस से पहले

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

बेतिया में गोली चली थी, जिस में सात प्रादमी मारे गये हैं, क्या उस का समावेश गृह मंत्री के बयान में नहीं होना चाहिये था? भ्रमस्वली के सामने प्रदर्शन करने से पहले सी० पी०आई० ने पटना में एक प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया था और उस प्रदर्शन में भी सर्बलाइट के दफ्तर के सामने प्रदर्शन हुआ था, पत्थर फेंके गये थे। उस का हवाला गृह मंत्री के बयान में क्यों नहीं है। क्या इस का कारण यह है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के साथ जो एलाएन्स है, उस के कारण गृह मंत्री दूसरी तस्वीर सदन के सामने नहीं रखना चाहते हैं।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : पूरी तस्वीर रखी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बेतिया के बारे में कोई हवाला क्यों नहीं है - बेतिया में सा० 17 को गोली चली थी। गृह मंत्री जी ने स्वीकर महोदय के निर्देश के अनुसार बक्तव्य नहीं दिया है, सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की है

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विरोधी दलों को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की गई है क्या मंत्री महोदय बिहार के सारे मामले की जुबीसियल एन्कवायरी कराने के लिये तैयार हैं, जिस से पता लगे कि किस ने उपद्रव किया है? सदन में विरोधी दलों पर आरोप लगाने से बिहार की समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On the 16th, questions of firing in Bihar, particularly, in relation to Betiah were raised in this House. And then, the other situation was also developing in Bihar. A demand was made by all Members of the House that a factual statement about the circumstances prevailing there and also about the developing situation should be made on the floor of the House.

This was the demand; this was the request (Interruption), This was the

demand and this was the request by all the Members of this House. I went to Patna .. (Interruption) From the morning some friends were accusing me because I want to see Ananda-murthi .. (Interruption).

AN. HON. MEMBER: Shame..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I found this..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going round and round; please state your point of order.... I have allowed you, but I would like you to come to the point.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Why did he go?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I wanted to say, and I wanted to bring to your notice, one thing. Two or three days before this there was a barricade all around the Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is this the point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On the basis of requests made by Members this statement is being made. All the facts are not given..

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: He went to Patna for certain purposes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has not complied with the request by the House. The Government has not come out with the facts. Why have they come out with the facts?

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Government should find out this—why did you go to Patna.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Have you met Anandamurthi or not?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : उसी के आकार पर सब कुछ हो रहा है।

श्री शंकर मुह : हम जानते हैं कि क्या हो रहा है। (अवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा भी पीइंट आफ ऑर्डर है (अवधान) मुझे बोलने दीजिये, ऐसे नहीं हो सकता।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please. What is the point of order?..

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा पीइंट आफ ऑर्डर यह है कि अभी बेटिया में जो फायरिंग हुई थी उस बात की चर्चा करते हुए माननीय अटल जी ने सी० पी० आई० का नाम लिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो 16 तारीख को पूरे बिहार में डेमोन्स्ट्रेशन हुआ और कचहरियों का घेराव हुआ था, वह छत्र नौजवान मार्च की तरफ़ के किया गया था, सी० पी० आई० की तरफ़ से नहीं किया गया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मानता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : छत्र नौजवान मोर्चों में कई वाम-पन्थी छत्र फ़ेडरेशन संघ थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making a speech. Is this the point of order?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री वाजपेयी, जी, 18 तारीख को जो भागजनी और सूटपाट धार० एस० एस० ने किया उसी को छिपाने के लिये सी० पी० आई० पर लांछन लगाना चाहते हैं। (अवधान)

श्री अशु लिखड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस प्रदर्शन में माननीय साठे, माननीय उन्नी-कृष्णन और माननीय मुंशी जैसे प्रगतिशील लोग थे कि नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is going to be a discussion on this. You may take that opportunity.

Let us resume discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways). I cannot go back now. Mr. Daga, come to the front.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not going on record. None of these

things except Mr. Daga's speech would go on record.

14.59 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS RAILWAYS) 1974-74—contd.

श्री मूल बन्ध डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान की बाबत मैंने कई बार कहा था और रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाया था कि राजस्थान में जी रेल चलती थी जोधपुर से वह भी कोयले की कमी के कारण बन्द कर दी पाच छ महीने से। पहले ही राजस्थान में 20 साल में कोई नई लाइन आज तक नहीं दी गई। ग्रहमदाबाद से लेकर दिल्ली तक मीटर गेज को ब्राडगेज करने का आपने आश्वासन दिया था, उसको आप पूरा करें।

राजस्थान में जोधपुर से बालोयरा, बाड़मेर से बालोधरा, पाली से मारवाड़ जंक्शन जो गाड़ियां आती हैं वे चार पांच महीने से बन्द पड़ी हैं। सभी ठप्प हैं। कई बार कहा लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। कहा जाता है कि कोल की कमी है। राजस्थान में वैसे ही रेलों की बहुत कमी है। थोड़ा बहुत जो आने जाने का साधन था उसको भी आपने बन्द कर दिया है। क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से राजस्थान का नम्बर उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद आता है। आपने रेलों के मामले में राजस्थान को बिल्कुल इग्नोर किया है। पिछड़े हुए इलाकों का विकास चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसके अनुरूप आपके कदम भी उठने चाहिये। और आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं तो कम से कम जो रेलें बन्द कर दी गई हैं उनको तो चलाने का आप प्रबन्ध करें। मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि दो चार रेलें आप जल्दी शुरू कर देंगे उनको तो आप करें जो मेन लाइज पर रेलें चलती हैं उनको शुरू करने का कष्ट तो आप करें।

15.00 hrs.

फाइनल, रानी, एलनपुरा मारवाड़ में आप मोबर ब्रिज या थंडर ब्रिज देने की कृपा

[श्री मूल चन्द्र झाग]

करें। फाली के बारे में बार बार कहने के बावजूद भी आपने वहां नहीं बनाया है। मराठवाड़ा जंक्शन में तीन बम्बे जो विद्यार्थी वे और एक मिलिट्री का प्राबन्धी मारे गए हैं। खारची ऐसी जगह है जहां दूर दूर से रेलें आती हैं। लेकिन वहां पर भी कोई बिज नहीं है। इस कारण से यात्रियों को बुध्दटनाओं का शिकार होना पड़ता है।

रानी से जो विद्यार्थी फालना कालेज में पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं उनको बड़ी असुविधा होती है क्योंकि रानी में गाड़ी नहीं रुकती है।

विद्यार्थियों को सुविधा हो और वे कालेज भासानी से जा सकें इस वास्ते मेहरबानी करके रानी में आप गाड़ी एक दो मिनट के लिए रुकवाने के आदेश दें।

रायपुर में जो जनता गाड़ी आती है उसको आप वहां पर रुकाएं।

अहमदाबाद से जो गाड़ियां आती हैं वे पालनपुर तक आती हैं। उनको आप मारवाड़ जंक्शन तक ले जाएं।

भाबू से जो गाड़ियां आती हैं वे पालनपुर रुक जाती हैं उनको आगे मारवाड़ जंक्शन तक ले जाएं ताकि एलनपुरा जिस का नाम अब जहाँई बांध पड़ गया है वहां के और फालना के और रानी तथा खारची के लोगों को फायदा हो सके।

फालना मारवाड़ जंक्शन स्टेशनों को आप देखें उस में आप कोई नया पन नहीं पावेंगे उस में बाध कम्ब की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो आपके डिभिजनल मैनेजर हैं वे जोधपुर जयपुर तो जाते हैं लेकिन इन स्टेशनों को देखते नहीं हैं। एलनपुरा में कितनी टिकटें बिकती हैं, फालना में कितनी बिकती है इसका खेचा नहीं जाता है और वहां जनता को सुविधाओं प्रदान नहीं की जाती है। इन स्टेशनों का विकास करें। जो गाड़ियां आपकी कम्पू से आती हैं, पालनपुर आती हैं, उनको आप वहां से जाएं ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा हो।

फालना के अन्दर तीन बार बी टिकट बिकते हैं लेकिन एक ही बुकिंग क्लर्क है। वहां बहुत बड़ी क्यू लग जाती है। दो तीन घंटे तक लोगों को क्यू में खड़ा होना पड़ता है। इसका भी आप इंतजाम करें।

पाली जैसे जितने स्टेशन हैं उनकी सराउंडिंग बहुत गन्दी है। उनको तो आप ठीक करें। पत्र भी लिखा है इसके बारे में। उन इलाकों का थोड़ा बहुत एक्सटेशन होना चाहिये।

आप असम में ही न चूमे, बोहाटी में ही न चूमें, राजस्थान में भी आप और वहां की हालत को भी देखें। पाली, फालना, खारची आदि स्टेशनों पर खारा पानी पीने को मिलता है। मीठा पानी उपलब्ध कराएं। खारची स्टेशन पर मीठे पानी की व्यवस्था करें। मारवाड़ जंक्शन पर भी पानी खारा है। मीठे पानी की व्यवस्था करें। कई बार हमने कहा है और जगहों पर आप ध्यान देते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो बेअर निसैटेटीज है उनकी तरफ भी आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये इस तरह से आपको हमें निगलैकट नहीं करना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जनता गाड़ी जाती है वह हरिपुर में नहीं रुकती हैं। उसका वहां रुकना जारी है। वहां रायपुर की सारी तहसील लगती है। इस की बजह से यात्रियों को सात आठ मील पैदल जाना पड़ता है। मेहरबानी करके यात्रियों की संख्या को आप देखें और वहां गाड़ियां रुकवाने की कोशिश करें। वह पञ्चीस हजार लोगों का सवाल है।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi):
When the lease of the private railway companies expired and there was re-organisation of the railway lines on a zonal basis, the headquarters of the N. E. Railway was shifted from Cal-

cutta to Gorakhpur. Similarly, we have been making a persistent demand to shift the headquarters of the S. E. Railway to a suitable place in Orissa. The South Eastern Railway has nearly 2,000 miles of which 1,700 miles pass through the territory of Orissa, with a 100 odd miles in West Bengal and 350 miles in Bihar.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS
MUNSI (Calcutta-South): I support you.

SHRI P. K. DEO: In the city of Calcutta, there are headquarters of three Railways, the Eastern Railway, the South Eastern Railway and the Metropolitan Tube Railway. So, if the intention is to remove regional imbalances and to have dispersal of the headquarters of the various Railways, some steps should be taken in this regard. I think Mr. Hanumanthaiya was more realistic in this regard and he started to make a beginning, and he gave orders to shift the headquarters of the Railway Service Commission from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar. But, a threat came from my friend, the Chief Minister, *Bangladesh Aagun Jalbe*, and the entire thing was shelved. Such matters should not be considered in a parochial way. If we really want to develop the entire country, we should take the country as a whole and we should have an overall national perspective. The case for shifting the Headquarters of the South Eastern Railway to some suitable place in Orissa has a strong ground.

Sir, last year witnessed the worst drought in my State. Even though it was denied by official quarters, there have been thousands of starvation deaths. Sir, in your own state, three new railway lines were sanctioned and people got employment. As a result of various relief measures, people got employment. At the same time, we made a similar demand for a railway line from Talcher to Vimalgarh, a small link of 50 miles, which would connect the steel city of Rourkela with

Paradip, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar. This has not been done. Even though I criticise the Railway Minister, I congratulate him for having sanctioned the Jakhapura-Banspani railway line. But, this is not enough. The steel city of Rourkela has to be connected with the State Capital and with Paradip Port, which is the deepest sea port in this country. I request the Railway Minister to kindly re-examine this and if possible, to sanction the Talcher-Vimalgarh line, the missing link of 50 miles.

Sir, regarding transport bottlenecks, I would like to point out that due to non-availability of wagons, those engaged in trade and commerce have been subjected to great difficulties. This morning's papers make a startling revelation that there has been accumulation of steel worth Rs. 360 crores, which is worth about Rs. 100 crores in terms of finished product. We want that instead of this being blocked at one place, this should be sent to the marketing centres and to the Ports, for export, which will bring us the much needed foreign exchange. This is not being done. Even though it is anticipated that in 1974-75, we will achieve a movement target of 5.5 million tonnes of steel products, through the Railways, I do not think it will be achieved. For this, we need 2540 wagons per day, as against the average of 1905 wagons.

Sir, I would also appeal to the Railway Minister that the only train which connects the country's capital with the State capital, that is, Utkal Express, should be run as a daily express and it should run alternately, four days via Kharagpur and three days via Raipur to Bhubaneswar. This will cater to the needs of the people of all parts of Orissa.

The western districts should have some railway connection with the State capital. Sir, in the Consultative Committee meetings, we have been making a persistent demand that the Puri Waltair Express should not terminate at Waltair, but, it should be

[Shri P. K. Deo]
extended to Kotabanji, Titilagarhor Raipur. A lot of traffic is being generated there. People go not only to the State capital, Bhubaneswar, but, they also go to the Puri temple on pilgrimage. Taking into consideration all these factors, I most respectfully submit that the Railway Minister should give his deep thought to my suggestions.

In conclusion, I submit that the Dadar-Nagpur Express should be extended to Waltair, so that the naval headquarters on the east coast and on the west coast—Bombay and Vishakhapatnam—may be connected by a direct railway line.

श्री चन्द्र शैलानी (हायरस) : सभापति महोदय, रेलवे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदानों की मांगों पर आप ने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि आज रेल व्यवस्था बहुत बिगड़ चुकी है। क्या बिगड़ चुकी है? विरोधी पक्ष के बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय को दोषी ठहराया है, सरकार को दोषी ठहराया है। मैं केवल यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बात पर विचार करें कि आज जो रेल की व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो चुकी है, उसके लिए उनको दोष कहाँ तक है।

आज वक्त की मांग है, वक्त का तकाजा है कि रेल प्रशासन में, रेलवे की व्यवस्था में आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, और उस में सुधार होना चाहिए। मेरा विश्वास है—विश्वास ही नहीं, मेरी मान्यता है कि वर्तमान रेल मंत्री, माननीय श्री मिश्र, इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही कोई ठोस और क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठावेंगे।

इस सदन में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने रेलवे बोर्ड के विषय में अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। कुछ सदस्यों ने रेलवे बोर्ड की

अहमियत और उसके, अस्तित्व को खत्म कर देने की बात कही है और कुछ सदस्यों ने इसको सफ़ेद हाथी बताया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें दो रायें नहीं हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड पर जो अनाप-शानाप पैसा खर्च होता है, वह अनुचित है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह रेलवे बोर्ड को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते, तो—चूँकि कुछ सदस्यों ने इसको सफ़ेद हाथी बताया है—फिर इन सफ़ेद हाथी के लिए एक बहुत ही तगड़े शंकुश की जरूरत है। मेरा विश्वास है कि रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे बोर्ड पर शंकुश रखेंगे, ताकि लोगों को शिकायत का मौका न मिले।

रेलवे में एक बैलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट है। सभापति महोदय, आप बुद्धिमान हैं, पढ़े-लिखे हैं, आप बैलफेयर का अर्थ अच्छी तरह समझते होंगे। हिन्दी में इसका अर्थ कल्याण है। रेलवे के बैलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट का कार्य यह है कि वह रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के दुख और तकलीफों की तरफ ध्यान दे और उनकी समस्याओं का कोई हल निकाले, उनको राहत दे। लेकिन लोगों की मान्यता बन गई है कि बैलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को राहत देने के बजाये उनका शोषण करता है और उल्टा ही काम करता है। अगर मैं कहूँ कि लेबर बैलफेयर इन्स्पेक्टरों डी० पी० प्रो० और ए० पी० प्रो० की दलाली करते हैं, तो शायद कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

आर० पी० एफ० के विषय में बहुत से सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं और यह बताया है कि आर० पी० एफ० बहुत हद तक रेलवे में चोरी कराने का बोधी है। आर० पी० एफ० का मतलब या उसका कार्य है रेलवे की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करना जो देश की सम्पत्ति है सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति है, लेकिन मैं अभी तक कां रखने वाला हूँ, वहाँ बहुत सी शिकायतें आरे पास आती हैं, अलीनक स्टेशन से चोरियाँ होती हैं और मुझे यह बताया जाता है कि ये

चौरियां धार० पी० एफ० के लोगों ने मिल जुल कर होती हैं। लोगों का कहना है कि धार० पी० एफ० की चौर उच्चको चौर उडाईगिरों से साठ-याठ होती है और उसमें उनका काफी हाथ है। मैं आप को बहुत ही विश्वासपूर्वक बता सकता हूँ, मेरे पकौस में एक बड़ा स्टेशन है टूडना, वहाँ से 20-30 टन कोयले की चोरी रोजाना होती है। मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो इनकी जांच करा सकते हैं। यही हालत मोतलसराय और कानपुर तथा और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों की है। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर धार० पी० एफ० तोड़ दिया जाय तो रेलवे की चौरियां काफी हद तक रूक सकती हैं और इससे दो प्रकार के फायदे होंगे। पहला फायदा तो यह होगा कि धार० पी० एफ० पर खर्च होने वाला पैसा बचेगा और दूसरे जो चौरियां चौर उच्चको और उडाईगिरों में मिल कर होनी है वह नहीं होगी।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में हम देख रहे हैं कि रेलवे में हड़तालें हो रही हैं और इसका असर देश के जन-जीवन पर, देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर और देश के व्यापार पर पड़ रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि रेल की हड़ताल का तुरंत ही कोई हल निकालें। अभी 15 तारीख को मैं अलीगढ़ जाने वाला था। आसाम भेल जिसे नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर 14 तारीख की शाम को पांच बजे आना था वह 15 तारीख को 10 बजे सबेरे आई। यानी 17 घंटे लेट थी। यही दशा सभी सवारी गाड़ियों की है। बिरोधी दल वाले कहते हैं कि सरकार इसके लिए दोषी है, मंत्री जी दोषी हैं। लेकिन हड़ताल कितनी सरकार करवाती है और कितनी बिरोधी दल वाले कराते हैं, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। बिरोधी दल वाले बोड़ा सा समय और परिस्थिति का ध्यान रखते हुए देश की नब्ब देखें तो समय बह अपने स्वार्थ के लिए जो आन्दोलन कराते हैं और कर्मचारियों को हड़ताल करने के लिए बड़काते हैं, बोड़ा सा भी देश का और

देश की जनता का उनको भयाल हो तो वह इस तरह के आन्दोलन नहीं भड़कायेंगे।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में संबंधित बहुत सी जाते यहाँ पर आई हैं और उन पर विचार भी हुआ है। एक बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सैलून, जो अगजों के जमाने में चालू हुए थे, रेलवे मंत्री महोदय उम व्यवस्था को जन्दी खत्म कर दे तो अच्छा है क्योंकि अगर उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं और उससे कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं है। इस के अलावा आज रेलवे में अन्नशासन की बहुत बड़ी कमी है। अन्नशासन क्यों लाजिमी है इसके विस्तार में तो मैं जाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन मेरा ख्याल ऐसा है कि कर्मचारी अन्नशासनहीन तभी बनते हैं जब कि उनके सामने समस्या होती है, कठिनाइयां होती हैं। तो उनको अन्नशासन-बद्ध करने के लिए यह लाजिमी है कि मंत्रालय उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करे और जो उनकी अच्छी मांगें हैं उनको माने।

रेल में अकसर हम यह सुनते हैं कि डकैतियां पड़ती हैं। मेरा गांव पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर है और आगरा से लखनऊ तक एक गाड़ी चलती है जिसको आगरा लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस कहते हैं। अभी पिछले साल कायमगंज स्टेशन के नब्बदीक उसमें एक डकैती पड़ी थी जिसमें कई लोग घायल हुए थे। एक दो लोगों की जानें भी गई थी। उस डकैती का मुख्य कारण यह था कि धार० पी० एफ० के लोग, जिनको यात्रियों की जिन्दगी की हिफाजत करनी चाहिए, वे लोग एक बोयों में आराम से सो रहे थे जबकि उनको उस डिब्बे में चलना चाहिए था जिसमें कि डकैतों पड़ी थी। अगर वे उसमें होते तो वह डकैतों नहीं पड़ सकता था। तो इन तथाम बातों पर गहराई से विचार करने का जरूरत है कि क्यों ऐसा होता है ?

मैं रेल मंत्रों को विशेष तौर से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दिनों उन्होंने नाचें रेलवे पर जनता एक्सप्रेस और गोहाटी

[श्री चन्द्र शैलानी]

एक्सप्रेस नई गाड़ियां चलाई हैं जिससे जनता को बहुत राहत मिली है। लम्बी यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता था। उनको अब इससे बहुत सुविधा मिली है। इसके लिए मैं उनको हृदय से बधाई देता हूँ।

वैशाली एक्सप्रेस मेरे गांव के नजदीक स्टेशन कासगंज जं० तक पूर्वोत्तर रेलव पर जो मीटर गेज है चलती है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उसको आगरा तक बढ़ाया जाये क्योंकि आगरा से पूर्व की तरफ गोरखपुर आदि स्थानों को जाने के लिए कोई अच्छी गाड़ी नहीं है और कोई भी मेल ट्रेन उधर नहीं चलती है। इसलिए उसको आगरा तक बढ़ा दिया जाये। इससे काफी लोगों को सुविधा होगी। मीटर गेज पर उधर एक दो गाड़ियों को छोड़ कर कोई भी अच्छी गाड़ी नहीं चलती है और आज तो संकट के समय में काफी गाड़ियां रद्द भी हो चुकी हैं। उन गाड़ियों को बढ़ाया जाये क्योंकि इससे लोगों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है।

अब मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हाथरस के विषय पर आता हूँ। हाथरस एक ऐसा दुर्भाग्यशाली नगर है कि आजादी से पहले, अर्थात् 1947 से पहले हाथरस नैकस्ट टु कानपुर समझा जाता था, एक औद्योगिक नगर था, लेकिन आजादी के बाद जितनी दुर्गति उस नगर की हुई है उतनी हिन्दुस्तान में किसी और नगर की नहीं हुई होगी। गांव नगर बन गये, नगर महानगर बन गये। बड़े बड़े नगरों ने तरक्की की। काफी वहां पर औद्योगिकरण हुआ। लेकिन हाथरस शहर की आबादी एक लाख है और वहां पर काफी व्यापारी रहते हैं। मगर वहां रिजर्वेशन नहीं होता है। हाथरस सिटी में मेरा निवेदन है कि कम से कम रिजर्वेशन की सुविधा दी जाये और आगरा एक्सप्रेस जो लखनऊ आगरा के बीच में चलती है उसमें एक थ्री टायर कोच भी लगाई जाये। मेरा जिला अलीगढ़ है और अलीगढ़ से उपमन्त्री महोदय माननीय कुरेशी जी

जो इस समय यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं का बहुत सम्बन्ध रहा है। उनकी शिक्षा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी में हुई है। अलीगढ़ की जो रेलवे से संबंधित समस्याएं हैं उनको वह भलीभांति जानते हैं। एक दो बार वह वहां गये हैं। उनके पहुंचने पर मैंने जनता की तरफ से पब्लिक मीटिंग में और कार्यकर्ताओं की मीटिंग में उनसे उसके बारे में निवेदन भी किया है। लेकिन उस पर कोई गौर अभी तक नहीं फरमाया गया है। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ उसका क्या कारण है। अलीगढ़ शहर में दो रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स हैं—एक रामघाट रोड पर दूसरा जी० टी० रोड पर। आये दिन वहां दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। यह बिलकुल हार्ट आफ दि सिटी में, शहर के बीच में है। अभी पिछले समय में मैंने एक प्रश्न रेलवे मंत्रालय से पूछा था। उसके उत्तर में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि रामघाट रोड क्रॉसिंग पर आये दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं। काफी लोगों की जानें भी गई हैं और वहां पर यात्रायात्रा घंटों ठप्प रहता है। उससे शहर के लोगों को काफी असुविधा होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पुनः पुरजोर अपील करूंगा कि रामघाट रोड पर ओवर ब्रिज बनवाएं ताकि जनता को परेशानी न हो।

एक दो बातें कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। रेलवे मंत्रालय में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की क्या हालत है? रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन रेलवे में नौकरियां दिलवाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का क्लास ए, बी, सी और डी, इन श्रेणियों में कितना परसेंटेज है? मैं उनके आंकड़े आपके सामने नहीं रखना चाहता। अगर आप देखेंगे तो आप को हैरानी होगी कि आजादी के 25 साल के बाद भी शेड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की इतनी बदतर दशा इन नौकरियों में है। हालांकि मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले सेशन में इसी सदन में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को नौकरियों में लेने के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था और उसके लिए

मैं उनका बूझने से शुरू करूँ, जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है इसके लिए वह काफी प्रयत्नशील भी हैं, रहे हैं और जब से उनका आश्वासन आया है तब से बीधा सा सुधार भी उसमें हुआ है, लेकिन बेन्डिब और कैटरिंग कांटेक्ट में शोड्युल्ड कास्ट और शोड्युल्ड ट्राइबल के लोगों का विशेष तौर से ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है। इससे दो तरह की समस्याएँ दूर होगी। एक तो यह जो सब से पिछड़ा हुआ तबका है उसको रोजी रौटी मिलेगी और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि ये लोग जब भोजनालय चलायेंगे और स्टाल चलायेंगे तो इससे जो बेह का सब से बड़ा कलक है छुभाछूत का वह भी समाप्त होगा। इसी तरह से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जितने प्याऊ हैं वहाँ पर शोड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को पानी पिलाने के लिए रखा जाये और वहाँ पर बोर्ड टागा जाये कि पानी पिलाने वाला प्राइमरी शोड्युल्ड कास्ट का है। यानी जब प्यासे होंगे तो निश्चय ही वहाँ पानी पीयेंगे और निश्चय ही उसमें उनकी भावनाएँ भी शुद्ध होंगी।

सभापति जी, टुण्डला तक इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसे दिल्ली तक भी पूरा कराया जाये। आज कोयले की कमी है, जिसकी वजह से गाड़ियाँ रूट हो गई हैं और जनता को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है। यदि दिल्ली तक इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो जाये तो इससे जनता को बहुत सुविधा होगी।

श्री राम हेडाऊ (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान नागपुर के मीठे मीठे सन्तरो की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। नागपुर और अमरावती जिले में जो सन्तरे की फसल होती है, वह फसल करोड़ों रुपये की लागत के बाद तैयार होती है, एक मनी-काप के रूप में वह फसल होती है, वरन्तु आज वहाँ पर सन्तरो काकी तादाद में पड़ा हुआ है, सड़ा पड़ा है। बैंगन्य मंत्री जाती है, लेकिन रेलवे द्वारा ही नहीं जाती इस कारण आज कृषकों का करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान

हो रहा है, साथ ही ताब दिल्ली में नागपुर का सन्तरो खाने के लिये नहीं मिलता . . .

श्री महम्मद शकी कुरैशी मिल रहा है।

श्री राम हेडाऊ : मेरे पास यह ता० 18 का लोकमत अखबार है जो नागपुर से प्रकाशित होता है "अमूर्या रेलवे बैंगन्य मुले सतवाचे लाखी रु० चे नुकसान"। सन्तरो उत्पादकों का जो फंडरेशन है, वह फंडरेशन नागपुर में कमिश्नर साहब से मिला था और उन्होंने उन से बैंगन्य की मांग की। अतः काटोल, नरखेड पांडुर्या, भुलनाई और आमला रेलवे स्टेशनों से सतरो के निर्यात के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में बैंगन्य की तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जावे। रेल मंत्री इसकी अर्जेंसी समझे और हमेशा के लिए यह सुविधा खत्म कर दी जाए

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. I also come from that place. These oranges are a perishable commodity. Lakhs of rupees worth of oranges are lying at the railway station at Naggpur. If they are not moved early, all these oranges will get spoiled and the loss will be not only to the consumer but also to the producer. Therefore, in this matter some urgency is needed.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Shri L. N. Mishra): Yes It is noted

SHRI RAM HEDAOU: (Spoke in Marathi).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: We are not getting the translation here.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): For the convenience of members from Maharashtra, there should be an arrangement for translation from Marathi. There is no such arrangement now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member cannot express himself in any other language and wants to speak in Marathi, I cannot stop him.

SHRI RAM HEDAOU: (Spoke in Marathi).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: The hon. Member is said to be speaking in Marathi. If the translation is not given, (1) members cannot follow what he is speaking and (2) how will the Minister reply and, if any member wants to meet the arguments of the member, he cannot do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule about this is that normally, for those recognized languages which are approved, previous translation arrangements are made. In this case no translation is there. If the Member cannot express himself in any other language properly and wants to express himself in Marathi, we cannot stop him. Only later on he will have to give a translation of his speech to the Secretariat.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I am not accusing him, but I want to ask why the arrangement is not there.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): In this connection, a small submission. On the 21st December, 1971 when I wanted to speak in Punjabi on the Delhi Gurdwaras Bill, the Speaker ruled that it would not be recorded and that I could not speak in Punjabi. He also said that I could not give a translation of my speech because it was late. It is there on record. You can see it. So, there is a precedent in this matter and my speech in Punjabi was not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as I am told, he can make a Marathi speech but the Secretariat will make a translation of it and keep it on record.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: In my case, it was not so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know about it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: That was in 1971.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Yes, it happened in 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Therefore, we will place the matter before the Speaker. Also, the Government will consider this, as also the Secretariat, and see what can be done.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Thereafter I will speak in Punjabi and give a translation also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perfectly all right, as far as I am concerned.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: May I suggest one thing? If the hon. Member wants to speak in Marathi, let him speak, but interspersed with a little bit of Hindi. Then I can follow him.

सभापति महोदय : कुरेशी साहब, इनकी जो बातें हैं वे मैं आपकी समझा दूंगा ।

***SHRI RAM HEDA00 (Ramtek):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, Railway wagons are not available on the Stations of Nagpur, Narkhed, Katol, Pandhurna, and Amla for the despatch of oranges.

Due to non-availability of railway wagons on these stations, oranges worth lakhs of rupees are lying on these stations and getting spoiled. It caused a loss of several crores of rupees to producers of oranges. Persistent demands had been made to the Railways to provide wagons in time for the movement of oranges, but the absence of wagons had resulted in a huge loss to producers. Further, due to shortage of petrol and diesel, trucks are also not available so that those oranges could be taken to the market for sale. Arrangements should, therefore be immediately made to provide wagons at each of the stations, namely, Narkhed, Katol, Pandurna, Multai and Amla, for the loading of oranges.

The region between Narkhed and Amraoti is the backward area of Vidarbha. Therefore, if a railway line is laid down between Narkhed and Amraoti, it would give a great fillip to the development of that region. From the view point of production, there were no means of communication in that part of region.

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

A survey of this line had already been made during the British regime and it was there on record. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to look into that record. Due to lack of adequate means for development, this region of Vidharbha was becoming more and more backward. The demand of Vidharbha people in this regard has been suppressed for a long time and that is the reason that the development schemes in Vidharbha are not being implemented and Vidharbha has been lagging behind. Nagpur is no more a capital town now. It has been a long pending demand of the people of Vidharbha that concrete steps be taken to develop this region. Therefore, the rail link between Narkhed and Amraoti was most essential and immediate and expeditions steps should be taken to provide it

Further, the district and city of Bhandara was most backward in the State of Maharashtra. There was no adequate provision of railway transport in that area. So, if the city of Bhandara is brought on the main line between Nagpur and Calcutta, it would contribute a lot to bringing about the economic development of local industries of utensils and textiles. Measures should, therefore, be taken to provide a station at Bhandara.

Then, there was another backward area extending to 28 to 30 miles between Bhandara Road to Pauni Road where there is no railway. From the viewpoint of development of this area, a railway line should be provided between Bhandara Road to Pauni Road.

Further, some over-bridges should be constructed on the Nagpur Calcutta line; firstly, at two places at the eastern and the Northern side of Nagpur and secondly, at the eastern side of Bhandara Station, that is, at the crossing of Bhandara-Tumsar Road, where several accidents have taken place number of times.

The problem of overcrowding in trains is still there. In order to remove it, the number of third class bogies should be increased. Better amenities should be provided to railway passengers. Lighting and sanitation arrangements in trains should be improved. Adequate arrangements for the supply of drinking water on the railway stations should also be made.

Corruption is widely rampant in the railway administration. The entire administration has been a victim of bribery and corrupt practices. The ticketless travelling is there only due to bribery and corruption in the railway administration. In fact, it was the Railway administration which provided an encouragement and cooperation to the passengers to travel without ticket. If the railways could provide a clean and honest administration, only then this evil could be removed. At the same time, the railway fares for the third class passengers should not be raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would only point out briefly what the hon. Member just now spoke in Marathi so that you may make use of it while replying to the debate. He wants a railwayline from Bhandara Road to Pauni. He further wants a level crossing in Bhandara Road Railway Station. He wants an overbridge in north of Nagpur Station. Ticketless travel should be put an end to by the Railway Administration.

Now, let me draw the attention of the hon. Members to the rules relating to this. Everybody including Shri Ram Hedao, should listen to this rule. I quote 115B of the Directions by the Speaker. It says:

"A member addressing Lok Sabha in a language other than Hindi or English shall furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or in English and such translation only shall be printed in the official report of the proceedings of the House with a foot-note indicating the language in which the original speech was delivered:

[Mr. Chairman]

"Provided that where a member does not furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or in English the fact that the member spoke in a language other than Hindi or English shall be mentioned in the official report of the proceedings of the House with the remark that the Member did not furnish a translation of his speech in Hindi or English."

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): May I make a submission? It was fortunate that you were in the Chair when the hon. Member spoke in Marathi. And because you could follow Marathi you were good enough to help the Minister Sir, I wish to say that all of us belonging to Gujarat and Maharashtra must have the freedom and facility to speak here in our mother tongues. I have already written to the hon. speaker requesting him to extend the facilities of simultaneous translation in Hindi and English of speeches delivered in Gujarati and Marathi and making the same available to the Members. I am sure, the hon. House, after hearing my hon. friend, would have appreciated that the Members should have opportunities to express themselves in their mother-tongue as they are more effective when they speak in their mother-tongue. I am not speaking for myself. Some of us can and do perhaps express adequately in English. But I suggest and ask for this facility for all of us. Indeed, such facilities should be available to all members who wish to speak in their respective languages and which are mentioned in the Constitution. I would, therefore, request you to kindly convey our feelings to the Hon. Speaker to extend this facility to Gujarati and Marathi languages as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:
And also to Punjabi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will apply *mutatis mutandis* to Punjabi as well.

SHRI S. A. KADER (Bombay—Central South): All the recog-

nised languages should be translated in this House. That should be the rule.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I would like to know one thing from you, Sir, since I could not understand the language in which he was speaking. I hope he has not used any unparliamentary word in his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I could follow that language; he has not

श्री विभूति सिन्घ (मोतीहारी) : मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने बहुत से अच्छे काम किए हैं। आपने वादा किया है कि मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतीहारी और मोतीहारी से बगहा तक बड़ी लाइन बनाई जाएगी। इसको आप पूरा करें।

मोतीहारी स्टेशन के दोनों तरफ शहर है। एक तरफ शहर है और दूसरी तरफ कालेज। वहाँ पर अडर ब्रिज या ब्रोवर ब्रिज आप बनाए ताकि लोगों को जाने जाने की सहूलियत हो।

जो राज स्ट्राइक्स होती हैं, इनको आप बन्द करें। लोगों को इनका शिकार होना पड़ता है।

महेन्द्रघाट से पालेजाघाट और चम्पारन को जो गाड़ी जाती है इसको आप थोड़ी सी बाध होती है तो कंसल कर देते हैं। इससे बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। यह तो बड़ी बात हुई एक पंडित जी जब उनको क्रोध आता था तो गांव में एक घोड़िन रूढ़ती थी उसको चार छड़ियां मार देते थे। और आप से कुछ नहीं होता तो आप इस गाड़ी को कंसल कर देते हैं और आवागमन बन्द हो जाता है। मेहरबानी करके इस गाड़ी को आप चलाये। यह कहा जाता है कि कोयला नहीं मिलता है। हमारे वहाँ से डेढ़ सौ मील पर कोयला है। वह प्रहमवा-बन्द बन्दई की मिलों को चलाने के लिए पैज दिया जाता है लेकिन बिहार की रेल गाड़ियां उससे नहीं चलाई जाती हैं। हम लोगों

को इस तरह से बहुत कष्ट प्राप्त होते हैं। आप, रेलों में जो गड़बड़ी है उसको देखें।

हाजीपुर से सुगौली बाया झरेराज और चकिया से षोड़ा सहन की नई लाइन प्राप्त देने की कृपा करें। यह बहुत पुरानी डिमांड है। मंत्रालय कहता है कि यह प्रनप्राफिटेबल होगी। सेंट्रल प्रीजेक्ट्स पर आपने सख्त सख्त धरम रखा गया है। वे कहां प्रीफिट देती हैं। वे अगर प्रीफिट नहीं देती हैं तो यहां भी आप प्रीफिट के पीछे क्यों भागते हैं।

जमीदारियां आपने खत्म कर दी लेकिन ए० एच० व्हीलर की जमींदारी अब भी रेलवे स्टेशनो पर चलती है। इसको खत्म करें। एक एक स्टाल आप प्रेषुएट्स को दे ताकि उनका प्रनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो। अगर उनको काम मिल जाएगा तो वे हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे, आपको गोली चलाने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं होगी।

मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतीहारी तक बड़ी लाइन में इसको आप कनवर्ट करें। समस्तीपुर से दरभंगा तक किया है जिस के लिए मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इस सवाल को भी जनसाध मिश्र में भी उठाया है और उसको उठाने के लिए मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways to an urgent task which calls for immediate action. This is relating to the supply of wagons. Under the Industrial Development Corporation which is a public undertaking, there are two industries. One is the Kalinga Iron Industry which could not transport 16,000 metric tonnes of steel. The steel is still lying there. Then the Hira Cement Factory is suffering a loss of production of 40,000 tonnes due to non-supply of wagons. In these public sector industries, continuously there were profits, for some years, while few as far as the other public undertakings are concern-

ed, they are incurring losses. These concerns at least were making some profits. Therefore, in spite of a telex message and in spite of the matter being published in the Samaj which has a circulation above 50,000, in spite of memoranda and representation, I do not know why the Railway Ministry is displaying a callous attitude towards these two industries which are now facing a terrible crisis. Therefore, I demand that immediate action be taken for supply of wagons to these two industries.

Then the South Eastern Railway workers have made certain demands. The Ministry could not fulfil these demands. Afterwards, they took the matter to the High Court. The High Court has already passed judgment. In spite of the judgment passed in 1987 relating to the Engineering Panel, Burhanpur Sub-Division, involving 140 gangmen, their cases have not been taken up and the decision has not been implemented.

Then payment of arrears and compensation has not been made to thousands of East Coast Doubling Engineering workers. The proposal was sent from the Khurda Sub-division for payment of Rs 70,000. In spite of this recommendation the C.P.O. Garden Reach, Calcutta, has not taken action. Nothing has been done. Therefore, I demand that these two issues relating to the South Eastern Railway workmen should be immediately taken up.

With regard to development of new lines, I have only a word to say. Orissa presents a paradox. It is a land of poverty and stagnation in the midst of an abundance of resources which have been left untapped. The total developmental picture of the State is preponderantly dark from some facts which I will relate. We have only 6 km. per 100 square km as far as roads are concerned. When there are rich mineral deposits in the State to be explored and exploited, development of railway lines would provide an infrastructure for industrial development. In addition to mineral resources, Orissa

[Shri D. K. Panda]

is also one of the richest States in terms of forest products. Therefore, development of this infra-structure is a must for industrial development of Orissa. So far as railway lines are concerned, Orissa has got only 61 per cent of the all-India average, whereas West Bengal has 218 per cent, Punjab 233 per cent, Haryana 178 per cent, Tamil Nadu 156 per cent and UP 161 per cent. So even in regard to the development of railway lines, Orissa is the poorest State. So my request to the Minister is to see that new railway lines be taken up for construction. I have given the details in my cut motions. Those new lines may immediately be taken up, at least surveyed, and some which are already surveyed, should be immediately taken up for construction.

16.00 hrs.

Then there is the Gopalpur port. That port has not only been sanctioned, but immediately they are going to take up the work. That is the old port. One earthen factory is also coming up there. The hinterland of Gopalpur is rich in forest products and also mineral wealth. So, from Gopalpur Port via Berhampur, Aska Ganjpur up to Bolangir and from there to Raipur, this line has to be linked. In 1946, a survey was made, when there was British regime. But, afterwards, that report is not forthcoming. I have mentioned this several times. Immediate survey should be taken up so that this can be linked. For industrial development, for the benefit of adivasis and harijans who are there in great numbers, and who constitute more than 70 per cent for transportation of forest products and for development of mineral wealth, work on this line should be immediately taken up. At least, a survey should be ordered.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise for the very limited purpose of inviting the attention of the Railway Minister to the fact that in the Union of India, there is a small tract of territory which is called by the name, Kerala.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Beauty is always small.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I just want to remind the Railway Minister and the Railway Board that Kerala also is a part of India. Sir, I am constrained to make this observation, because, making a comparison of Kerala with the different areas of India, in regard to railway development, I feel, in all sense of responsibility, that probably there is no State, which is half as neglected, with a measure of indifference which amounts to insult, as Kerala is.

Sir, after Independence, the only track which was added on to Kerala, accounted for just 90 miles of metre gauge. Now, this is proposed to be converted into broad gauge. Kerala has got its own problems, its heavily populated area, thick density there is, high rate of education there is, problem of employment there is, and as far as the people of Kerala are concerned, they are habituated to a certain degree of mobility; very fast mobility. Transport is a real problem industrially, that State is backward. Development can take place only if railway tracks are laid through areas where raw materials are available. But, if you look at the picture, you will see that railway stations are still in the anti-deluvian form. We do not even have loco sheds. There is no place even to take away the spill over things that we find in the railway areas. Loco sheds are mostly situated in Tamil Nadu, and wherever they are situated, employment goes mostly to those people, although highly technical people are available in plenty in Kerala.

Sir, in regard to development, I would submit that there should be co-ordination between the Railways and other departments of Government of India. They must keep in view the problems that are obtaining in different States. Looking at it from that point of view, projects which have got employment potential have got to be

established there. We have got timber. Timber is taken away to Madras for the Integral Coach Factory. When a coach factory is thought of, Kerala is a place which should be taken into account. But, nobody cares about it. Railway lines have got to be laid in various areas. Wherever railway tracks have been laid, you will find passenger traffic is heavy and wherever industries have developed and wherever there is broad gauge, it is yielding substantial revenue to the Railways. Kerala can be a gold mine if Railways will take it that way.

Now, there is this question of electrification. On this, questions and supplementaries were put in this House a few days back. In the Fifth Plan, you are contemplating about 1800 Kms. of electric traction. You have also allocated a substantial amount for this. You appreciate that although this will cost you high, the running cost is considerably lower. Kerala has got electric power. Cheap power has been promised at a considerably concessional rate. But unfortunately Kerala is nowhere on the map. That is the place where electric traction must be introduced. That will change the entire complex of Kerala and the pressure on road transport can be lifted. Why should you haul coal all the way from Calcutta to Kerala and operate the railways? For name's sake, we are given one train hauled by diesel engine. Think of the enormous expenditure of hauling up the coal there. You have cheap power there. Even at the normal rate, it is estimated that the high cost of investment will be off set by the saving that will be effected by the electrification. This matter may kindly be given due consideration.

In the former budget, it was said that the survey of the Alleppey-Quilon route was made and it was found to be economical. But nothing is mentioned here. There is a conversion to BG programme to the tune of Rs. 7.95 crores. But in 1973-74 they allotted Rs. 5 lakhs. In 1974-75 they have allotted Rs. 44 lakhs. At this snail's pace, I want to ask, how many years

do you propose to take for covering this distance of 68 Km? It is a heavily populated place with its own problems with educated and organised people. They are now being absolutely suffocated. Is it the policy of the Government that things must come to a suffocating condition of explosion and then alone they will look at the problem? Is it the policy of the Railway Ministry that only if copper is stolen and there is ticketless travel and chain pulling, they will look into it? One disadvantage of Kerala is that there is no copper thieving, no hazardous chain pulling, no violence and no damage to railway property in Kerala. This, I suppose, is the one deficiency of Kerala and if that is to be made up, we are game for it. Kindly don't invite us to do that.

These real problems have to be looked into. It is a matter of self-respect. When I travel south of Coimbatore, I find the most dilapidated coaches are attached to the trains. There are no attendants. All the refuses are being taken over there for operating in Kerala. Let there be no discrimination to this extent.

Coming to industrial relations, it is most unfortunate that there were so many strikes and dislocations. At a time when the country was and is facing a crisis, every patriotic person, whatever be his avocation, has got to girdle up his loins and help in tiding over the crisis. Foodgrains and other essential commodities have to be moved. This is the situation. But, unfortunately, a new trend is developing, and I must congratulate the Railway Board for high-lighting that particular trend, namely, the development of category-wise unions that we are finding here. About 700 different categories of unions have come up and they have started functioning, and the recognised federations are being bypassed. Now I understand that another federation has come up. So, there is competition between federation and federation and between category and category.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

The basic question is whether you have a policy. This is not a question for *ad hocism* or arbitrariness. Are you countenancing category-wise unions? If you are countenancing them, then you are throwing the door open for complete confusion and anarchy in the railways. You say that you are not recognising category-wise unions, but in effect you are doing it. After all, what is a category union? A person who is organising on a category basis is organising not merely against the management but, much more against the workers in certain other categories. Otherwise, they can combine and organise against the management. When they organise on a category basis, their grievance is against some other category. If category after category is organised like that and you are going to give blessings to them, if you are going to have dialogue with category after category, it is absurd and meaningless.

You say that your policy is to discourage category-wise unions. When the locomen's strike took place the railways should have taken a strong position. There are certain questions on which there should be no budging because budging would mean anarchy and complete chaos. It is a matter of regret that in this case budging did take place. What happened? There were other unions formed. The guards organised themselves into a union and you started dialogue with them. Then came the turn of the station masters to form a union and you had dialogue with them.

Yet, you say you are for one union in one industry, when two federations are already operating. You also say that it can be done by secret ballot. I do not want to go into the intricacies of the question. But are you not part of the entire industrial policy of the Government of India?

Before the industrial policy of the Government of India is evolved, before the Industrial Relations Bill is

brought before the House, before that Bill has been considered by the Select Committee and approved by it, with what propriety and with what decency you have come out with a statement that you will settle this question of one union in one industry, and that too by secret ballot? That was a question which was being agitated from forum to forum, year after year, between the central trade unions and the management interminably and which, after laborious endeavours by the Labour Ministry, has been finalised and crystallized in the form of an Industrial Relations Bill, which will have to go to the Select Committee and which we will have to consider when it comes back. Before that takes shape, what is the decency in your starting with a new slogan of one union in one industry by secret ballot, as if you do not belong to the rest of the Government? I would say that railways is not a place where adventurism must be allowed. Railways is not a place where *ad hocism* must be permitted; Railways is not a place where you can experiment with industrial relations. If you are going to experiment with industrial relations in an area where 17 lakhs of people are working of which substantial number is casual workers belonging to 700 categories, where any particular section can bring the Railways to a stop however numerically small it may be, if you are going to experiment in such a large vital sector of the national life of this country—I shall not call it by a term, in any way, less harsher than traitors—let us not do it.

I submit, you have a more mature, a more deliberate, a more detailed and a more serious look at the question of industrial relations. Let the experience you had in the past years teach you enough of a lesson which may induce you to carry on industrial relations policy which has an ultimate objective of the consolidation of all the workers in the industry, born on an organised scientific basis, where fruitful and intelligent bargaining is possible.

I appeal to the hon. Minister once again to remember that there is a State by name Kerala and, secondly, industrial relations is a vital matter. With these words, I support the Demands

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल (साबरकांठा)
सभापति महोदय, कुछ बातें अपने यहाँ की मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर के ध्यान में लाना चाहती हूँ। हमारे यहाँ साबरकांठा जिले में थोड़ा रेलवे का सर्वे हो रहा है, यह सर्वे कब खत्म होगा और रेलवे का काम कब शुरू होगा? साबरकांठा जिला काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। अगर उस का विकास करना है और वहाँ उद्योग लगाना है तो रेलवे लाइन वहाँ जल्दी लगानी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रेलवे फाटक जो त्रिम्पतनगर में है मैं ने देखा है वह बराबर पन्द्रह बीस मिनट तक बन्द रहता है। आप का कानून तो है कि दस मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं बन्द रहना चाहिए। लेकिन नियम का पालन नहीं होता है। हर जगह फाटक के बारे में इस नियम का पालन होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो मुझ कहा गया कि घटा घटा भर बन्द रहता है। तो यह तो ठीक नहीं है। इसको ठीक करना चाहिए।

आप ने राजधानी एक्सप्रेस बनायी, डी-लक्स एक्सप्रेस बनायी, गाडिया तो बहुत बड़ी अच्छी बनाई लेकिन उन में सफाई तो बिलकुल रहनी नहीं है। पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है। बिलकुल गन्दा रहता है। एक नहीं तीन-तीन चार-चार बाथरूम में पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं था। कोई प्रादमी बाथरूम जाये तो पानी बहा नहीं होता। बम्बई से अहमदाबाद में आई भी जनता में तो उस में भी पानी नहीं था। राजधानी में कई, आई, उस में भी पानी नहीं। डी-लक्स में कई हैं, उस में भी पानी नहीं होता। इस से तो अच्छा है आप अहमदाबाद में दे दे कि पानी

का प्रबन्ध रेलवे नहीं कर सकती। आप अपना पानी ले कर जाएं? किराया तो बढ़ा दिया जाता है, नई नई गाडिया निकलती हैं, अच्छा है, लेकिन उन का प्रबन्ध भी ठीक होना चाहिए। सफाई भी ठीक होनी चाहिए। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में फैजाबाद में आ रही थी, इतना गन्दा था कम्पाटमेंट, मैं ने कहा कि जरा सफाई तो करवाओ तो रेलवे का कडक्टर कहता है कि सफाई वाला नहीं है? मैंने कहा कि मैं न खुद देखा है सफाई वाले को, वह जा रहा है, तब जा कर उस ने बुलाया। इस तरह के तो आप के रेलवे के कर्मचारी हैं। काम तो उन का है सफाई करवाने का। हमारे कहने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए। पैसेजर आते है तो टिकट ले कर और किराया दे कर जाते हैं, पैसा दे कर जाते है। सफाई बहा होनी चाहिए और सफाई का काम रेलवे कर्मचारियों का है। इस बारे में देखना चाहिए। मैं तो देखती हूँ कि किराया आप बढ़ाने जाते है मगर सफाई का स्तर बिलकुल गिरना जाता है। डिस्पिनन जैसी कोई चीज है ही नहीं। अभी पिछले हफ्ते रेलवे का एक बड़ा कर्मचारी मुझे मिला तो मैं ने उस का ध्यान खींचा कि इस तरह से पानी के बारे में पालत है। पानी के बारे में मुझे जो अनुभव हुआ आज खास कर सर्दी के दिनों में, तो गर्मी के दिनों में क्या हालत होती होगी? उम आफिसर ने मुझ से कहा—मैं कहूंगा अवश्य, लेकिन कोई डिस्पिनन नहीं है, कोई सुनेगा नहीं। मैंने रेलवे मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा था लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं मिला।

आप के डिब्बों में सडास का दरवाजा बन्द करने का हेण्डल टूटा होता है जिस से हर समय बास आती रहती है और यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। आप अपनी गाडियों को याद में ले जा कर ठीक तरह प सफाई करे और हेण्डल आदि की ठीक मरम्मत करे तो यह कठिनाई दूर हो सकती है? पखों की हालत भी बहुत खराब है,

[कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल]

चलते नहीं हैं, बारबार कहना पड़ता है कि उसको ठीक कराइये, फिर भी ठीक नहीं होते हैं। उनके स्विच को हाथ लगाओ तो शाक लगता है।

मेरे पास गार्ड एसोसिएशन की चिट्ठी आई है। एक भाई ने कहा कि रेलवे कोई एक्सपेरीमेंट की चीज नहीं है। गार्ड को जब गार्ड की जगह दी जाती है तो उसके पहले उसको कुछ समय तक शिक्षा दी जाती है कि किस तरह से उसको काम करना है। बिना शिक्षा के आदमी को गार्ड नहीं लगाया जाता। लेकिन रेलवे में ऐसा भी हो रहा है। ता० 10 को बीरमगाव स्टेशन पर एक्सीडेंट हुआ, वहा कहा गया कि इस बोगी को नहीं लगाया जाय, उसमें खराबी है, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। गाडी को चलाने का प्राग्रह किया गया। एक आदमी ने मना किया, दूसरे ने मना किया, तीसरे का लगाया गया और उसका परिणाम एक्सीडेंट हुआ। इस चीज की तरफ आपको देखना चाहिये—इन्जिन ड्राइवर्स, गार्ड्स को ठीक से ट्रेनिंग देने के बाद लगाया जाय। आप गाडी चला कर हज़ारों आदमियों की जान की जोखिम अपने ऊपर लेते हैं, अगर आप कोई ऐसे काम करेगे जिसमें एक्सीडेंट होने की सम्भावना हो तो हज़ारों आदमी उसमें मर सकते हैं। इस तरह की लापरवाही रेलवे में नहीं होनी चाहिए।

आपने कानून बनाया है कि रेलवे में यदि कोई बिना टिकट जाय तो उसको तुरन्त सजा होनी चाहिए, दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन कानून पर अमल करने के लिये आपकी तरफ से जो काम होना चाहिये, वह ठीक से नहीं होता है। टिकट लेने जाते हैं तो टिकट नहीं मिलता है, 10 दिन पहले जाय तो कहते हैं 8 दिन पहले आओ। 8 दिन पहले जाते हैं तो कहते हैं टिकट नहीं है। लेकिन दूसरे आदमियों को टिकट मिल जाता है। जिनको टिकट मिल जाता

है वे कहते हैं कि इतना पैसा दे कर टिकट लिया है। यह हालत बड़बन्दास में ही नहीं, फस्ट क्लास में भी है—इसके बारे में आपको देखना चाहिये। अगर आप अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को शुद्ध करना चाहते हैं तो इससे पहले ऊपर से शुद्ध होना चाहिये। अगर ऊपर गन्दगी नहीं होगी तो नीचे भी नहीं होगी, जो बड़े लोग हैं वे रिश्तत लेना बन्द करे तो नीचे भी बन्द हो सकता है।

थर्ड क्लास के 2 टायर और 3 टायर में आपने बहनों के लिये अलग कम्पाटमेंट दिया है—यह अच्छा काम किया है, मगर इन कम्पाटमेंट में ऊपर चढ़ने का प्रबन्ध नहीं है, बहनें ऊपर कैसे चढ़ेंगी। अगर मेरे जैसी कोई महिला है, जिसका ज्यादा वजन नहीं है तो चढ़ जायगी मुझे तो चढ़ने की आदत है, लेकिन दूसरी बहनों को चढ़ेंगी। इस लिये जनरल कम्पाटमेंट में जिस तरह आपने चढ़ने का प्रबन्ध किया है वैसे ही लेडीज कम्पाटमेंट में भी होना चाहिये। कण्डक्टर को देखना चाहिये कि लेडीज कम्पाटमेंट में पुरुष न घुसें। अभी हान में मैं फौजाबाद से आ रही थी, 10-15 लडके अन्दर घुसने लगे, मुझे झगडा करना पडा। वह कहने लगे कि कहा लिखा है कि यह लेडीज कम्पाटमेंट है, यह तो खाली पडा है, हम लिये क्यों न चढ़ें। झगडा करना मेरा काम तो नहीं है—आपके कण्डक्टर का इंगे देखना चाहिये वे लडके जो चढ़ रहे थे उनमें 15 वर्ष से 30 वर्ष का आयु के लडके थे, पढ़े लिखे थे—इसलिये इस बात की व्यवस्था भी आप करें।

मेरे पहले एक भाई ने सन्तरे की बात कही—है ग्राम के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है। बलसाड़, सूरत और दूसरी जगहों पर बहुत ग्राम होता है, लेकिन बैंगम नहीं मिलती। आज कल लोग ट्रक से ग्राम ले जाने लगे थे। इसी तरह अंगूर में होता है—हैदराबाद से अंगूर दिल्ली और बम्बई जाता है। लेकिन अब डीजल संहगा हो गया है, मिलना नहीं

हे तो सब ट्रक से आने में भी दिक्कत होगी। रेलवे से फलों के जो पारसल भेजे जाते हैं, उन में चोरी हो जाती है, रेलवे वाले खा जाते हैं। पारसल झच्छी तरह से पैक कर के भेजा जाता है, उस को खोल कर दो-तीन आम निकाल लेते हैं, इस से बहुत नुकसान होता है और यही कारण है कि आप की आमदनी घटी है। समय पर बैगन्व न मिलने से लोग कहते हैं कि ट्रक से ले जायेंगे तो हमारे घर पर या दुकान पर पहुंच जायगा। इस बारे में आप को पूरा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

अगर किसी सीधे आदमी को टिकट नहीं मिले और गाड़ी आ जाय तो वह सीधे जा कर गाड़ी में बैठ जाता है और कंडक्टर को कहता है कि मैं यहां से बैठा हूं, मुझे टिकट दे दीजिये। तो कंडक्टर कहता है कि गाड़ी जहां से शुरू हुई है वहां से टिकट दूंगा। मैंने पूना में देखा—एक भाई झगड़ा कर रहे थे, उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया। ये जो आप के कर्मचारी हैं, ये पैसा लेकर गाड़ी में बैठा देते हैं और जो सीधा आदमी होता है उस को तंग करते हैं—इस के बारे में भी आप को देखना चाहिये। अगर कोई सरल आदमी है और सही बात कहता है तो उस की बात को मानना चाहिये, उस को तंग नहीं करना चाहिये।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया, इस के लिये आप को बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore): I entirely agree with my friend, Shri C. M. Stephen who said that there should be perfect co-ordination between the Railway Ministry and other Ministries. The hon. Minister of Steel is present here. He knows to what extent the Steel Ministry is criticised now in various quarters because we cannot carry coal in wagons to the steel plants and I know about the Rourkela steel plant. It is suffering because the plant is not getting coal. So, I impress upon the Deputy Railway Minister who is here now that by taking effective measures and by his dynamism he must see that wagons should move. As a student of history I will tell a very funny

incident to you. Shri Vivekananda Mukherjee, a very learned Journalist of West Bengal has written a book on the happenings in USSR during Stalin's regime. Stalin was once very sore that when there was a food crisis in the country, the wagons were not moving. He called the members of the Politburo and asked, 'What is the matter? Why are the wagons not moving?' They said that the station-masters were not behaving well. The Railway employees were not behaving well. Stalin said, 'Shoot at the station-masters. The wagons would move.' Sir, India is a democratic country. We cannot certainly subscribe to such methods of autocracy here. Our society is not regimented. But we have to impress upon the employees by persuasion. We have to streamline the administration and I hope under the guidance of our dynamic Deputy Minister and the esteemed Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, the railway administration will be absolutely streamlined.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do you suggest that he should have a more liberal Stalin in the country?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA: I am not a Stalinist; you might be. Sir, I will now deal with Orissa. I wish to bring certain things to the attention of the hon. Deputy Railway Minister who is here. It has been a longstanding demand of the Orissa people that the H.Q. of the South-Eastern Railway should be located somewhere in Orissa. The Minister has written to me, it is not possible, because the employees will not agree, etc. May I suggest to him that something should be done to ameliorate the condition of the people of Orissa who have been demanding this very thing for the last two decades, for the last 25 years. Sir, the maximum load of the goods traffic is on the S. E. Railway. That comes to more than fifty per cent of the entire load of the whole country. This is a proposition which I can put before the hon. Minister. I request him to consider it sympathetically.

The Railway loses lot of money due to ticketless travel. I will bring to

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra]

your notice certain points in this connection. This is a very fantastic thing. If a man travels without ticket, he is caught and he pays four times the fare to the ticket-checker. This depends on the whims and caprices of the railway checker. He demands whatever he likes and he pockets the money. So, I say, why can't we revert back to the old system? Make it even one rupee if you like, but let the amount come to the Railways; let not somebody in the middle pocket it. A man come to the platform just a few seconds before the train leaves; he cannot purchase ticket; let him get a certificate from the guard, as has been the practice before. Let him purchase ticket then and there after taking up the matter with the guard. This is more beneficial in the long run. Why should we permit him to surrender to the whims and caprices of the ticket checker. So, I request the hon. Minister to revert back to the old system and I am sure he will consider my suggestion sympathetically.

Now I shall crave your indulgence to illustrate one particular incident. I was travelling from Howrah to Balasore on 22nd of February by Madras Mail. At Khadagpur a congress worker came to meet me; he wanted to travel from Khadagpur to Balasore. I am entitled to carry a third class passenger. The train moved immediately. He got into the first class compartment which was nearly instead of third class compartment. What happened was, at Balasore, the ATS was there on checking duty with the checking squad and he asked him to pay the penalty and also purchase the first class ticket. I said: You pay it. I said you have to pay if the rules are like that. This is what happened. I can understand the problems of genuine passengers who just cannot get into the train, who just cannot get the accommodation. Therefore I suggest that the old system as I have already mentioned may be reintroduced.

There is another point to which I

wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. I wish to express the strong feelings of the people there. Orissa is a region where the railway metreage should be expanded. There is a metre gauge line from Rupsa to Bangriposhi. There is a popular demand continuously from people there to turn over this line into a broad gauge. I suggest that this work must be taken up immediately. It should be connected with the main line, that is, from Howrah to Bombay. If it happens, the whole Mayurbhanj and the entire tribal belt will be developed and (this is a suggestion which I have been giving here for the last so many years. The Dy. Minister has written some saying that they are awaiting the report of the Uneconomic Lines Review Committee and they will consider it after that report is received. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider this suggestion of mine and take appropriate steps immediately.

You might have seen that the Railway Administration has decided to abolish the Canteen Supervisory Committee and that they have decided to merge it with the Railway Zonal Committees. For the last 25 years I was associated. I am one of the oldest members of the South-Eastern Railway Catering Committee. I have tried to improve the standard of catering, but it is just impossible. The cup of tea one gets is absolutely rotten; one cup of tea costs 30 paise, which is absolutely useless. One cup of tea would cost not more than 15 paise in your house even with the sugar content purchased at black market. This double-boiled, triple-boiled and four-times boiled black tea costs 30 paise per cup. Something should be done immediately to improve the catering system.

About the late-running of trains I wish to submit that trains are being run late in the South-Eastern Railway. Why the trains are running late? Smugglers in collusion with guards and railway staff make the train late. They smuggle rice from

one place to other, from one zone to another. The train continues to run late due to these reasons. So, I suggest, why can't you pull up the Railway administration if the train runs late? You should ask why the train runs late. Under what circumstances it had to run late? This should be enquired into. If, for exemplary reasons, we can punish one or two or four or five officers, punish them, suspend them, improve discipline in the administration, I think, everybody will be all right.

Sir, my last point is this. With your kind permission let me bring before you and, through you, to the Railway Minister, the sad plight of about 1,000 temporary engineers who are groaning under discontent and distress without any hope of being confirmed and brought on par with other Engineers in cadre.

Sir, during the Second Five Year Plan, a large-scale expansion of railway facilities were planned. About 1,200 engineers were recruited. Till now they are temporary—they are brilliant sons of our society. They were feeling that they would be made permanent in their posts. Can you imagine in a civilised country, so many engineers still remaining temporary and the railway Administration has still not confirmed them?

This is the condition of more than 1,058 engineers who are still temporary. Some MPs including myself had submitted a Memorandum to the Railway Minister requesting that their case be considered. We wrote:

"The case is that a large number of Temporary Officers have been recruited on Indian Railways commencing from 1955 onwards, and there are about 1,000 of them in the various departments of Indian Railways. Although most of these officers have put in services ranging upto 17 years, they have not been confirmed in any permanent posts so far, and are still continuing in temporary capacity."

Such a large number of engineers still being kept temporary till they become old is something very sad indeed.

श्री कृष्ण चन्ध दर्मा (उज्जैन) : सभापति जी, रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में वहाँ पर कई मावणीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये। किसी ने कहा कि उस को भंव किया जाय, किसी ने उस को सफेद हार्बा की संज्ञा दी, लेकिन मेरा व्यक्तिगत मत यह है कि रेलवे बोर्ड को यदि भंग नहीं किया जाता तो उसे सफ़ाम बनाना चाहिये, उस में भ्रामूलवूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिये जिस से वह ठीक से काम कर सके और रेल चलाने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा सके।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। 5 मार्च को मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया जो कोयले की चोरी के सम्बन्ध में था कि उज्जैन में पिछले वर्ष कितने कोयले की चोरी हुई तो मंत्री जी ने बताया :

"Rs. 11/- worth of coal was reported to be stolen from loco yard during 1973".

वह हास्यास्पद उत्तर है कि 1973 में केवल उज्जैन लोको यार्ड के ग्रन्डर 11 रु० का कोयला चोरी हुआ। उज्जैन के ग्रन्डर 1971-72, 1972-73 से लगातार, 3 लाख साढ़े 3 लाख रु० की कोयले की चोरी हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में वहाँ पर एक व्यक्ति की हत्या भी हुई लेकिन जो उत्तर दिया गया मैं सोचता हूँ कि वह गलत है। मुझे इस पर विशेष आपत्ति है।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ वह रेल के मामले में और प्रदेशों की तुलना में काफ़ी पिछड़ा हुआ है। बस्तर के लोगों ने रेल के दर्शन नहीं किये। यदि बिलासपुर से बस्तर जाना हो तो 180 मील का रास्ता बस से तय करना पड़ता है। इसलिये जहाँ और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विचार किया जाता है वहाँ मध्य प्रदेश का भी विचार करना चाहिये।

[श्री: फूल चन्द वर्मा]

आज कोयले की कमी के कारण रतलाम डिब्बीजन में 86 गाड़िया बन्द है जिस से यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। माननीय हनुमन्तैया जब रेलवे मंत्री थे तो उन्हो ने इन्दौर मे मड् ब्रौडगेज लाइन का सर्वे कराया था और आशवासन दिया था कि मूहू चूकि एक सैनिक महत्व का स्थान है, वहां इनफैंट्री स्कूल है, सिगनल स्कूल है, कालेज आफ कन्वर्ट स्कूल है इसलिये इन्दौर मे मड् जो 21 किलोमीटर का फ़ासला है इस को ब्रौडगेज से जोड दिया जायगा। इस का सर्वे हुआ है, लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उस मे रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारियों ने कहा है यह रेलवे लाइन अलाभप्रद है। यह बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन जहा देश की सुरक्षा का सबाल है वहा पर अगर 21 किलोमीटर का यह अलाभप्रद टुकडा बनाना भी पडे तो बनाना चाहिये क्यों कि देश की सुरक्षा के साथ इस का सम्बन्ध जुडा हुआ है। इसलिये मेरा मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इन्दौर से मड् ब्रौडगेज लाइन के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करे। उज्जैन आगरा की बात में जब से आया कर रहा हूं। यह नैरो गेज लाइन है। यह केवल 85 किलोमीटर लम्बी है। मैं कहता आया ह कि इसको मीटर गेज में कनवर्ट कर दें, यह नहूँ किया गया है। इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

नागदा उज्जैन का एक प्रमुख स्थान है। वहां के नागरिको ने मध्य प्रदेश के सभी मसद् सदस्यों ने आपको लिख कर दिया है कि यहां पर डीलक्स और पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां नही रुकती हैं और इनको यहां रुकवाने का आप आदेश दें। जिन यात्रियों को दिल्ली आना होता है उन्हें रतलाम जाना पड़ता है और फिर नागदा आना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप ध्यान दे। श्यामगढ़ में डीलक्स को आप रोकते हैं उसकी जरूरत नहीं है। जब इसके बारे में कहा जाता है तो जबाब दिया जाता है कि

वहां पर स्टाफ बेंज होता है। श्यामगढ़ बहुत छोटा स्टेशन है। वहां आप रोकते हैं इससे मुझे ऐतराज नहीं है किन्तु नागदा में भी दो मिनट के लिये रोक दें।

नागदा में फुट ब्रिज है। इससे नागरिकों को इस पार से उस पार जाना पड़ता है। वहा बिड़ला को तीन फीकटरीज हैं। पच्चीस हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं। उनको एक भील का चक्कर खा कर जाना पड़ता है। वहां पर ओवर ब्रिज बना दिया जाए ताकि आवागमन की सुविधा हो।

इन्दौर के अन्दर सियामंज में 1953 से वहा ओवर ब्रिज की स्वीकृति है। किन्तु रेलवे बोर्ड मध्य प्रदेश सरकार पर इसको डाल देता है और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार रेलवे बोर्ड पर डाल देती है। आपको इस ओवर ब्रिज बनाने हेतु द्रुत गति से कार्य करना चाहिये। पिछले सेशन मे आपने आशवासन भी दिया था कि उसको आप पूरा करें। इन्दौर का जो ओवर ब्रिज है वह भी बनना चाहिये।

इन्दौर से रतलाम के लिए गाड़ियां चलती हैं मैं समझता हू कि वे सभी पैसेंजर ट्रेज हैं। एक भी एक्सप्रेस नहीं है। किसी व्यक्ति को बम्बई जाना हो तो उसको रात साढ़े आठ बजे रतलाम मे आकर फंटियर मेल पकड़नी पडती है। दिल्ली आने के लिये पश्चिम एक्सप्रेस या डीलक्स उसको पकड़नी पडती हो तो वह छूट जाती है। यही हाल उज्जैन का है। कोयाली रतलाम गाड़ी प्रति दिन उज्जैन से लेट चलती है। मुझे यहां आना ही तो कभी कभी माल गाड़ी से और कभी कभी बस पकड़ कर आना पड़ता है तब कही मैं पहुंच पाता हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि रतलाम डिब्बीजन की जो गाड़ियां चलती हैं उज्जैन और भोपाल से रतलाम के लिये, क्यों लेट होती हैं इसका पता लगाया जाये और देखा जाय कि ये लेट न हों।

इन्दौर से रतलाम के लिये और बांडवा से उज्जैन के लिये जो मीटर गेज लाइन है

उसको फनवर्ट करके ब्राड गेज में तबदील कर देना चाहिये ।

उज्जैन-नागदा शटल चलती है । वह उज्जैन से 11 बजे निकल कर नागदा 1.30 बजे पहुंचती है । वहा से तीन बजे चल कर उज्जैन में 5 बजे आ जाती है । फिर दूसरे दिन ग्यारह बजे तक वही खडी रहती है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हू कि इस शटल को नागदा से इन्दीर तक चलाया जाये ।

यात्री सुविधाओं का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है उनमें सोडा शोपनर बाथ रुम्ज में लगा रहता है । सोडा बोटल खोलने के लिये लोगों को बाथ रूम में जाना पडता है । क्या इसका किसी दूसरी जगह नहीं लगाया जा सकता है ? इसके बारे में पत्र भी लिखे हैं लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है ।

बडौदा हाउस में महिला समिति की ओर में एक मेले का आयोजन किया गया था । उसमें सारा पैसा रेलवे बोर्ड का खर्च हुआ । जो मुनाफा हुआ वह महिला समिति ले गई । यह पहले भी होता रहता है । आपने इस के बारे में लिख कर आश्वासन दिया था । लेकिन कोई ध्यान उस ओर आपने नहीं दिया है ।

एक आखिरी बात तीर्थ स्थान जो वृन्दावन का है, उसके बारे में कह कर मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा । बहा यमुना नदी पर एक ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की माग है । यह पिछले सेशन में भी बात उठी थी । कलकत्ते से जो यात्री आते हैं उनको काफी चक्कर पडता है । वृन्दावन एक पवित्र स्थान है । इस पुल की योजना काफी समय से आपके विचारधीन है । राजबहादुर जी वहा गये थे । उन्होंने बोट लेने के लिये इसके बारे में आश्वासन भी दिया था । यह एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है, कृष्ण की क्रीडा स्थली है । मैं चाहता हू कि वहां पर आप पुल का निर्माण करें ।

श्रीमती सहोबरा बाई राय (सागर) : श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा रतलाम ओर उज्जैन से आते हैं वहा कुछ तो व्यवस्था है । वहा कर्मि नहीं है । लेकिन सागर, दमोह में कुछ कर्मि नहीं है । हमारी मूनबाई नहीं होती है । राष्ट्रपति जी के सुपुत्र वहा से जीत कर आग है । नोगोने गोचा था कि अग्रग उनको र्ज ता दिया तो उन्नति हो गई, काफी वह क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ जाएगा लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुई । वह वहा जाने ही नहीं है । लेकिन वह राष्ट्रपति के लडके हैं उन से मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकती वह नाराज हो जाएंगे । लेकिन रेल मंत्री से मैं कहना चाहती हू कि आप उधर ध्यान दे । कई बार माग की है कि नरमिहपुर कोली में बरमान ओर अरमान से बडी देवरी सागर बडा हीरापुर, छत पूर में पन्ना तक रेलवे लाईन बनाई जाए । लेकिन इसको माना नहीं गया है । कोई मूनना ही नहीं है । उनकी बात को सुना जाना है जिस का वजन ज्यादा होता है, जो ज्यादा दबाते है । हमारे साथ सोनेली मा का मा व्यवहार किया जाना है ।

बहुत बार कहा है कि बीना सै काट. की लाइन पर चौकी स्टेशन बना हुआ है लेकिन वह काम में नहीं आ रहा है । जनता की माग है, ग्राम पचायत की माग है कि चौकी स्टेशन बना हुआ है, उसको चाल कर दिया जाए वह भी नहीं किया जाता है । जब भी मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाती हू मुझे लॉग कहने है, बहन जी आप को चुना है लेकिन आप एक रेलवे स्टेशन भी नहीं बनवा सकती है. आपको चुनने से हमें क्या लाभ हुआ । सागर से कटनी जो गाडी जाती है उसके बीच में गिरवर और गणेश गज के बीच में एक स्टेशन बना हुआ है डामीबार जोकि बन्द पडा है, उसको हमने कई बार कहा है कि चाल करवा दो लेकिन उधर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । कोई सुनाई ही नहीं करता है ।

कटनी से गाडी चलती है । बीच में जहा चाहे चैन पुलिंग कर दिया जाता है । वहां में चली रीठी में, हरदुआ यादवपुर, दमोह का

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राव]

फाटक, रावपुर, सागर मकरीनिया, बीना आदि जहाँ भी जिसका जी चाहेता है वन पुलिस करके गाड़ी को रोक देते हैं। इससे गाड़ी फिट हो जाती है। इस धोर भी धाप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

सागर दमोह आदि जिलों में भूसा लकड़ी आदि बहुत होती है। लदान के लिए डिब्बे नहीं मिलते, हैं। धापने बन्द कर दिए हैं। डिब्बों का धाप प्रबन्ध करें। कोयले की जो चोरी होती है उसको भी धाप रोकें।

पेंसजर गाड़ियों में न पंखा होना है न पानी और न बिजली। इससे लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है।

महिलाओं को गाड़ी से यहाँ धाने में बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय एन: जनाने डिब्ब के बजाये दो डिब्बे लगाने की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि महिलाओं को तकलीफ न हों, यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़को ने नाक में दम कर रखा है। वे फर्स्ट क्लाम में चले आते है। वे किसी की सुनते नहीं है। हम लोगों को जान बचाना मशकिल हो रहा है। वे छुरा दिखाने हैं, चोरी करते हैं, बक्स और संदूक ले जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इस बारे में कोई कानून बनायें, डिब्बों में पुलिस के सिपाही रखें। धाज तो ऐसा मालूम होगा है कि कोई प्रशासन नहीं है; धाघली मन्नी हुई है, कोई राज्य ही नहीं है। इस लिए मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बारे में कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिए।

धन्य में मैं फिर कहना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय भूसा और कोयला से जाने के लिए डिब्बों की व्यवस्था करें। दमोह खिले में जो फाटक है, वहाँ रोज दो एक एक्सिडेंट होते हैं। वहाँ एक ब्रिज बना दिया जाए। मैं ने जो स्टेशन की मांग की है, उसको भी धाति-शीघ्र बनाया जाये। सागर में एक स्टेशन पर मिनिटरी उत्तरती है, यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़के

उत्तरते हैं। वहाँ स्टेशन पर ब्रिज नहीं है, जिस के कारण घंटों खड़े रहना पड़ता है।

जनता हम को कीसती है। वह कहती है कि तुम्हें इस लिए चुन कर भेजा है कि हमारी सुनवाई होगी, हमारा काम हीगा। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह भविष्य के चुनावों का ध्यान रखते हुए कुछ न कुछ कदम अवश्य उठाये। वह हम लोगों को क्यों परेशान करते हैं। जनसंघ वाले हमारी जान खा जाऐं कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सागर और दमोह में रेल व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जाए, जिस से हमारी और मंत्री महोदय की बड़ाई हो, भविष्य में हमें फिर बोट मिलें और हम उन के साथ कष्ट से काम बिना कर काम कर सकें।

श्री SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the progress....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are given five minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I will try to conclude in five minutes. Otherwise, I know, you are very kind.

The progress of the country is very closely linked with the working of the Railways and the Railways, in India, are the biggest public undertaking and also the biggest employer. About 30 lakhs of people are employed in the Railways. But, Sir, it is quite in proportion with the size of the Railways that the incompetence, in efficiency and corruption rampant in the department beats every other department in the country. If Railway Ministry had effectively tried to cut down working expenses and to stop leakage of revenue, there would have been no need to put this additional burden of Rs. 138 crores on the common people in this poor country.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair.]

For the Railway Board, they have demanded a sum of Rs. 1.99 crores, which is just short of Rs. 2 crores. They have not given a whole figure. Perhaps, they have taken the cue from the Bata Shoe Company, who price their shoes in that way. In addition to this, they have demanded another Rs. 121 crores for other administrative expenses. In spite of this costly administrative set-up, there is chaos prevailing in the Railways, there is gross indiscipline among the workers who hold the nation to ransom and the people of this poor country are subjected to great suffering at their hands, when people are starving and prices are going up. One cannot help feeling that things would not have been worse if there had been no Railway Board. If powers are given to the General Managers, perhaps, things would improve. Sir, just with this additional burden of Rs. 138 crores, it is estimated that the prices have risen by about 6-7 per cent. It shows how this inefficiency and waste on the railways is mainly responsible for the rise in prices.

As regards security in rail travel, although the expenditure on RPF has been mounting—it has gone up to Rs. 9 crores a year—yet all the pick-pockets, robbers and murderers find the railway trains and railway premises the safest place to commit crime. They have not been able to check crime at all. I cannot help admiring the sense of humour of the robber who snatched the revolver of the Railway Minister's bodyguard and stabbed him in the Minister's home State, perhaps in his own home district. This was perhaps to focus the attention of the Minister on the increasing insecurity in rail travel. I do not know whether the man was caught and the revolver recovered. But this shows how people have lost complete confidence in the railways ability to provide protection. Recently another case came to my notice and I hope the Railway Minister will pay

due attention to it. Havildar Parmanand, the world renowned wrestler of the Jat Regiment and a former national champion—he also challenged the Russian Olympic Gold Medalist Romanov Dimitrov and the match was drawn—was travelling from Belgaon on 21st February on the Dadar-Amritsar Express. It is reported that he was seen upto Itarsi, but there he disappeared. The country has probably lost a very famous wrestler that India produced in recent years. There is no trace of the man. The Defence Services have been asking the railways police to find out what happened to him but nothing is known. These things show how crime is unchecked in the railways.

Recently we have seen that the Territorial Army units of the railways came to the rescue in times of emergency to provide essential Services. I would suggest that to stop this indiscipline and increasing rot, all railway employees must be forced to join the Territorial Army, so that at least this one department may run uninterrupted by strikes and employees work efficiently after they are placed under the Army Act

Accident on the railways are on the increase. Last year there were about 900 accidents with around 400 lives lost annually. India tops the list in the world. Out of these 900, more than 50 per cent were caused by the failure and inefficiency of the railway staff. I would ask the minister, are not those railway employees who are responsible for killing people on such a large scale punishable for murder? If a car driver kills a man, he is hauled up under section 304 I.P.C. But has any case been registered against any railway employee for causing these accidents resulting in the deaths of so many travellers? The minister needs to look into these things and if he wants to retain the Railway Board, it is expected that efficiency also should be improved and the Board should justify its existence.

Mr. Manumanthaiya who is here, has been an efficient Railway Minister.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

He tried to improve things, but he was himself derailed. He said that about Rs. 100 crores are paid for claims due to pilferage. That is to say, about 30 per cent of the freight earned by the railways is lost in pilferage. Compared to other countries it is very high. I think in the developed countries it would not be more than two per cent. This should be remedied.

17 hrs.

The accidents at unmanned level crossings are increasing. When the railways have such a large budget at their disposal and so much earnings, by achieving economy and reducing wastage and stopping leakage, there is no reason why they cannot provide manned level crossings in all the places. Every year 70 to 80 persons die at the unmanned level crossings above.

Coming to my constituency, Delhi-Ahmedabad is a very important trunk line which serves the entire northern and Western India. From the defence point of view also it is very important. It is still a metre-gauge line. There is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to convert it into a broad-gauge. Why could they not make a beginning by having the conversion at least from Delhi to Rewari, which is a very big junction, so that it will be helpful to the whole area served through Rewari?

The Railway Minister has stated in his budget speech that he is trying to provide employment to the educated unemployed. He has also stated that he will try to provide them contracts and licences for bookstalls at stations. Now, almost all the bookstalls at important junctions are already owned by big monopolists. Would he please tell us whether during the last one or two years even one single bookstall has been allotted to an educated unemployed person?

He has also stated that he will eliminate all those catering contractors who had held licences for a period of six years and more. We

find that the contractors, vendors and caterers at big stations continue for years simply because they pay money to the railway officials. It will also be seen that most of these contractors at big railway stations are the near relations of the Divisional or Commercial Superintendents. Has he been able to find out how many big contractors and caterers are continuing for over 20 years? Has the department in any division ever invited applications for these stalls Refreshment Rooms, and Dining cars in recent years?

I would say that in the matter of giving vending contracts they should give preference to the cooperatives of ex-servicemen. You have not given any opportunity to a cooperative of ex-servicemen in a Single case. Why can't you give employment to these youngmen when 50,000 of them are being demobbed from the army every year?

I hope these suggestions of mine will be considered by the Railway Minister.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwanti): Mr. Chairman. I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Railways and, taking this opportunity, I would like to make certain suggestions.

While the punctuality of the trains is fast deteriorating, the crime in the trains is fast increasing. I would say that the personnel of the Railway Protection Force is in league with smugglers and anti-social elements. The suburban trains are generally stopped near the big stations and the smuggled articles are transported from there with the cooperation of the Railway Protection Force.

Secondly the personnel of the Railway Protection Force occupy the first class compartments of suburban trains thereby depriving the genuine passengers of those seats. This has to be looked into and rectified.

Then in the Ladies Compartments of suburban trains, there should be Lady Police. There are instances where the Male Police have tried to molest the girls travelling in the First Class Compartments of local trains. I would urge upon the Railway Minister to give serious consideration to it.

When the Railway Minister made a Budget speech in this House, he made a casual reference to Konkon Railway line. We the MPs. from Konkon and Mangalore side are very much agitated over this. There is no budget provision made. But he said that this is going to be done. I would request the Railway Minister to see that the Konkon Railway line is at least extended immediately from Apatha to Dasgaon. It is hardly 108 Km. The earth work has been completed I think, if the Railway Board decides to take the work in hand, it can be completed with coming two to three years.

On the Bassein-Diva Railway line, the work is fast progressing I had made a suggestion that while acquiring lands, agricultural lands should be avoided as far as possible. But this has not been strictly adhered to. There are complaints where the agriculturists are made landless. I had to go and see the Engineer and then some relief was given. This consideration should be there that no agriculturist is made landless because of a new railway line. If he is made landless, at least some agricultural land should be allotted to him.

The bridges are being constructed now. The work will be taken in hand on this line. I had made a suggestion that when these bridges are constructed, there should be a parallel extension of 4 or 5 ft. in breadth which will serve as a foot path for the villagers to cross a creek or a river. It is not possible to have a bridge there. But these bridges are coming

up. If there is a 4 or 5 ft extension in breadth provided, it will be very useful for the villagers to cross a creek or river.

As regards the Matheran Light Railway, every year, there are rumours that it is to be discontinued. The efficiency of this Railway is fast deteriorating. There are no loco engines. They are so old that they are not in a position to carry the load. They are trying to repair them and keep them in use. I think, their life is now over. I have information that there are such loco engines in other parts, specially in Smla and other places: I would urge upon minister to see that new loco engines are provided on the Matheran Light Railways. This is a hill station encouraged by the Maharashtra Government. From Neral to Matheran, it is a distance of hardly 10 to 15 miles. But it takes 5 to 6 hours to reach there because the loco engines refuse to pull the load. These loco engines should be replaced and the rakes also should be repaired.

There is a constant demand for Manmad-Bombay Express. This area between Nasik and Manmad is a fast developing area industrially. The MIG factory is also there. There is a great congestion in the fast trains coming from Nagpur or Calcutta. So, I would make a submission that there should be a new Express train between Manmad and Bombay which should start early morning from Manmad and reach Bombay at 11 or 12 and should be back at about 5 and reach Manmad at about 10. That will be very useful for the passengers. The industrial estate from Nasik has made a demand for Manmad Express. I would urge upon the Minister to look into this.

About the construction of over-bridges, there is a rule that the Railways will construct over-bridges and the State Governments or the Municipalities or the local authorities will

[Shri Dhamankar]

construct the approaches. The Municipalities are not in a position to contribute to that extent. I would request the Railways to construct the over-bridges and the approaches at their own cost and deduct the cost from the State funds. That can be done provided the State Government agrees to that over-bridge. The Railways should start the work, not depending upon the local authorities to contribute

At Asangaon on Bombay-Agra road, the railway gate is closed and the people have to wait for more than 25 to 30 minutes because shunting is going on there. So, there should be an over-bridge or at least till over-bridge is constructed, there should be an automatic gate.

There is shortage of wagons. Every year, we are told, the wagon production is increasing, but still we find that even for essential goods, wagons are not available. I have made a representation to the Deputy Minister and also the Minister of Railways that wagons should be provided to Bassein, Dhanu and Palghar where there are salt-pans. The number of cooperative societies is dwindling fast because they cannot send salt to Bengal and other places; they do not get wagons. So, for cooperative societies and salt-pans, immediately wagons should be allotted.

More racks should be provided to suburban railways. The suburban traffic is increasing fast, on both sides, on Western Railway from Bombay to Virar, and on the Central Railway from Bombay to Karjat and Bombay to Kasara. More tracks should be provided, and more locals should be introduced, so that people who are living 50 or 60 miles away from Bombay and who are required to go to Bombay for employment have the facility of travelling comfortably; if they cannot get a seat, at least they should be in a position to stand comfortably. The overcrowding is so

much that at times people are pushed out of the manning trains. More racks should be provided.

There should be a shuttle service from Virar to Vapi. I have been stressing this point for the last two or three years. If this shuttle service is introduced, chiku and other perishable goods can reach Bombay within a very short time and there will be no waste. This should be expedited.

There is a proposal for having a new railway station between Niva and Panval, at a village named Nilje. This area is developing fast industrially; new factories are coming up; and people are demanding a new railway station. The Railways give the stereo typed reply that it is uneconomical. It might have been uneconomical some five years back, but now things have changed. I have written to the General Manager of the Central Railway to review the position, but it is unfortunate that they do not have courtesy of even replying to my letters; neither an acknowledgement nor a reply has come. This proposal should be re-examined in the changed circumstances.

At all railway stations,—suburban and other stations,—public telephones should be installed, because if there is any accident and the news has to be given such a facility should be available. There is no public telephone now and the Station Master very rightly refuses to allow the use of his phone. I had some experience at Thana Station. There was a serious accident and I had to approach the Station Master and tell him that I was a Member of Parliament; then he allowed me the use of his telephone. Also there is no ambulance. Unless you ask for ambulance from the hospital, it is not possible to carry the wounded person to the hospital immediately and many a time lives are lost on account of delay in this regard. Therefore, public telephone and ambulance should be available at all suburban stations and others.

With these few suggestions, I conclude.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been the demand of the people of Tripura that the railway line should be extended upto Agartala. This is a bottleneck in that State; there is no railway line. It is very fantastic that the Railway Minister in this House that they have already requested the North Eastern Council to undertake construction of this line. You know the limitations of the North Eastern Council You have placed a very small amount at the disposal of North Eastern Council and this Council has to look after five backward States and two Union Territories. Therefore, I do not understand how this fund will allow construction of such a new railway line That only means that the Railway Ministry or the Railway Board is trying to avoid constructing a new line from Dharmanagar 10 Kumarghat and also the survey work from Kumarghat to Agartala. I request that the Railway Ministry should reconsider this and construct a railway line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat and from Kumarghat to Agartala This is my suggestion.

The second point I want to make is that for the Dharmanagar railway station there is no quota of reservation either in the I class or in the III Sleeper and people have to go to Lumding and from there they have to make reservation This is highly expensive and it is not possible also for many people That is why I suggested that some quota should be earmarked for Dharmanagar so that they can make reservations from Dharmanagar to Calcutta or Gauhati or Lucknow or Delhi. That arrangement should be made. Even in regard to the quote given to the Lumding railway station, it is sometimes available and sometimes not. It should be made permanent. This is my suggestion.

Thirdly, there was a talk and some discussion was going on also, that the Railway Ministry is trying to have some corridor railway link via Bangladesh from West Bengal to Agartala. Some discussion was also there. They wanted to avoid a new direct railway line, just for the sake of economy. They wanted to link up via Bangladesh from Akhaura to Agartala At that time also I suggested this. Nobody knows how long this friendship will continue. After all it is a foreign country. We cannot make our railway line, our life line and our transport depend on another country Our relations of course are very good and we have every hope that it will continue to be so Even then, the Railway Minister must consider whether we should not have an independent railway line via Assam upto Dharmanagar and from Dharmanagar to Sabroom via Agartala I request that the Railway Minister should take up this line for execution during the Fifth Five Year Plan

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर) :
चेयरमैन साहब, मेरे मे पहले बोलने वाले मन्त्रो ने बहुत भी बाते कही हैं। मैं भी कुछ खास प्वाइन्ट्स आप के सामने रखूंगा। मुझे उम्मीद है आप उन पर गौर फरमाएंगे।

हम लोग यहा बैठ कर कानून बनाते हैं। पिछले साल मैंने सुना था—कुरसी साहब ने बयान देते हुए कहा था कि उन्होंने ऐसा कानून बनाया है जो आदमी रेलो की तोड-फोड करे उस को गौली मार दी जाय। अब कानून तो बन गया लेकिन उस पर अमल कितना होता है। अभी पिछले दिनों मेरे यहा एक मिटिंग थी, यह पिछले दिसम्बर की बात है। उस मिटिंग मे मैंने सिक्कारिटी आफिसर से पूछा कि आप के यहा इस अर्से में फिस्त-प्लेट्स रिमूव करने के कितने केसिज हुए हैं। उन्होंने बतलाया कि दो-चार केसिज हुए हैं। मैंने पूछा—आप ने कितनों को गौली मारी है? अबर कोई

[सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह सोखी]

फिसा प्लेट हटा देगा तो उस से एक्सीडेंट हो जाएगा जिस में हजारों जानों का नुकसान होता है। सिक्कोरिटी आफिसर ने, जो पुलिस सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के रेगुलर का आफिसर होता है, बतलाया कि फिस-प्लेट हटाने वाले की इन्टेन्शन ऐसी नहीं थी। उस की इन्टेन्शन चौकी करने की थी, सैबोटिज करने की नहीं थी। तब मैंने कहा—इस तरह से तो कानून बनाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। आप उम को शूट क्यों नहीं करते हैं। अगर कोई फिस-प्लेट हटा दे और गाडी आ जाय तो जबरदस्त एक्सीडेंट हो जाएगा जिसमें हजारों जाने जा सकती हैं। तब उन की ममता में धाया और उन्होंने कहा कि आइदा ऐसा हो जाएगा।

कानून का इन्टरप्रेटेशन यह किया गया कि उस का इरादा चौकी करने का था, उम के बचने से उसको दो-तीन रुपये मिल जाएंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिक्वोरिटी आफिसरज को ऐसे मामलो में मख्त होना चाहिए। जब कानून बनाया गया है उसकी पालन करना उन का काम है।

जैसे प्लेटफार्म है बड़े-बड़े स्टेशन पर तो लोग गाडी पर जल्दी चढ़ जाते हैं क्या कि एक तो काफी देर रुकती है और दूसरे प्लेटफार्म भी ऊँचे होते हैं। लेकिन जो छोट स्टेशन है खडगपुर लाइन पर वहाँ पर प्लेटफार्म नीचे होते हैं। एक तो गाडी दो तीन मिनट रुकती है और दूसरे प्लेटफार्म नीचा होता है। अगर किसी गर्भवती औरत को साडो पर चढ़ना पड़े तो बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इसलिये प्लेटफार्म आप त्रिसने भी ऊँचे कर सके तो करना चाहिये जिससे कम से कम औरतें और बीमार लोग अच्छी तरह से चढ़ सके।

जमशेदपुर में एक ओवरब्रिज बनाने के लिये मैं तीन साल से कह रहा हूँ। वहा लोग को घड़ी तकलीफ है। लेकिन अभी तक उस को नहीं बनाया गया। माननीय कुरेशी

जी ने लास्ट ईयर कई में कहा था कि बिस्तर में जाँ सेफटी फंड का पैसा होता है वह नैप्स हो जाता है। अगर ऐप्रोच रोड के लिये बिहार के पास पैसा नहीं है तो सेफटी फंड से धाप ऐप्रोच रोड बना दीजिये जिस से बच्चे और ब्रिज बन सके। जमशेदपुर इतनी बड़ी जगह है और आप का बनाना है तो फिर किले क्यों कर रहे हैं। मैं ने अपनी मेडन स्पीच में कहा था और सोचो के यहा तो ब्रिज बन सके लेकिन मेरे यहा नहीं बना है। कनकता में अगर याउन्क दूध लाइन का मेरा ही सुझान था उसका काम तो शुरू हो गया लेकिन मेरे यहा कुछ नहीं हुआ। अगर जरूरत है तो उम को जरूर बनाना चाहिए।

करणन के बारे में क्या कर। टी० टी० लोग क्या करते हैं, मैं जानता हूँ। बी० आई० पी० कोटे का तो उनका पता होता है दो, चार जगह मिन जायेगी नई दिल्ली स्टेशन में अलीगढ़ 10, 10 रु० लेकर लोगो को उठा लेते हैं और 9 बजे उन को उतार देने हैं लेकिन इस से बीनाफाउड पैसजर्म को तकलीफ हा जाती है और कमी-कमी इस त्रान को लेकर झगडा भी होता है।

राजधानी में ठडा पानी मिलना बाटिरे उमसे जगह बनी हुई है। मैं ने सी० मी० एम० कलकत्ता को लिखा कि ठडा पानी आप को राजधानी बाडी में नहीं मिलता। ता उन्हा ने कहा कि हम डिजाइन खेज कर रहे हैं। लेकिन तीन साल में उम बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ।

रेलवे में जितने स्टीम लोकोमोटिव है जो पुराने हैं उन को भी रिपेयर कीजिये क्योंकि वह हमेशा पूरी सत्रिस देगा। अगर स्टीम लोकोमोटिव लगडा भी होगा तो भी आप को पहुँचा देगा। अगर बिजनी का इजन नहीं पहुँचायेगा। दूसरे बिजनी की कमी भी है। इसलिये पुराने स्टीम लोकोमोटिव को मरम्मत कीजिये और नये बनाइये।

आप ने कम्प्लेक्सन के बारे में कहा, ठीक है देना है। लेकिन इन्फोरेस सिस्टम आप क्यों नहीं लागू करते हैं ताकि हर पीसेन्जर इन्फोरे हो कर चढ़े और अगर कोई हादसा हो तो इन्फोरेस कंपनी पेमेंट करे, न कि आप दें। इस से आप को काफ़ी बचत होगी।

जहां तक पैरिग्रेडिल गुडम का मवान है इन को तो बहुत जल्दी ट्रांसपोर्ट करना चाहिये। अगर देर होती है तो मच का नुकसान होता है। जैसा आज एक दोन्म ने कहा कि नागपुर स्टेशन पर सन्ने मड रहे हैं। तो बात ठीक है। इसी तरह में केला भी पैरिग्रेडिल गुड है।

छोटी नागपुर डिबीजन बिहार में हजारीबाग की आज तक कोई ग्रांड कोड से गेल निक नहीं है। वहां कोयले की खाने है इसलिये हजारीबाग में ग्रांड कोड को निक करना जरूरी है। यह जरूरी चीजे हैं, भाषण को धान नहीं है।

जो आप की जमीने है रेन ट्रेक के बगल में उन मच को ऐंग्रीकलचर परपञ्च के लिये होना चाहिये। मुझे पता नहीं है कि अभी तक ऐसा दुग्रा या नहीं। इस के अलावा जितने तालाब है अगर उन मच को नीच पर दे दे मछलियों के वास्ते तो आप को उन से 10 करोड ह० की मालाना आमदनी हो सकती है। और जब आमदनी आप की बढ़ेगी तो किराया बढ़ाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री० नारायण चन्द पराक्षर (हमीरपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कुछ आबश्यक बातें ही कर्सगा क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है। जो जो सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स हाउस के सामने रखी गई हैं मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे

अफसोस है कि नई रेलवे लाइनों के लिए रेलवे बंली जी बहुत कम रुपया दिखा रहे हैं और कुछ लाख रुपया सर्वे के लिए दिखाया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां आप ने प्रकन संख्या 276 के अबाव में 12 तारीख को यह कहा कि 7 नई रेलवे लाइने इस साल मन्तूर कर दी हैं और 10 ऐसी है जिन का सर्वे हो रहा है पाचवी प्लान में उन को देखने, तो मैं चाहता हूँ 10 में से निकाल कर आप एक रेलवे लाइन को पहली श्रेणी में शामिल कर लीजिये खास कर उन स्टेटस के लिए जिन को आप ने कुछ नहीं दिया। मेहरबानी करके ऐसा कीजिये कि जो नम्बर 6 पर रेलवे लाइन है नगल डैम से तलवाडा इस को आप उन 7 लाइनों में शामिल कर लीजिये जो आप ने सँकशन की है। इससे पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश दोनों को फायदा होगा। आज तक आप ने इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और वहां के लोग चूक शान्त है, कुछ कहते नहीं इसलिए उन को लाइन नहीं देते है। पर जहां आग लगेगी वहां आप का ध्यान बहुत जल्दी जाता है। इसलिए मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि जो शांति के इलाके है उन की तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिये। देश की रक्षा और विकास के लिए रेलवे लाइन बन्द हो गई, आप को मालूम है कि कांगड़ा बैली रेलवे बहुत पहले चलती थी, वहां पर पानी आ गया, पानी राजस्थान वाले ले गये और हमारी रेलवे लाइन बन्द हो गई। तो उसको जल्दी बना दीजिये। अगर जंग छिड़ जाय तो बहुत जल्दी बनती है, लेकिन अगर डैम का पानी बढ़ जाय तो लोगों का भी जरा ध्यान रखिये कृपि बाँगी को इतमीनान मिल जाय। तो कांगड़ा बैली रेलवे लाइन जो 1975 जून तक बनानी है उसको अगर जल्दी दिसम्बर तक बनाने की कृपा करे तो अच्छा होगा।

पठानकोट में हमारे लिये बड़ी तकलीफ हो गई है। पठानकोट से गाड़िया जम्मु चली जाती हैं और जो लोग वहां से आते हैं उन

[श्री० नारायण चन्द पराशर]

के लिए गाड़ों में बैठे हुये लोग पठानकोट स्टेशन पर छिड़की तक नहीं खोलते हैं, उनको बठने तक की जगह नहीं मिलती है। तो जो तीनों गाड़िया पठानकोट से जम्मू चली गई हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि उनमें एक एक फस्ट क्लास और एक एक बर्ड क्लास की कोच पठानकोट से लगा दें ताकि नंगल, पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को आराम हो जाये, और जम्मू वालों को भी कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा। माननीय कुदेशी जी 10 और गाड़ियां जम्मू ल जायें, लेकिन जरा हिमाचल प्रदेश वालों का भी ध्यान रखें।

इन सारी बातों का ध्यान रखते हुये आप इसी साल के बजट में नंगल डैम से तलवाडा रेलवे लाइन को लीजिये। अगर सारी नहीं बना सकते तो पहले 50 किलीमीटर तक तो बना दीजिये, बाकी बाद में बना दी जायगी। इससे सब को फायदा होगा। पंजाब और हिमाचल का डैम भी डेवलप होगा और इन्का के का भी विकास होगा।

मैंने पिछले बजट के समय कहा था कि नार्दन रेलवे एक बहुत बड़ा हाथी सा जौन है। मेरे पास एक योजना मैगजीन है इसमें लिखे एक आर्टिकल के मुताबिक 10 687 किनामीटर उत्तर रेलवे का किनामीटरेज 3। हिन्दुस्तान के 9 जोन्स में से सब से बड़ा जौन नार्दन रेलवे का है। इसी तरह से वेस्टर्न रेलवे का 10,147 किलोमीटर है। तो जब आप ने बाकी सभी जोन्स को आर्गनाइज कर दिया तो नार्दन रेलवे जौन को भी बाइफरकेट कीजिये। जम्मू-कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और दिल्ली से आगे का उत्तर प्रदेश का जो इलाका है उस को नॉर्थ वेस्टर्न जौन में ले आइये और इसके लिये हमें एक अलग से स्पेशल रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन दे दीजिये। आज रेकूटमेंट के लिए लोगों को इलाहाबाद जाना पड़ता है जोकि नामुमकिन है। इसलिये इतना लम्बा जौन जोमेन्द्र नगर ने मुगलसराय तक 1500 किलोमीटर का जो क्षेत्र है इस

को रखने से क्या इन्साफ है। काफी लम्बा इलाका है, इसलिये आप नॉर्थ वेस्टर्न रेलवे का एक नया जौन इस में से बनाइये और उस का हैडक्वार्टर्स जलंधर में कर दीजिये और रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन हो। उससे पंजाब, जम्मू-कश्मीर, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश और वेस्टर्न दिल्ली को भी फायदा होगा।

होशियारपुर तक जाने के लिए काश्मीर मेल के साथ एक डायरेक्ट कोच लगती है। जालंधर वाले और लुधियाना वाले ही सब सीटे ले जाते हैं।

उम में आप दम बीम मीटे और बेगक बढा दें लेकिन होशियारपुर का कोटा उस में आप रखे।

देहरादून एकप्रस जो अमृतसर से जालन्धर होकर च ती है हरिद्वार के लिए, उम में आप एक डायरेक्ट कोच लगाएं। होशियारपुर से यह लगनी चाहिये।

बहुत डिमांड है कि फंटियर और हावडा मेल से बम्बई और कलकत्ता के लिए होशियारपुर से पाच सीटे रिजर्वेशन में आप दे। अमृतसर के लिए, दी है। होशियारपुर में भी दे। इस ने वहा के लोग भी फायदा उठा सकेंगे। अमृतसर में कोई हमारी बात सुनना नहीं है।

गाड़ों के साथ आपका ममझौना हुआ था। उसकी कापी में से मैं पढ कर सुनाता हूँ।

"It was agreed that there will be no victimisation of any staff connected with the recent agitation."

मुझे एक टेलीग्राम आई है अलीपुर द्वार में, नार्थ फंटियर रेलवे में मिला जिस में लिखा है :

"51. VICTIMISED TRANSFERRED THREE NOT ALLOWING RESUMPTION SITUATIONS GRAVE SO-LICIT INTERVENTION."

यह जो प्रेजीडेंट हैं गाड़ों की यमियन के बहू से रहे हैं तार 19 तारीख की है। अगर

आपके द्वारा किए गए समझौतों को अफसर लोग नहीं मानते हैं तो किस से यह समझौते किए जाएं इसको बतला दिया जाए ताकि इस तरह से वह भंग न हो।

कीरतपुर स्टेशन पर जहां बिलासपुर जिले के लोग आते हैं वहां आप ज्यादा देर खड़ी करें, ज्यादा आराम लोगों को दें। वहां पर एक प्रसिद्ध गुरुद्वारा है। वहां आप कम से कम दस मिनट का स्टापेज दें। आप कहने हैं कि अगर तीन मिनट और खड़ी की गई तो लेंट हो जाती है। वेन पुनिग मे चाहे जितनी बोट हो जाए उसकी आपको कोई परवाह नहीं है। वह दूसरी बात है।

नगल भाखड़ा रेलवे जो प्राजेंट रेलवे है यह बनी बनाई है। इसको आप टेक ओवर कर लें। इससे आपका फायदा ही होगा और हिमाचल प्रदेश को अलग से स्टेशन मिल जाएगा।

उन इलाकों की तरफ आप अधिक ध्यान दें जिन की तरफ किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। आप बड़े फैयाज दिल लें, कृपालु हैं और उसका सबूत आपने यह दिया है कि पहली लाइन एक नार्थ ईस्टर्न रिजन के लिए हिल टेक्टस के लिए दे दी है। काश्मीर में भी दी है। हिमाचल में भी रेलवे नहीं है। अगर आप नंगल तलवाडा लाइन सारी न दे सकें और वह न बन सके तो नगल से बरास्ता ऊना पंचाम किलोमीटर तक ही लाइन आप दे दें, इसे ही बजट में रख लें आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

श्री बरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) : कई रोज से इस पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि जो पसमान्दा इलाके हैं उनका ख्याल किया जाए। पंजाब को यह समझ कर कि वह बहुत भागे है निगनेकट कर दिया गया है। हम आप से मांडियां नहीं मांगते हैं लेकिन जो मिसिंग लिक्स है उनको तो पूरा आप करे। होशियारपुर और गढ़मंकर के बीच का हिस्सा आपने छोड़ दिया है। होशियारपुर से आप चंडीचढ़ को कर्मकट नहीं करते हैं। बीच

का जो हिस्सा है वह बैसे का बंसा 'डा है। यह कहा जाता है कि यह घाट का सीदा है। लेकिन होशियारपुर के बारे में भी पहले यही कहा जाता था लेकिन वहां फायदा ज्यादा हो रहा है। मैं आपको एम्प्लोरेंस देता हू कि इन मिसिंग लिम्स को आप प्रोवाइड कर दें तो आपको फायदा होगा।

रेल मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी) : मुझे इंतहाई खुशी है कि बहुत से मंत्रार माहिबान ने इस में हिस्सा लिया है मेरी मुदाखलमत बहुत ही मुश्किल होगी। चन्द ऐसी बातों पर ही मे कुछ रोशनी डालना चाहता हू जिन का जिक्र हाउस में हुआ है।

खाम माल कारखानों तक पहुंचे और कारखानों में तैयार माल कज्युमर्ज तक पहुंचे इसका हमें पूरा एहमाम है। इसके लिए रेलों का बड़ा ग्रहम रोल है। उनका बहुत बड़ा मुकाम है। मुल्क की इकतनादी तरक्की के लिए रेलों को एक ग्रहम रोल भदा करना है और मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हू कि बाबजूद मुशिकलात के हमारी यही कोशिश है और रहेगी कि मुल्क की इकतनादी तरक्की में रेलों का जो रोल है उसे वह शानदार और अछठे तरीके से भदा कर सकें।

प्रो० पराशर जो होशियारपुर से ताल्लुक रखते हैं इन्होंने बड़ी होशियारी से अपने मुतालिबान हाउस के मामले रखे हैं। मे यकीन दिलाता हू कि रेलवे लाइन देने में कोई सूबाई लिहाज नहीं रखा जाता है, मुल्क की तरक्की का ख्याल रखा जा जा है। अगर शिकायत है उसको कि जम्मु काश्मीर को क्या रेल दी गई तो उसकी उन्होंने बाद में बजाहूत कर दी कि उससे वह नहीं है। मैं भी उस मामले में एक मुतालिबा रखने वाले की हैनियत रखता हू। जैसे ये कहते हैं कि इनका पिछड़ा हुआ है वहां रेल जानी चाहिए वहां मेरा भी रेल मंत्री जी से मुकाबिला होगा कि जम्मु काश्मीर में भी जानी चाहिये क्यों वहां काफी अर्थ से लोग इस बात के मुताजिर हैं।

[श्री मोहम्मद काफ़ी बुख़ारी]

मेटनेस और रिपेयर्ज का भी डिज़ेन प्रद्वार्याय ने जिक्र किया है। बैयज और कं.कॉमोडिव का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने हाथका आयला लाइन का भी जिक्र किया है। इस बात का तो मिनिस्टर साहब जिक्र करेय और वही इस पर रोशनी डालेगे लेकिन जहा तक मेटनेस और रिपेयर्ज का सम्बन्ध है उनका पूरा पूरा इतज़ाम रेलवे के पास होने के बावजूद भी हम उस दर्जे तक नहीं पहुँच सके हैं जहा यकीनन यह कह सके कि अब कुछ और करने का बाकी नहीं रह गया है। इसकी कुछ बजह्रात है। जो स्पेयर्ज और कम्पोनट्स हिन्दुस्तान में बनते हैं वे हम को बकन पर नहीं मिले और कुछ हम बाहर में भी मगाते हैं और वे भी बकत पर वह मिले और हम को उसकी बजह में बड़ी मुशकिलात पैदा हुई।

दूसरी बात यह न कि बदविस्मर्ता से रेलों में पिछले कई साल में कई किसम की हड़ताले और एजीटेशज हुई और उन एजीटेशज को नए नए रग दे कर रेलों के काम को मद्धम कर दिया गया या काफी सुस्त कर दिया गया। हमने बहुत बड़ी रूकावट हमारे काम में पैदा हो जाती है हड़ताल हो और एक घाघ महीने के लिए हो तो उसका मुकाबला हम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन बगैर इतिला, बगैर नोटिस दिए हुए हड़ताल कर दी जाती है तो मारा काम डिमलोकेटो हो जाता है। रेलों का जो काम है। जो सिस्टम है यह बिल्कुल उसी तरह से है जैसे हमारे शरीर में खून की रग है। अगर हम में कहीं भी खलल हा गया रूकावट पैदा हो गई तो सारा शरीर जिस तरह सुस्त पड़ जाता है और सारे शरीर को नुकसान पहुँचता है उसी तरह से रेलों को भी पहुँचता है। देखें आप किन किन की एजीटेशज हुई लोको स्टाफ की हुई, ट्रेन एग्जिमिनर्ज की हुई, केरेज एंड बैंगन स्टाफ की हुई, गार्डर्ज की हुई। इन्होंने ग्रहम जगहों पर काम बन्द करके वर्क टू बल करके गड़बड़ पैदा कर दी। वर्क टू बल किलौ नियम की किताब में दर्जे नहीं है। वर्क टू बल का मतलब यह है कि काम पर आओ लेकिन काम न करो। उससे ज्यादा बहुततर तो यह है कि काम पर ही न आओ ताकि कोई

दूसरा इंतज़ाम तो हो सके। इसकी वजह से मुश्किल हो गई।

धायल कासिस सारी दुनिया में है, इसका रेलों को एहसास है और इस काइसिस में रेलों की खास रोल भदा करता है। इस सिलसिले में फसला किया है कि जो हमारे स्टीम के इजन थे जोकि काफी पुराने हो चुके हैं और उनको कडम किया जाना था उनको हम कडम नहीं करेय और उनकी जिन्दगी को बढ़ाएय। इससे वर्कशाप पर ज्यादा बोझ पडगा।

जहाँ तक डीजन लोकोमोटिवज का सम्बन्ध है मीटर गेज या ब्राड गेज के जो ये हैं उनकी तादाद में कोई कटौती हमने नहीं की है। लेकिन डीजल शटर्स में इसलिए कटौती की है ताकि हम उनकी जगह शटर्ज जो कोयले में चलते थे उनका इस्तमाल करे ताकि डीजल और प्रटीकमिकल्स की वजह से जो मुश्किल पैदा हो गई है उसका हम मुकाबला कर सकें। रेलों उमका मुकालवा करने के लिए तैयार हैं और उसकी वजह में मैं समझता हू कि हमारी रिपयर वर्कशाप जो है और हमारा मेटनेस का जो मिलसिला है उस पर काफी ज्यादा बोझ पडगा। हम पूरी तनदही और कोशिश से इस में लगे हुए हैं कि जहा तक रिपेयर्ज और मेन्टेनेन्स का ताल्लुक है, उस को हम एक अच्छी मतह पर ला कर इस काम को पूरा करे।

कुछ सदश्यों ने कहा कि हमारे पाम बैंगन तो काफी है—तीन लाख से ज्यादा बैंगन है, लेकिन नीम परसेट के करीब बेकार पडे हुए हैं। हमारे पास जो बैंगन है, उन में से चार परसेट के करीब ऐसे हैं, जिन को वाकई सिक बैंगन कहा जा सकता है, जो इस बकत रिपेयर्ज के काबिल हैं। जिन बैंगन की मरम्मत, जिम को हम पीरियाडिकल प्रोवैणल कहतें हैं, दो साल पहले होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हो पाई, क्यों कि रेलवे पर बहुत ज्यादा स्ट्रेन रहा, —कभी जग के दौरान उन को काफी से ज्यादा काम करना पडा, कभी सूखा पडा या सैनाब आया, और उस बकत भी रेलवे को काफी खराब

एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जानी पड़ा उस बक्कन मूवमेंट का सिस्टम ऐसा था कि कुछ खुराक साउथ से नार्थ आती थी और कुछ खुराक नार्थ से साउथ जाती थी। उस का सारा सिलमिला बिगड गया। लेकिन मैं रेलवे के मुलाजमीन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़े कठिन और मुश्किल वक्त में हालात का मुकाबला कर के खुराक, सीमेंट और फर्टिलाइजर को उन में मुकामात पर पहुंचाया, और जो मुश्किल मुश्किल फुर्तलियाँ सुबों में पैदा हो गई थी, उस पर काबू पा लिया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि अगर हम रेलवे के बैंगन इम वक्त नहीं बनवाते हैं तो पाच माल के लिए हम ने माल ढोने के जा टारगेट फिकम किए हैं, हम उन्हें पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे। अगले पाच बर्ष में बैंगन की हमारा जरूरत एक लाख होगी; और तकराबत वीम हजार से पैदा बैंगन अभी बैंगन मैनफेक्चरिंग के पास पड़े हुए है इस लिए दिमाग में इस किम्म का वहम रखना, या यह तशवीश पैदा करना सही नहीं है कि बैंगन मैनफेक्चरिंग को काम नहीं मिलेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि जो एक लाख बैंगन हम अगली पाच वर्षीय योजना के लिए तैयार करेंगे, उन को हम इस तरीके से फन आउट करे कि बैंगन मैनफेक्चरिंग पूरा काम मिले, और एक लम्बे अरसे के लिए उन को गारण्टी मिले कि वे रेलवे को बैंगन देने के काबिल हो जायेंगे। तभी वे अपना इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्सपेंशन कर सकते हैं और इन्तमीनान के साथ रेलवे के आर्डर को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

इस सिलसिले में यह जिक्र भी किया गया कि हमें जो कोयला अपने स्टोल प्लांटस, थर्मल प्लान्टस, डामेस्टिक कन्सम्प्शन और रेलवे के खुद अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए चाहिए, नया रेलवे के पास इतने बैंगन है कि हम उस कोयले को ले सकें यह हकीकत

है कि रेलवे के पास इस-वक्त बैंगन की इतनी तादाद मौजूद है कि जितना कोयला खानों पर मौजूद है, हम उस को उठाने के काबिल हैं। इस वक्त हम किसी पर इल्जाम न लगाना चाहते हैं, हमारी अपनी कुछ खामिया रही है। लेकिन छोटी छोटी एजोटेन्स और स्ट्राइक्स की वजह से काम में रुकावट पड़ जाती है। माननीय सदस्य देखते होयें कि कोई न कोई गडबडी किमी न किमी जगह हर रोज रहती है। मुश्किल यह हो जाती है कि जब एक कंटेंगरी के लोग एक किम्म की एजोटेन्शन शुरू कर देते हैं, तो बाकी कंटेंगरीज के लोग भी क्या लगा देते हैं कि वे भी अपने मुतालिबात को मनवाने के लिए ऐसे मुश्किल वक्त में कोई ऐसा काम करे, जिस में मुश्किल और बढ जाती है तल नहीं होनी है।

इस लिए मैं अपने इपस्तो में यह दरखास्त करूंगा कि ऐसे मुश्किल वक्त में जब कि मुक्त की इक्नमादी हालात बड़े खतरों में हैं, जिन को बेहतर बनाना चाहिए हमें उन का सहयोग और मदद चाहिए और इस किम्म की एजोटेन्स को बन्द कर दिया जाये, जिन को बाइल्ड कंट स्ट्राइक्स या वर्क टु रूल कहा जाता है। जैसा कि रेल मन्त्री ने कहा है, हम चाहते हैं कि रेलवे में दो तीन वर्ष के लिए हडताल न हो, और कर्मचारियों और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के दरमियान जो आपस के मामले हैं, उन को टेबल पर बैठ कर हल किया जाये।

लेकिन इस मुक्त में जहाँ लाखों लोग काम-काज के मोहताज हैं, और चाहते हैं कि उन को कोई काम-काज और रोजगार मिले, वहाँ ऐसे कर्मचारी भी हैं, जिन को तनख्वाह मिलती है, लेकिन वे उस में पचास साठ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी के लिए काम करना छोड़ देते हैं। हम हडतालों पर रोक लगाने के इच्छु में नहीं हैं। वह मजदूरों का कामूनी हक है और वे अपने इन्स्ट्रेट में उस का इस्तेमाल

[श्री गृह्यद्वय शक्ति कुरेशी]

कर सकते हैं। लेकिन भ्रगर हडताल की वजह से पैदावार में रुकावट पैदा होती है, और रेलवे की मूवमेंट में कमी हो जाती है, तो मजदूर न सिर्फ सारे मुक्त को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, बल्कि अपने आप को भी नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, क्योंकि उस वजह से और वाखानों के बन्द होने, और उन में जो हजारों लाखों मजदूर काम करते हैं, उन के बेकार होने का भी खतरा रहता है।

इस लिए यह जरूरी हा जाता है कि ग्राज के इस माहौल में एक ऐसी फिजा पैदा की जाये, जिस में तमाम लाग मिल कर यह ग्रहद करे कि कुछ वक्त के लिए सियामी भ्रगराज के लिए, पोलिटिकल परपज के लिए, हडताल का इस्तेमाल न किया जाय।

हमारे पास तीन प्राडक्शन युनिट्स हैं एक चित्तरजन लोका वर्क्स है। हम तस्नीम करते हैं कि वहा काम बड़े तसल्लीबखश तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है। हम ने 1973-74 के लिए यह टारगेट बनाया था कि हम 74 के करीब इलैक्ट्रिक लाकोज बनायेंगे, लेकिन वन पायेंगे 43। डीजल शण्टर्ज 50 बनने की उम्मीद है। लेकिन जितनी कैरिस्टी इनस्टाल हुई है, वह पूरी की पूरी हम इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते। उस में भी वही मुश्किल आती है—कभी स्पेयर पार्ट्स की कमी हो जाती है, कम्पानेट्स, बिजली की कमी तथा बहुधा बिजली का बिल्कुल न मिलना की मुश्किल पेश आती है, और सब से बड़ी मुश्किल है हडताले और एजीटेशन्ज, जिन की वजह से न सिर्फ रेलवे के चलावे में दिक्कत पेश आती है बल्कि हमारे प्रोडक्शन युनिट्स के उत्पादन में भी रुकावट आ जाती है। जिन का फक्शन रेलवे के चलाने के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन हमारी कोशिश रहेगी कि जो टारगेट्स हम मुकरर करे, उन को हम पूरा कर सकें।

मैं ने देखा है कि यहां पर बहुत सें माननीय सदस्य रेलवे सर्विसिज सें शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स

और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के रिप्रेजेंटेशन और इन सबको से ताल्लुक रखने वाले रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के साथ किये जाने वाले सलूक के बारे में काफी परेशान हैं कई बार यह मामला मदन में उठाया गया है और कई बार इसका जवाब भी दिया गया है। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि वायजूद हमारी कोशिश के अभी तक हम शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज को वह मुकाम नहीं दे पाये, जिसके वे मुस्तहक है, जिसका उनको हक है। क्लास वन और टू में 8,343 में से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के एम्प्लाइज की तादाद 317, यानी 3.8 परसेंट है। और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज की इससे भी बुरी हालत है। उनकी कुल तादाद 44 यानी 0.5 परसेंट है।

इस हालत में सुधार करने के लिए हमने कुछ तब्दीलिया की है। सबसे पहले तो यह जरूरी है कि रेलवेज में जो वैकेन्सीज निकले, रेडियो और ग्रखबारो के जरिये से, उन लोगो को अपनी भाषाओं के ग्रखबारो के जरिये में, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज एरियाज में उन की वाइड पब्लिसिटी कराई जाये, ताकि उन लोगो को मालूम हो सके कि रेलवेज में कौन सी जगह खाली है, जिनके लिए उन्होंने दरखास्त देनी है। रेलवे की तरफ से उन लोगो को जो सहूलियतें दी गई हैं, उन का भी उन को इल्म होना चाहिए।

मुझे खुद इस बात का पता चला है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्ज के लडको को यह मालूम नहीं है कि उनके मामले में एज लिमिट को पाच बरस तक रिक्सेस किया जा सकता है, या उन के लिए मेडिकल स्टैंडर्ड को भी कम किया जा सकता है, या भ्रगर वे इन्टरव्यू या वाइवा-बोसी के लिए आये, तो उनको भ्राने-जाने का रेलवे टिकट भी दिया जायेगा बहुत ही ऐसी बातें हैं जो इन उम्मीदवारो को मालूम नहीं होती।

हैं। उध भी बजह से भी रकाबट धाती है और बका पर दरखास्त नहीं दे पाते या उम्र की लिमिटेशन समझ कर या सफ़र का खर्च न होने से वे नहीं धा पाते हैं। इस को पूरा करने के लिए हमने कहा है कि रेडियो के जरिये से मुकामी ऐलानात जो होते हैं, उसमे इस बात का पूरी तरह से ध्यान रखा जाय कि जो जगहे खाली होती है उन का एनाउन्समेंट बाकायदा किया जाय। हम ने यह भी कहा है कि जहां जहा पर भी शैड्यूल कास्ट की कोई ऐसोसिएशन या फेड्रेशन है या शैड्यूल ट्राइक्स की है तो उनको भी हम इत्तिला दिलवाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इंस्टीचूशाज़ मे, कानिज़िज़ मे, बडी बडी युनीवर्सिटीज मे यह इत्तिला पहुंचाई जायेगी ताकि वाइडर पब्लिसिटी इस की हो और काफ़ी लॉग रूम की तरफ तवज्जह दे सके और इन जगहो के लिए दरखास्ते दे सके। इसके लिये माननीय मंत्री जी अपने जवाब मे बतायेगे—रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन के बारे मे जो मुख्तलिफ जगहो पर वाका थे, अब उन का स्कोप बढ़ाया जायगा। वे कल ही इसके बारे मे अपने भाषण मे बतायेगे और इम की वजह मे भी काफ़ी अमर पडने वाला है क्योंकि यह जो स्कीम उन्हे तैयार की है, इसके पीछे मिर्फ यही एक गज्र थी—शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइक्स का जो कोटा—अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ था उस को पूरा करने के उद्देश्य मे रेल्वे सर्विस कमीशन का अहलाता बढ़ाया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) ...

एक बात मे बरखा जी से अग्र कल—
जहा जहा भी हमे इस बात का पहलामा या शक भी हो जाता है कि किमी कैंडीडेट को मिर्फ इस बुनियाद पर कि वह शैड्यूल कास्ट या शैड्यूल ट्राइक्स का है, नहीं लिया गया है, या उसके साथ कोई तास्सुब बरता गया है तो कम से कम हमारी तरफ से वहां पर उसके साथ बडी सक्ती बरती जायगी।

मैं आपको इस बात का यकीन दिनाना हूँ कि शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइक्स के लिये जहा तक मुमकिन हो सकेगा मज्बूद सहुलियत और सुविधायेँ भी जायेगी। हम ने यह भी किया है कि वाइको-बोमे जब होता है तो उममे शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइक्स के बच्चे चकि इतने वाकिफ़ नहीं होते सारी चीजों मे, जिनने शहर के लडके होते हैं, तो उसमे हमने यह किया है कि उनके लिये स्टैण्ड को थोडा कम कर दिया जाय और उसी हिमाब से उनका इम्तिहान लिया जाय। यह भी रखा है कि जो उनकी आन्सर-बुक्स होगी उनके रग मुख्तलिफ़त होने चाहिय ताकि यह पना चले कि यह शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइक्स का है और उसी तरी के से उस की जाच भी की जायेगी। हर नरह मे कोशिश की जा रही है—लेकिन उस के लिये कुछ दिलो को बदलना पडेगा और कुछ लोगो को, कुछ अपने दिमाग को साफ करना पडेगा। हमारी यह पूरी कोशिश रहेगी कि हम यह करे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय (मुनेना)
नरदेव स्नानक पश्चिमी रेलवे के सर्विस कमीशन के चेयरमन है—उनके खिलाफ़ काफ़ी शिकायते हैं, उनको आप हटा ये या नहीं ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरशी - देखिये, यह बात बहुत गलत है कि एक ऐमे शक के खिलाफ़ जो इम हाउस के मेम्बर रहे है, जो इम वक्त यहा मौजूद नहीं है, उनकी जान के खिलाफ़ कुछ कहा जाय, यह अच्छा नहीं है। हमने स्नानक साहब को महज इसलिये कि वह शैड्यूल कास्ट से ताल्लूक रखते है, इम कमीशन का चेयरमन बनाया है—लेकिन अगर आपके पाम कोई स्पेसिफिक शिकायत हे तो हम यह नहीं कहेंगे कि हम बिलकुल अपना

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी

कान बन्द कर लेंगे या उसकी जांच नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन अपने ही एक कुलीन के खिलाफ किसी किस्म की ऐसी गिरफ्तार या धमकी की जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है।

एक प्वाइन्ट और रह गया है—कैजुअल लेबर का। उस पर इस हाउस से काफी चर्चा चुकी है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको जो तादाद है कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि 10 लाख है, किसी ने कहा कि 15 लाख है, कछबाय जी एक दफा इसके लिये बिल भी लाये थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि साढ़े पाच लाख की तादाद है, लेकिन वह सही नहीं है। उन की तादाद तीन लाख सत्रह हजार है। इन तीन लाख सत्रह हजार को भी यह नहीं कि हमने बिलकुल नजरअन्दाज किया है। हमारी कोशिश है कि प्रेजुअली हम इनको पर्मानेंट स्टेटस दे दें। रेलवे में हमने यह किया है कि क्लास 4 की जितनी भी भरती होगी वह सब कैजुअल लेबर से लिये जायेंगे। उसका नतीजा यह निकला कि पिछले चन्द वर्षों में 70 हजार के करीब कैजुअल लेबर को हमने परमानेंट केडर में एक्जाब किया और अभी भी जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है उसके मूलांक: क्या है कि 25 हजार और कैजुअल लेबर इस साल के आखिर तक परमानेंट किये जा सकेंगे।

श्री अफ़्कार सल बोरबा : आप ऐसा नियम बनाइये कि दो साल जिसको कैजुअल लेबर की तरह काम करते हो जायेगा या एक साल हो जाएगा उसको परमानेंट कर दिया जाएगा।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : देखिये, हमने क्या किया है ? पहले यह था कि जो आधेभी 6 महीने तक काम करे कैजुअल लेबर की हैसियत से, 6 महीने के बाद हम उसको वह तनख्वाह देंगे जो परमानेंट मुलाजिम को देते हैं। अब उसको घटा कर हमने चार महीने कर दिया है। यह भी किया है कि जब उसको

परमानेंट बनाया जाएगा तो जो उसकी एज हीगी, जो बंधते उसने एज कैजुअल लेबर के गुजारा है वह बंधत उसकी उम्र से काट दिया जाएगा ताकि उम्र का भार उस पर न लगे। सेहन का स्टैंडर्ड भी उसके लिये हमने कम कर दिया है। इन तमाम बातों से हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि सबको एक दम नहीं, लेकिन दर्जे-दर्जे काफी लोगों को हम परमानेंट स्टेटस से दे सकते हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि रेलवे ही एक ऐसा विभाग है जिसमें इस किस्म के इकदाम लेकर कदम उठाये हैं कि काफी तादाद में कैजुअल लेबर को परमानेंट स्टेटस दे दिया जाये। हमारी यह कोशिश रहेगी। लेकिन एक मुश्किल हमारी होती है कि ये जो प्रीजेक्ट्स के काम होते हैं इनमें काम करने वाले जो कैजुअल लेबर है उनका काम परमानेंट नहीं होता। कई गमियों में पानी पिलाने वाले होते हैं कई मानसून के दिनों से बिम्बेज हो जाती है उनमें काम करने वाले हैं। जब इनको काम दिया जाता है तो ये गरीब लोग हैं, ये चाहते हैं कि घर के आसपास ही नौकरी मिल जाय। इसकी वजह से भी निकत आती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गैंग मैन हाते है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हम तो कहते हैं कि जिस वकन ऐसी पोजीशन हो जायेगी कि उस किस्म के लोगों की जरूरत हांगी तो वहा पर उनका काम दिया जाएगा। लेकिन यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि हर एक आदमी को अपने घर के नजदीक ही नौकरी दिलायी जाय।

एक माननीय सदस्य कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : (बक्सर) . आप उसको आफर दीजिये, अगर वह न जाना चाहे तब न कहेंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : हम थाफर देते हैं ।

एक प्वाइंट यह उठाया गया था कि चार महीने के बाद उसका स्टैटस बदल जाएगा इसलिये 3 महीने 25 दिन के बाद उसकी छुट्टी कर दी जायगी । लेकिन अब हमने यह किया है कि 15 दिन की छुट्टी लेकर वह घर जा संकता और 15 दिन में वही काम फिर शुरू किया गया तो वह पन्द्रह दिन का रीप ब्रेक नहीं माना जायगा, बल्कि उसकी कार्टीन्स्युटी समझी जाएगी ।

एक सामन्तीय सबरख : मूल बात यह है कि उसकी ड्यूटी का रेकार्ड ठीक रखते ही नहीं ।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : थाफको रेलवे की नीयत पर शक नहीं होना चाहिये ।

बाकी के जो मामले हैं उन पर मंत्री जी खुद रोशनी डालेंगे । वम मझे इतना ही कहना है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Malvalankar.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir I thank you for calling me I think I should continue tomorrow.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Mavalankar will continue his speech tomorrow.

17.57 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHR K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17 58 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DEATH OF P.T.I. CORRESPONDENT

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I deeply

ly regret that Shri K. Subramaniam, a senior Correspondent of the Press Trust of India, suffered a heart-attack this morning while covering the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. He was taken to Willingdon Hospital where all emergency treatment was given to him. Unfortunately, however, he passed away shortly after reaching Hospital.

The failure of the Medical staff in Parliament House to render immediate medical aid to him was raised by some hon. Members earlier in the day. Pending a Departmental Inquiry into this unfortunate incident, the Medical Officer concerned has been placed under suspension. The remaining staff of the Parliament House Dispensary is also being replaced immediately.

18 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

WEST BENGAL MASTER PLAN FOR REHABILITATION OF OLD DISPLACED PERSONS

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have carefully studied the answer given by the Supply and Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Khadilkar, on 7th of this month in reply to a Question raised by Mr. B K Daschowdhury. The Question relates to the Master Plan which has been prepared by the West Bengal Government for rehabilitation of refugees within five years, that is, from 1973 to 1978, for which they claimed Rs. 150 crores from the Central Government. Not only myself, not only the refugees, but all the people of West Bengal are aggrieved to see how the Centre is evading its own responsibility with regard to the refugees of West Bengal, Tripura and to some extent of Assam. Not only are they evading or avoiding their responsibility, they are also going back on the assurances given by the then national leaders

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

when partition took place that the Government of India would look after the interests of the uprooted people from the then East Pakistan they are going back on the assurances given by the national leaders, the Congress leaders as well as the Congress Government. Whatever may be said here by the Minister, from the facts I can substantiate that discrimination has been made in respect of rehabilitation of West Pakistan refugees and East Pakistan refugees. It is a fact that not a single rupee has been paid to the East Pakistan refugees as compensation, but to the West Pakistan refugees the same Government—I do not know what is their explanation—has given considerable or substantial amount as compensation for the properties which they left behind in West Pakistan. The total money, spent for rehabilitation, including the compensation money, for the West Pakistan refugees comes to Rs 456 crores whereas in respect of the refugees of West Bengal it amounts to only Rs. 77 crores—upto the year 1971. So, I emphatically say that it is a discrimination, and justice has been denied to lakhs of refugees of West Bengal who migrated from East Pakistan and who are now in a very deplorable condition. Still what is the attitude of the Government towards these refugees? I now come to this Master Plan to which the question related. So far as we are concerned, we have much to say against this Master Plan also because even if it is implemented in toto, it will not eradicate the problem of the refugees. Still, whatever has been ultimately decided upon by the Government of West Bengal in the year 1972 and which has been named as Master Plan for rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal, and which was sent by the Government of West Bengal in August 1972 and now Mr. Khadilkar comes forward with statement that the refugees will not be treated separately from the other sections of the people of West Bengal. If it is so, I

have no quarrel with that. But he must know that if proper steps were taken to rehabilitate those refugees, this question could have come because the Bengal Government after the findings of the various review committees have placed this demand with the Central Government and here they asked for Rs. 150 crores. Now, the money value having gone down, it will be more and you were committed to the total rehabilitation of these refugees. The then United Front Government asked the Centre to take the full responsibility and at that time they asked for Rs. 250 crores for the proper economic rehabilitation of all those refugees whether they were in the agricultural occupation or those who resided in the urban areas or who were in the industry.

What I was trying to impress upon the House as well as Mr. Khadilkar is that leaving aside the compensation money the Government have given to the West Pakistan refugees, what are the other benefits that have been provided to them. Simply I will refer to Section 13 of the Master Plan as submitted by the Government of West Bengal. There, a few examples will convince anybody that in this western region you built complete full-fledged townships 19 in number. In the course of a few years I, quote from the Story of Rehabilitation published by the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation. Each of these townships was a complete and viable unit with schools, hospitals, shopping centres and industrial sites. None of the civic amenities were missing—water works, sewerage, electricity, etc. The Government's aim was not merely to set up a conglomeration of houses but to assist with everything that goes to make community life happy and purposeful.

I may ask Mr. Khadilkar as to how many townships he has built in West Bengal for the refugees. There are areas, I know, which are refugee-

dominated. Out of the total population of West Bengal, so far as my knowledge goes, at least one-sixth will be refugees. What steps have you taken, apart from giving them compensation, apart from giving them other employment opportunities or land for agriculturists, for their full rehabilitation? For their living as human beings, for providing the necessary minimum needs for them, how are you satisfied? This is what I would like to ask you. My question is this. Are you not going back on the assurance which you have given? Are they not going back on the assurance which your predecessors including Jawaharlal Nehru have given, and other top leaders have given, of the then Congress. What you do amounts to discrimination between what is done in West Pakistan and what is done here. The Master Plan of the West Bengal Government which is a Congress Government headed by Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray says like this

The majority of the refugee population in West Bengal live in substandard condition created by unemployment and underemployment and uneconomic landholdings. No wonder that the refugee-concentrated areas have become over the years breeding-ground of politico-economic discontent.

What is your reply to this? This is West Bengal Government's Chief Minister who has said all this. It is his conclusion. You have not been able to do it. You have no intention of trying to solve the refugee problem of eastern region including West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

The purpose of my raising this Half-an-hour discussion is this. This discrimination must be stopped. The West Bengal Government has submitted a plan for Rs. 150 crores. You must take the full responsibility for

it. Sometime back you were talking in terms of saying that the refugee problem in West Bengal and in eastern region has been almost settled, that only residuary problems are there. This is absolutely not a fact. I will give you some more concrete instances from this Master Plan. This is regarding development of colonies. Mr. Khadilkar here and Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray there are proclaiming that they are doing something which the refugees could not think of even; they say, they are giving title to lands, where the refugees are scattering on the agricultural lands etc. It is just bogus; what you have given is, you have given a section of them only this right. They will have to pay rent for all these things. They are not granted pucca patta giving them absolute right on the lands. They cannot sell; they cannot mortgage; it will be still under the landlord or under the Government and only a fraction of the refugees will get your benefit. This is the position. Under the heading Development of Colonies it says that there are 580 Government sponsored colonies and 149 squatter colonies in West Bengal.

Development work in 58 squatters' colonies situated in Jadhavpur-Tollygunj area have already been taken in hand by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority but, the development of the remaining areas is the responsibility of the Construction Board etc., etc.,

Development work has been completed in 93 Government sponsored colonies and three squatters' colonies. Development work in another 93 Government sponsored colonies and thirty-five squatters' colonies is in progress. So, the development work is in 332 government sponsored areas of which 201 colonies are in areas which are yet to be taken in hand. Then, there are about 750 private colonies about the welfare of which, Government have never paid so much

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

attention. The development of these colonies set up by the self-reliant refugees should also be the responsibility of the Government. Only those colonies which are occupied by twenty or thirty families will be developed whose number is over 427. Of these, 140 are in urban areas and 287 are in rural areas. So, it is very clear that you are not taking the responsibility to extend civic amenities to these squatters' colonies. You have only taken into account the colonies which came up prior to 1950. After 1950 so many squatters' colonies came up all over West Bengal. You are not taking care of them. I do not want to go into details.

You will only give thought to it. You are now sanctioning only Rs. 6 crores but, you are saying that the development programme will be an integrated one. Do not give this stunt to the people. We know that you will do nothing. Already these refugees are united on this point. How can you give up your responsibility which you undertook during partition? And how can you deny justice to these people?

From the Fifth Five Year Plan document I see only Rs. 70 crores has been set apart for rehabilitation of the refugees. Those are not the only refugees who came over to India from Pakistan. They included those who came to India from Ceylon, Burmah and other places also. And nobody is prepared to go to Bangladesh even and no arrangement is made for them.

These are my questions. The Minister will first of all categorically give an assurance that he will do his best. It is the responsibility of the Government. This is not something which you can avoid. You have to take up the responsibility upon yourself. And you cannot shirk your responsibility regarding the rehabilitation of the refugees. After all, West

Bengal Government is headed by your party. If you will kindly spell out how you will do that here and now, it would be helpful to the refugees of not only West Bengal but also to the refugees of Tripura.

With these few words, I conclude.

श्री रामाश्वतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वासि का प्रश्न बहुत पुराना है। इस का सम्बन्ध हमारी आजादी के समय से है और दुख की बात है कि इसका समाधान सरकार आज तक नहीं निकाल सकी है जिसका कारण में समझता मैं सरकार की ढीली ढाली नीति और शरणार्थियों के प्रति हमदर्दी का अभाव है। ये प्रश्न करता हूँ। पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम, त्रिपुरा आदि के अन्दर कितने शरणार्थी हैं जिन के पुनर्वासि की व्यवस्था आज तक आप नहीं कर सके हैं? दूसरे क्या यह सच है कि आज भी हजारों शरणार्थी भिखमर्गों की तरह शहर उधर घूमते फिर रहे हैं और कलकत्ता के मियालदा स्टेशन पर हजारों की तादाद में लाग इधर उधर बिखरे पड़े हैं? अगर हा, तो इनके बान्स् आप कौन सी व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं?

मुविधायनों का भी मजाल उठाय गया है। मैं स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वासि की आप व्यवस्था कर चुके हैं। उनकी कुल मुविधायनों पर आपने कितना धन खर्च किया है, मुविधायनों की कौन कौन सी गारंवाही की है? दूसरों आप बनाये ताकि हमें संतोष हो सके कि आपने उनको नागरिक मुविधायें दी हैं।

कुछ ऐसे भी शरणार्थी थे जो बंगला देश की आजादी के समय रजाकार का काम कर रहे थे पाकिस्तान की तरफ से। क्या ऐसे लोग भी भारत में अभी बचे हुए हैं और क्या इस तरह के कुछ लोग असम के अन्दर गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं अगर हा तो ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कौन सी कार्रवाही आप कर रहे हैं?

पांचवी योजना में आपने शरणार्थियों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है, उनके पुनर्वास पर कितना आप खर्च करेंगे ?

कितने शरणार्थियों को आपने रोज-गार देने की व्यवस्था की है।

क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि वे बिल्कुल नागरिकों की तरह जीवन बिता रहे हैं और सब तरफ के काम कर रहे हैं ?

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदपौर) : चार योजनाएँ समाप्त हो चुकी हैं। कुछ पुराने विस्थापितों को आपने जमीनें दी किन्तु जिन स्थानों पर आपने जमीनें दी उनको छोड़ कर चले आए। मध्य प्रदेश में दंडकारण्य योजना आपने स्वीकार की है। उसके अन्तर्गत तमीनें दी, दूसरी मुविधार्थे दी, किन्तु हजारों की मरुथा विस्थापित उन स्थानों को छोड़ कर चले आए। आज वे स्थान खाली है। स्थान स्थान पर वे घूमते फिर रहे हैं। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उनको बसाने के लिए आपने कौन से आर प्रयत्न किए हैं।

नए शरणार्थियों के लिए आपने राशि रखी है। वह बहुत कम है। 25 हजार से अधिक परिवार आज भी ऐंसे हैं जिनके पुनर्वस का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है अटका हुआ है। कुछ त्रिस्थापित बगाने के बाद भी विस्थापित हो है। आपने कहा है कि 23 हजार के लगभग को आप पांचवी योजना में सैटल करने का प्रस्ताव करेंगे। इनके बाद जो शेष बच जाते हैं उनको आप कब तक सैटल कर पाएंगे और जो मुविधार्थे उनको मिलनी चाहिए, आप दे पाएंगे।

मालिकाना जो हक आपने उनको दिए हैं, जमीनें दी है वे जमीनें जहाँ उनकी बसाहट है उससे 25-30 मील की दूरी पर हैं। इनको इसको देखते हुए वे ठीक से बसे इसके लिए और कौन से उपाय काम कर रहे हैं ताकि बसाहट का प्रश्न जल्दी से जल्दी हल हो सके।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It is a tragic story that the people of that land, with whom freedom was

a passionate dream, for which they paid immensely found that when really freedom came it proved to be of great cost to them. They not only lost their nationality but more than 65 lakhs of them were turned beggars. You know, Sir, that it was the decision of our national leaders to divide the country, and as such it was their responsibility to take care of the refugees, and they did so in the case of the refugees from West Pakistan. It was a national commitment I want to know from Government why even after twenty-five years they have not been able to solve the problem of rehabilitation of those refugees who number 58 lakhs according to them, but who according to Shri B. K. Daschowdhary and myself who have not enrolled ourselves as refugees, number much more I would say that 1.9 lakh families have been given some benefit, but not the others. Even now in the 22 camps outside West Bengal, there are 1.10 000 refugees living there for the last 10, 15 or even 20 years They are rotting there as biological beings; they are no longer human beings.

A dangerous step has been taken by Government. I do not know whether the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that Supply and Rehabilitation would be taken up for discussion here. But now it seems that it is not coming up for discussion.

A dangerous decision has been taken The word 'refugees' or 'displaced persons' will henceforth be dropped and they will be described as 'weaker section of the people'. The Planning Minister made this statement in Calcutta. I do not know if it is a fact: if it is, if the Government has taken this decision that these words should be dropped, it will tantamount to treachery to the people there because the immense problem of refugees still remains outstanding.

I have just mentioned about 1,10,000 of them in 22 camps. So far as refugees from West Pakistan were

[Shri Samar Guha]

concerned, you gave them Rs. 200 crores for evacuee property left in West Pakistan. You know and the hon. Minister also knows that according to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950, refugees crossing the border of East Pakistan at that time on either side, would be entitled to their properties left in their former homeland. But what happened? Their properties have been forcibly occupied, they have been confiscated, requisitioned and properties have been declared as 'enemy property'. Therefore, that serious problem remains. We have to deal with Bangladesh about those evacuee properties. Also there is the problem of *ex-gratia* compensation to be given to those refugees whose properties have been declared as 'enemy property'.

There are many other problems still outstanding. Therefore, I have used a strong word 'treachery'. If the decision reported to be taken is correct, it will be a treachery. It was a national commitment made to these people. Therefore, it is a national responsibility that has to be discharged to them. If they are going to shift that responsibility to the West Bengal Government it will tantamount to treachery. Next year the problem may be dropped. What is the reason for the tension in West Bengal, the agitation in West Bengal? Because this is an added problem. Already the Calcutta industrial area is very much congested.

Therefore I would urge upon the Hon. Minister this. If you do not want to make a treachery again to these betrayed people, do not drop the word 'refugees' or 'displaced persons'. If you do it, I warn you about what will happen in Calcutta. Do not forget that, because they will not tolerate this amount of treachery again to them. Remember this. I may tell Shri Raghu Ramaiah that I have gone to Jail 15 times trying to help these refugees under your regime, trying to help these betrayed people. Therefore, do not drop the word 'refugees' or dis-

placed persons'. Do not try to escape your responsibility. It is national commitment.

A high-powered inter-departmental team consisting of all the Secretaries of all the important Ministries was sent to Andamans. After making a survey there, they recommended that by the end of 1970, 75,000 refugees should be settled there. But now that report has been thrown to the dust-bin. Now according to their plan, from the Mana camp by 1975, only 324 families, about 1200 people, will be rehabilitated there. This was a commitment made on the floor of the House. What do you say about the report of the high-power inter-departmental team about the rehabilitation of 75,000 refugees in Andamans to which you are committed? I would like to know what steps Government have taken. I would also like to know whether they have accepted the Master Plan, estimated to cost Rs 150 crores, prepared by the West Bengal Government and the various recommendations made by the Review Committee. What steps you have taken and what steps you are going to take to implement these recommendations?

Sir, I do not want to ask any more questions. But, I would like to ask one question about the gap. You have mentioned that 23,000 families will remain in different camps outside Bengal by the end of the current year. Even after 25 years of freedom, they have not been resettled—25 years of wretched lives in those camps. You have formulated plans for resettling 21,000 families. What about the remaining families? Will they be rotting again for another ten years in those camps? What steps you are going to take to rehabilitate them?

I would like to know from the Government another thing. You have said that you are going to give people living in the 667 squatters' colonies and Government colonies, right and title to land, free of cost. It has been announced, but the right has not been conferred. I would like to know from you as to when you are going to do that. About the other residuary problems—in fact, they are not residuary

problems but outstanding problems of the refugees—I would like to know whether you are going to fulfil the commitment that you have made to them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : सभा-पति महोदय, इस विभाग में जितने भी मंत्री आते हैं, वे शरणार्थी बन कर चले जाते हैं और उन में कोई भी स्थायी नहीं रहता है। इसी लिए यह समस्या उलझी हुई है।

जब देश का बंटवारा हुआ और पाकिस्तान का निर्माण हुआ, तो उम समय हमारे यहां तथा कश्चित्त पूर्वी बंगाल के 1,25 हजार शरणार्थी परिवार थे। सरकार ने अभी तक केवल एक लाख परिवारों को बसाया है और पच्चीस हजार परिवारों को अभी बसाया जाना बाकी है। इस के अलावा नए लोग भी आने जाते हैं। केवल पाकिस्तान से ही नहीं, और देशों से भी लोग हमारे देश में आये हैं। पर यह मंत्रालय ठीक प्रकार में उन की व्यवस्था करने में असफल रहा है। बाहर से आने वाले कुछ लोग तो अपने साथ पैसा ले कर आते हैं और यहाँ अपनी अपनी व्यवस्था कर लेते हैं, लेकिन बहुत से लोग सरकार की तरफ देखते हैं, जब कि सरकार उन की उपेक्षा करती है। सरकार ने नए लोगों की भी ठीक तरह में नहीं बसाया और पुराने लोग भी काफी रह गए हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने 150 कराड़ रुपया मांगा है, जो उन को अपने मास्टर प्लान के लिए चाहिए था, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को केवल 6 करोड़ रुपया दे रही है।

केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल में ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश में माना कैम्प में भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त वहाँ कितने लोग रह रहे हैं और उन को बसाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है? सरकार उनको कहाँ बसाना चाहती है? अन्य प्रदेशों में जो शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं, उन को बसाने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है? सरकार उन को क्या क्या सहूलियतें

देना चाहती हैं; क्या दंडकारण्य की योजना खटाई में पड़ गई है, या सरकार उस को कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है। क्या सरकार उस को पांचवी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में लेना चाहती है?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): Sir, let me, at the outset, remove the wrong impression the hon. Member has created by saying that there was discrimination while dealing with the West Pakistan refugees and erstwhile East Pakistan refugees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Certainly your figures say so.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Whatever has been said is not correct.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Can you give me the figures? You have spent 456 crores of rupees. To what extent, you have spent on the East Pakistan refugees? I do not say that you should not spend more. But, you should not say that it is incorrect. If you say 'this is the position; unfortunately, Government are not able to do anything', then, I can understand. But, you have discriminated.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: So far as displaced persons from West Pakistan are concerned, excluding compensation we have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 208 crores and 47 lakhs, and for displaced persons from former East Pakistan, excluding compensation or whatever it is, we have spent Rs. 384 crores and 63 lakhs. I do not want to go into the entire past and mention what happened in the past....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister gives figures which are not correct. I would like to know whether the amount spent on the West Pakistan refugees, is correct. I would only submit to the hon. Minister that he should quote the figures given. The figures that I mentioned are Government figures. A total of Rs. 456 crores have been spent on the West Pakistan refugees, including compensation paid for evacuee proper-

[Shri Samar Guha]

ties. I do not say that you should not spend more. That is not my grudge. The only thing is, there has been discrimination. Why are you trying to take shelter under the cover of jugglery figures?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he has created any wrong impression, there are provisions in the rules to which you can take recourse. Let him continue now.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have quoted figures excluding compensation. If he has a different set of figures, I will definitely consider them and find out. Shri Samar Guha created an impression that we have forgotten our responsibility towards the people who came across the border after independence. Before making such a fantastic statement, he should have taken into consideration the fact that those who had to leave their homeland have been looked after from the beginning of independence up till now. They have been considered as a special responsibility by the Government and every effort is made to settle them. To say that lakhs of people have become beggars is not a correct description. They have been mostly settled. About 23,200 families still remain to be settled and every effort will be made to settle them in the Fifth Plan period.

Unfortunately those who have raised the issue want to politicalise it. I am looking at this problem as a national responsibility. Don't try to politicalise it. The Master Plan was meant to deal with the problems of refugees who are yet suffering from certain disabilities and still remain to be settled. Hon. members of the House always used to raise small questions regarding the refugee rehabilitation in West Bengal. Then a suggestion was made that instead of dealing with it in a piecemeal manner, it would be better if the West Bengal Government were to come forward with a comprehensive plan to solve all the problems of the refugees, what we call residuary problems.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Say, outstanding

ing problems.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I do not want to stick to any particular word. I accept your suggestion. So, this was set up. This plan was examined at the highest level, first by the Secretary of the Planning Commission, then by the Secretary of the Rehabilitation Department and the Rehabilitation Commissioner from the State Government. After that, before we planned to take any action, the Chief Minister of West Bengal had a free and frank discussion with the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Shri D. P. Dhar. He met me also. It is not a question of trying to pass on the buck to the West Bengal Government at all. The purpose of the plan is to see that they are settled in a planned manner, that the development of West Bengal and the outstanding problems of the refugees still in West Bengal are dealt with simultaneously and they are integrated into the mainstream of West Bengal life. They should not feel segregated.

The question of tiled was raised. It was announced on the 26th January that they will get full proprietary rights. Yet, the *pattas* are to be distributed and given. It will be done shortly by the State Government. As the hon. Member knows very well, it is the State Government which has to give them those *pattas*, and that work will be done very soon.

Since the hon. Member said that nothing was done, I will give some figures. Among the free-hold landholders 23,000 will be benefited and among the lease-hold 1,02,000 plot-holders will be benefited. Some hon. Members said "Oh! you will be driving them out, because they have no proprietary right". Those who are living in urban areas will get leasehold on a nominal ground rent. In the urban areas the real property is going up in value. As a socialist he must realise that giving them on leasehold on a nominal ground rent will protect them from speculators, because they cannot sell it without permission.

Regarding the other problems, specially the master plan, we are not just

giving up the responsibility. For the Fifth Plan, we have a provision of Rs. 6 crores as follows: Acquisition of land for Government-sponsored and squatter colonies Rs. 2.75 crores, housing loans and ex-camp sites Rs. 1.70 crores, training facilities Rs. 1.16 crores, preliminary technical training in IIT Rs. 6 lakhs and medical facilities for old migrants Rs. 28 lakhs. This is the immediate responsibility we have taken to see that whatever needs to be done will be done soon.

The master plan, as it is now before us, comes to Rs. 150 crores. Earlier it was Rs. 125 crores and then it was raised to Rs. 150 crores. It is not a question of quantum. What has been agreed at the highest level, is that the development plans regarding the areas within the zone of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority and the plans of the Planning Commission on need-based requirements, will take care of their employment, resettlement and development activities and their life will be integrated. I think this is the best thing we have done. To suggest that we have to keep the refugees segregated is wrong. Our first attempt should be to see that they are fully integrated in national life of Bengal. We want to create a climate where everyone of them whether they have come from East Pakistan, West Pakistan or any other land, will feel that they are people belonging to this land. We have to remove that psychology of their being treated as refugees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Do not use platitudes. It is not a philosophical proposition.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I would like to reassure the hon. Members that the Central Government is not just shirking the responsibility or passing it on to the West Bengal Government. It was considered the best way, the most suitable and beneficial to those who are yet to, after Partition and so many misfortunes they have had to suffer, settle themselves in West Bengal.

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Regarding settlement in Andamans, it has to be coordinated....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I asked a categorical question. An inter-departmental team that was sent to Andamans made a recommendation that by the end of 1970, 75,000 East Pakistani refugees should be settled there. What happened to that recommendation?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The hon. Member must remember that there is national wealth, timber, which is to be removed. There is an organisation set up for it to make it habitable. The people must find cultivable land and land where they can build their houses. This preliminary part of clearing the forest is being done.

In consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission, a scheme for settlement of 2000 families of displaced persons has been drawn up and they will be settled at the present juncture. We cannot get impatient about it. When we want to settle people in Andamans, repatriates coming from Ceylon or refugees from West Pakistan are to be settled there. All these things will be considered in a manner in which the settlement will ultimately be to their benefit and it will serve the objective of settlement.

Regarding that Pact which he mentioned, I have no information.

In conclusion, I would like to make one thing clear. The Centre is not absolving itself of their responsibility. I reiterate that this will be fully borne in mind, whether we give it over to West Bengal or not.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 21, 1974/Phalguna 30, 1895 (Saka).